



# HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AMERICAS

PREPARED BY  
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*And Other Staff Members  
of the Division of International Law*

WASHINGTON  
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE  
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW  
700 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.

1945



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## FOREWORD

The project out of which the present volume grew has developed in several stages. Some years ago, in connection with the publication of documents of the principal Pan American conferences, the Carnegie Endowment's Division of International Law undertook an investigation of the numerous subsidiary inter-American congresses and commissions which in recent decades have become a significant feature of the cooperative system known as Pan Americanism. The results of this investigation, in the form of brief synopses of these congresses, commissions, and other inter-American agencies, were published in appendices to the volume *The International Conferences of American States, First Supplement, 1933-1940* (which continued a collection of the English texts of documents of the main Pan American conferences begun in an earlier volume).<sup>1</sup> Recently a volume of Spanish versions of the conference documents was issued<sup>2</sup> in which the synopses have been somewhat expanded and brought up to date.

Although these synopses have proved useful to students and publicists as an adjunct to the documentation of the Pan American conferences, they are not intended to meet the needs of those who are professionally or otherwise concerned with the structural and administrative problems of international organization. Realizing the increasing need for information on these matters, the Division of International Law undertook a further exploration in the field of international organization, with special emphasis on its structural and administrative aspects. For this purpose Mr. Emil J. Sady was employed over a period of several months. On the basis of the preliminary data assembled by Mr. Sady, it was decided that one of the most useful services the Division could render would be to compile and publish a handbook of international organizations in the Americas.

The task of assembling and preparing the data for the *Handbook* was assigned to Dr. Ruth D. Masters, who has done the major part of the work. Other members of the Division's staff whose contributions to the work deserve special mention are Dr. Gwladys L. Williams, who aided both in research and in the translation of materials, and Mr. Walter H. Zeydel, who assembled data for and prepared a number of the entries.

The compilation of the entries has required much research among documentary and other materials, extensive correspondence with international organizations throughout the Americas, and innumerable interviews with officials, members of secretariats, and others in a position to supply the information needed. Appreciative acknowledgment must be expressed here of the helpful and cooperative attitude almost invariably encountered in these contacts. Special acknowledgment must in particular be made of the invaluable assistance extended by officers of the Pan

<sup>1</sup> *International Conferences of American States, 1889-1928* (New York, 1931).

<sup>2</sup> *Conferencias Internacionales Americanas, Primer Suplemento, 1938-1942* (Washington, 1943). Like the English *First Supplement*, this volume is a continuation of an earlier collection of Spanish texts, entitled *Conferencias Internacionales Americanas, 1889-1936* (Washington, 1938).

For the purpose of deciding what organizations, in general, should be included in the *Handbook*, the following definition of the term "international organization" was agreed upon: A governmental or private organization which—

- (1) is permanent, i.e., has a more or less continuing central office or secretariat or permanent personnel;
- (2) is international in membership, i.e., represents two or more governments or the citizens of two or more countries; and
- (3) operates on the international level, i.e., its purpose must be to provide for cooperation between two or more governments, or between individuals or organizations of two or more countries.

This definition automatically excludes a number of organizations, viz., organizations with purely national membership, even if their purposes are international; *ad hoc* bodies with no permanent organization which function only when certain specified circumstances arise (for example, panels for arbitration and conciliation commissions); and commissions which are set up for a specific purpose and cease functioning upon completion of their task (such as most boundary commissions, excepting, however, such permanent agencies as the International Boundary Commission—United States, Alaska, and Canada, and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico). It was further decided to exclude subcommittees and subcommissions of other international organizations, as well as purely commercial organizations and two-country cultural, friendly, and social clubs and societies (as, for instance, the United States-Brazil Institute).

Some organizations have been included in the *Handbook* which do not in all respects meet the above conditions. Thus, the requirement of permanency was interpreted loosely to permit inclusion of the very important wartime combined boards, which are of interest to the student of international organization, not only because of their special structure,<sup>1</sup> but also because of their great effectiveness as agencies of international cooperation. Moreover, some of these boards may continue to function after the war, possibly with changes in membership and functions. Also included are joint commissions, permanent only in a relative sense, charged with the supervision of the application of a commercial treaty or the building of a railroad. In some instances the requirement that membership be international was rather broadly interpreted. Private organizations frequently begin as national organizations and are subsequently transformed into international organizations, the exact moment when they cease to be purely national being often difficult to ascertain. Such organizations have been included when there were clear indica-

<sup>1</sup> The combined boards are a special type of international organization which was first evolved and effectively used in World War I (Allied Maritime Transport Council, Allied Blockade Council, Allied Food Council, etc.). Both these allied advisory councils and the combined boards are agencies composed of responsible national administrative officials in charge of operating national agencies. Because of their executive authority in the national sphere, decisions reached by these officials as members of the international council or board are readily translated into action in their respective national fields. Hence, despite the fact that they are only advisory in character, these organizations have proved effective agencies for cooperative action by two or more governments. Concerning the allied advisory councils of World War I, see J. A. Salter, *Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration*. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, "Economic and Social History of the World War (British Series)," Oxford, 1921.

tions that both in membership and in purposes they were becoming international (as, for example, the International Association of Chiefs of Police). However, organizations which are overwhelmingly national in membership, with perhaps a few foreign members, and which do not actually promote cooperation between two or more countries or the citizens of two or more countries, were excluded, even where such organizations were ostensibly international in name and purpose.

A number of borderline cases were found to exist in North America. These are organizations established by private citizens of the United States for purely national purposes which, because of the unusually close cultural and economic ties between the United States and Canada, often acquired some Canadian members, without, however, changing their national administrative set-up and their preponderant United States membership. With few exceptions, such organizations have been excluded. In particular, United States labor unions with Canadian locals (such as the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, etc.) have not been included in the *Handbook*.

The definition of "international organization" adopted for the *Handbook* does not include the requirement that such organizations must be under international administration. It has long been a custom to vest supervision of the central bureaus or offices of international administrative unions in the government of the countries where they are located. Thus the bureaus of the International Telecommunications Union, the International Union for the Protection of Trade-marks, the Universal Postal Union, etc. are supervised and administered by the Swiss Government. Their counterparts in the Americas—the Inter-American Radio Office and the Inter-American Trademark Bureau in Habana, and the International Bureau of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain in Montevideo—are likewise placed under the supervision of the government of the country where they are located. With these and a few other exceptions, however, the general practice in the Western Hemisphere has been to place international governmental agencies under the administration of committees, councils, or boards on which all member countries are represented. Thus the Pan American Union, the principal inter-American agency, is administered by a Governing Board on which each of the American republics is represented by one member. Although this bureau functioned originally under the supervision of the Government of the United States, its administration was gradually internationalized (see *infra*, pp. 337–38). Likewise, the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood in Montevideo, the Inter-American Indian Institute in Mexico City, and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Washington are internationally administered. All of these are placed under the supervision of a board or council on which each member government has equal representation and equal voting power. A similar practice has been followed as regards the internal administration of the permanent commissions, committees, and boards which have been established by two or more American governments. The chairmanship of such agencies is usually rotated among the members, and, with few exceptions (Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, Inter-American Committee on Social Security), these agencies appoint their own

secretaries and secretarial staffs or this is done by the Pan American Union. It may therefore be said that the tendency in the Americas is to place the administration of public or governmental international organizations under international control. In conformity with the firm stand in favor of a strict application of the principle of the equality of states which has consistently been taken by the Latin American governments, the usual practice in American international organizations has been to give each member government an equal vote in matters appertaining to the internal administration of such agencies (the most important exception is the Inter-American Coffee Board).

In contrast to the above practice, the administration of inter-American and regional American *private* organizations is frequently under the control of the members of the country where the organization has its seat; or members of the local country exercise predominant influence upon the internal administration of the agency. In these cases, the creation of the inter-American or regional American organization has usually been due primarily to the initiative of the members of this particular country (for example, members from the United States, in the formation of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, the Inter-American Committee of the Dairy Industries, the Pan American Medical Association, etc.; Argentine members, in the formation of the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs, the Permanent South American Railway Congress Association, etc.). In other cases, inter-American and regional American private organizations owe their creation to the initiative of the government of the state where their head office has been set up and are financed entirely or largely by that government. Such organizations are sometimes made "official corporations" by decree of the local sovereign, and the latter exercises considerable influence on their internal administration (for instance, the Association of American Writers and Artists, the Pan American Columbian Society). In these cases, the predominant influence of the local sovereign in matters pertaining to internal administration has been established by local decree and not by express delegation of the members of the organization (as is the case with the bureaux of international public unions). The control exercised by governments on private inter-American and regional American organizations is probably due to the fact that in Latin America private organizations in general are often sponsored, financed, and controlled by the government and this practice has simply been carried over into international organizations. Where membership and objectives are international, such organizations have been included in the *Handbook*.

Because of the war, some organizations have abated their activities temporarily, others have been unable to complete their formal establishment (Pan American Soil Conservation Commission, Inter-American Committee of the Dairy Industries, etc.). These, as well as organizations which have been constituted but have not had occasion to act (for example, the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration), have been included in the *Handbook*.

Wherever possible, detailed information is given for each organization under the following headings: History, Purpose and Functions, Membership, Administration, Meetings, Voting, Finances, Languages, Publications, and Work Done. For organizations which are not at present fully constituted or operating, as well as for

organizations concerning which complete information is not available, an abbreviated form of synopsis is used. No attempt has been made to give a complete bibliography for each entry, but in some cases a Bibliographical Note has been appended listing publications available to the general public which amplify the information given in the *Handbook*.

In view of the fact that the general reader often encounters difficulty in obtaining the texts of the treaties establishing international organizations, and of the constitutions and by-laws of such agencies, the most important provisions of these documents have been quoted in full. Where the texts of constitutions and by-laws are readily available to the public, citations are given; but this has not been done in the case of documents which could not be found in general libraries and had to be obtained from the offices of the organizations.

The organizations are arranged in the volume in alphabetical order, the names being given in English, with Spanish subtitles where no official English title exists or where the organization is better known under its Spanish name. At the end of the volume may be found an Index of Organizations arranged both alphabetically and according to subject. To assist the reader, numerous cross references have been inserted in the text.

Most of the information concerning organizations in Latin America was received in the late summer of 1943. However, no specific dateline was adopted for the *Handbook*, and the synopses of organizations located in the United States, particularly in Washington, D. C., have wherever possible been brought up to October or November, 1944.

RUTH D. MASTERS



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## ABBREVIATIONS

- Am. Jour. Int. Law*.—*American Journal of International Law*. Washington, 1907—.
- Am Int. Confs.*.—*The International Conferences of American States, 1889-1928*. New York: 1931. (Publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law.)
- Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*.—*The International Conferences of American States. First Supplement, 1933-1940*. Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law, 1940.
- Martens, N. R. G.—G. F. de Martens, *Nouveau recueil général de traités*. 2 série. Goettingue, 1876-1908.
- Stat. L.—*The Statutes at Large of the United States . . . Concurrent Resolutions, Recent Treaties, Conventions and Executive Proclamations*. . . Boston, 1845-73; Washington: Government Printing Office, 1875—.

HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
IN THE AMERICAS



# AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

700 JACKSON PLACE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

## HISTORY

The origin of the American Institute of International Law goes back to 1909 when a conversation took place between two jurists, Dr. Alejandro Alvarez of Chile, and Dr. James Brown Scott of the United States. While discussing inter-American relations and possible means to promote better understanding among the nations of the Western Hemisphere, they came to the conclusion that there was needed an organization of an unofficial character which would have as its purpose the determination and propagation of the principles of right and justice which should regulate the international relations of the American republics, and which would bring into closer contact the national societies of international law already established in various American countries and encourage the formation of such societies where they did not already exist.

Subsequently, members of the Institut de Droit International and representative jurists in each of the American republics were consulted. After receiving from both the European and American jurists favorable comments and valuable suggestions, statutes for an American Institute of International Law were drafted and sent to interested persons throughout the Americas. These received widespread approval, whereupon the initiators of the project declared the new Institute established as of October 12, 1912.

The inaugural session of the Institute was held in Washington, December 29, 1915 (in connection with and under the auspices of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress), with each of the twenty-one American republics represented. At subsequent meetings held during the Second Pan American Scientific Congress the organization of the Institute was completed and its statutes and by-laws were adopted. At the instance of the Governing Board of the Institute changes in the statutes were proposed and adopted in 1931. Another revision was initiated in 1941, at a meeting of the officers of the Institute, and has been sent to the members for their approval. As it is expected that a majority of the members will soon have signified their assent, the revised statutes have been cited in the following paragraphs (text in *Revista de Derecho Internacional*, Vol. XLIII, No. 85 [1943], pp. 92-100).

The Institute has met at full plenary sessions in Washington (1915-16), Habana (1917), Montevideo (1927), and Lima (1938). Members of the Institute have also met in more informal meetings at Lima (1924) and Washington (May and December, 1940).

The Institute has active members in all of the twenty-one American republics and corresponding members in several European countries.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

According to the second article of the revised statutes, the Institute is a scientific association of an unofficial character whose purposes are the following:

1. To give precision to the general principles of existing public and private international law, or to formulate new principles in harmony with the solidarity which unites the members of the society of civilized nations, with a view to strengthening this unifying element, especially with respect to the American countries.

2. To study questions of public and private international law, particularly problems of an American character, and endeavor to find solutions for them by the application of generally accepted principles, either by amplifying and developing those principles or by creating new principles adapted to special conditions existing on the American continent.

3. To contribute, by gradual and progressive steps, to the codification of international law.

4. To cooperate, through the extension of the teaching of international law, principally in American universities, in bringing about the triumph of justice and humanity which should govern the relations of nations.

5. To organize the study of international law along scientific and practical lines by means suited to the needs of modern life and appropriate in relation to the problems of the Western Hemisphere and American doctrines.

6. To contribute within the limits of its competence and with the means at its disposal toward the maintenance of peace, as well as the observance of the laws of war and the mitigation of the evils thereof.

7. To spread and develop the sentiment of fraternity among the nations of the American continent. (*Translation*)

## MEMBERSHIP

The statutes specify the following classes of members: founding members, active members, corresponding members, and honorary members. Active members, of which there may be five from each of the states represented in the Institute, are chosen from among jurists, professors, lawyers, and others distinguished in international law. Jurists who, by their publications or activities, have contributed to the progress of international law, may be elected as corresponding members and may attend sessions of the Institute with the same rights as active members, except that they may not vote upon administrative matters. They are not required to pay annual dues and there may be no more than three corresponding members of any one nationality. Honorary members are not required to pay dues and are under no obligation to take part in the work of the Institute, although they may do so if they wish. They may be chosen from among the active members or may be selected from jurists of any nationality who, though not members of the Institute, have rendered eminent services in the fields of international law and relations.

After the inauguration of the Institute not all of the national societies of international law then established continued in existence. With a view to their re-establishment, or the creation of new societies, as well as the cooperation of the existing national bodies, Article VII of the statutes provides that a national society established in any American country may be affiliated with the Institute, and that

members of such societies have the right to attend the sessions of the Institute, though they may not take part in the formal deliberations or in voting.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Institute Sessions

At Institute sessions the officers of the Institute and the members of the Governing Board are elected and new members of the Institute are chosen. Each session determines the place and date of the next session; it may, however, leave this decision to the Executive Committee.

### Governing Board

The direction of the Institute is in the hands of the Governing Board, which meets at the place and time indicated by the President. It is composed of the President, Secretary General, and Treasurer, who are members *ex officio*, and of eight other members elected at the beginning of each session. They are eligible for reelection.

### Executive Committee

In accordance with Article VIII, the Executive Committee consists of the President, the Secretary General, and the Treasurer. These officers are elected by the Institute. The President is chosen at the end of each plenary session and remains in office until his successor is chosen. In the case of his death between sessions, a successor *ad interim* is appointed by the Governing Board.

The Secretary General and the Treasurer are elected for periods covering three sessions of the Institute.

### Officers

Besides presiding at meetings of the Institute, the President designates commissions for the study and coordination of materials by the national societies, or for the pursuit of new investigations in the field of international law and relations. The Secretary General is charged with the duties of editing the minutes of each session and all publications of the Institute (except the *Revista*), and of dealing with correspondence, the execution of decisions taken by the Institute, caring for its seal and archives, etc. The Secretary General may be assisted by one or more assistant secretaries appointed by the Institute. The Treasurer performs the customary duties pertaining to the treasurer's office, and his accounts are subject to verification and examination by two members of the Institute appointed for that purpose.

### National Societies

National Societies of international law may affiliate with the Institute, and their members may then attend meetings of the Institute, but without the right to speak or vote. Those members of affiliated societies who are also members of the Institute constitute the governing committees of their respective societies. These

committees serve as links uniting the national societies and the Institute. They keep in touch with the Secretary General of the Institute regarding the studies and projects of their respective societies.

## MEETINGS

The Institute has met at irregular intervals, there being no constitutional provision for regular meetings. Article IX of the statutes provides that the meetings of the Governing Board are to be called by the President, but that it shall hold at least one meeting prior to each session of the Institute. In practice, the Board has met infrequently, most of the activities of the Institute between sessions having been carried on by the Executive Committee and the Secretary General, with some counsel and guidance from the President.

## VOTING

In accordance with Article XIV of the statutes, a quorum of a plenary session of the Institute consists of the members who have met at the place designated for the session after due notice from the Executive Committee. The statutes further provide that all decisions at plenary sessions shall be by a majority of the votes. Provision is also made for voting by mail in certain cases.

## FINANCES

Under the terms of Article XIX it is provided that the expenses of the Institute shall be met by dues and entrance fees paid by members, the amounts to be fixed by the Governing Board. The payment of dues entitles members to receive all publications of the Institute. The Institute also receives contributions from private sources.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Institute.

## PUBLICATIONS

Article XVIII of the statutes requires that the Institute publish a report of its activities after each session. The Institute also issues a quarterly, *Revista de Derecho Internacional*, which is published in Habana. In addition the Institute has published a number of other works, the most important of which are the following: *The American Institute of International Law: Its Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations*, by James Brown Scott (Washington, 1916); *Le Droit International de l'Avenir*, by Alejandro Alvarez (Washington, 1916); and *Codification of American International Law* (Washington, 1925).

## WORK DONE BY THE INSTITUTE

Since the membership of the Institute is made up of outstanding American authorities and publicists, many of whom have rendered distinguished services both

in high governmental posts and in academic life as well, the work of this organization, despite its non-official character, has had considerable influence on inter-American relations.

One of the first documents emanating from the Institute was its famous "Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations," issued January 6, 1916. This declaration has been frequently discussed and cited in the literature of international law.

Two other matters that have engaged the best talents of the Institute almost since its inauguration have been the codification of international law and the establishment of an American international court of justice. Further impetus toward the study of the first of these topics—the codification of international law—was supplied when the Institute was requested by the Pan American Union in 1924 to draw up a series of codification projects in preparation for the meeting of the Commission of Jurists (see *infra*, p. 38) at Rio de Janeiro. In compliance with this request, an informal meeting of the Institute was held at Lima in 1924 to consider thirty projects prepared in preliminary form by members of the Executive Committee. These projects, as finally drafted, covered major subjects in the field of public international law in time of peace. They were presented to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on March 2, 1925, and were printed by the Union, under the title *Codification of American International Law*, for submission to the governments of the American republics and the Commission of Jurists. On the eve of the meeting of the Commission at Rio de Janeiro in the spring of 1927 the Institute met in plenary session at Montevideo and reviewed and formally adopted the projects to be submitted to the Commission. The value of this codification work is evidenced by the fact that a number of the projects served, with certain other documents, as the basic materials for projects adopted by the Commission of Jurists, and these in turn constituted the bases of certain conventions signed at subsequent International Conferences of American States.

As mentioned above, the members of the Institute have also devoted intensive study for many years to the subject of the establishment of an American international court of justice. Several draft proposals for the creation of such a court have been drawn up by members of the Institute, and these drafts have done much to promote both official and unofficial consideration of the project.

After a period of inactivity, the Institute held a meeting in 1938 at Lima, simultaneously with the Eighth International Conference of American States. New members were elected and some twenty subjects were placed on the agenda for future examination. These have been assigned to various members or groups of members for study, and reports on certain subjects have been completed.



## AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD

AVENIDA 18 DE JULIO 1648, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

### HISTORY

The suggestion for the establishment of an American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood was first made in the form of a resolution of the Second American Child Congress held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1919. Resolutions concerning the creation of such an institute were also adopted at the Third and Fourth Pan American Child Congresses, Rio de Janeiro (1922) and Santiago de Chile (1924), but it was not until three years later, June 9, 1927, that this organization actually began to function. The Institute is described in Article 1 of its statutes as "a center—and, in particular, an American center—of social welfare activities, documentation, research, consultation, and propaganda, in regard to all questions connected with child life and child welfare." Its membership comprises the governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The Institute is charged with the following functions, according to Article 3 of the statutes:

(a) Orderly collection of the publications, documents, laws, decrees, etc., concerned with the care and protection of mothers and children;

(b) Research on the basis of inquiries addressed to public or private institutions, and to competent authorities; and publication of the results derived from a study of the materials received;

(c) Formulation of replies to inquiries received from American public authorities, institutions, or private individuals, regarding problems of child welfare on which the Institute has acquired information;

(d) Adoption of publicity measures of all kinds in connection with questions of child welfare;

(e) Assistance in the organization, at regular intervals, of the Pan American Child Congresses; and publication of the discussions, conclusions, papers, etc., included in the activities of such congresses;

(f) Formation of a Public Library from the publications received by the Institute;

(g) Publication, at least once every three months, of a review to be entitled *Bulletin of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood*. (Translation.)

### MEMBERSHIP

According to Article 1 of the statutes, membership is open to the countries of America through their respective governments and to the Pan American Union and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

## ADMINISTRATION

### The International Council

The activities of the Institute are directed by an International Council and a Director. The Council consists of two delegates from each country. It is required that one of these two delegates reside in Montevideo; the other, a technician in child welfare, may dwell in the country of his origin. The Pan American Union and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau may each have a delegate with all the rights of delegates representing government members. The various delegates continue in their capacities until replaced by their respective governments.

The Council meets at least once a year, primarily to hear the Director's report on the activities of the Institute and to make necessary decisions. In general, it is the duty of the Council to lay down the fundamental rules to be followed by the Institute in its activities.

The members of the Council choose a President, a Vice President, and a Secretary, who hold their respective offices for two years.

### Direction of the Institute

The Director of the Institute is chosen by a majority vote of the Council, and the appointee may or may not be a member of the Council. The Chief of the office is appointed by the Council on the recommendation of the Director. Assistants and other necessary employees are designated by the Director on the recommendation of the Chief of the office.

The Director has the following functions:

- (a) To direct the Institute in accordance with the fundamental principles established by the Council;
- (b) To take care of all matters relating to the membership of the countries and the regular payment of the quotas;
- (c) To represent the Institute, except in cases in which this is to be done by the President of the Council;
- (d) To administer the property of the Institute according to the rules specified in these Statutes;
- (e) To present for the consideration of the Council the annual report and the tentative budget for the following year;
- (f) To sign, together with the Chief of the office, the checks for the withdrawal of funds;
- (g) To make a monthly statement of accounts. (Article 19. *Translation*.)

The Chief of the office has the following functions:

- (a) To comply with and to supervise the execution by others of the Statutes and the decisions of the Council and the Director;
- (b) To organize and direct the office, to assign to each employee his tasks, and to exercise immediate supervision over the staff of the office;
- (c) To keep the books of the treasury;
- (d) To supervise the printing of the *Bulletin* and edit the work of authors and translators published therein;
- (e) To prepare letters, reports, articles, and other material requested by the Director or the Council;

(f) To sign, together with the Director, the checks for the withdrawal of funds;

(g) To act as substitute for the Director in case of his absence, illness, or temporary disability, if the Council does not decide to appoint a temporary director;

(h) To submit for the approval of the Director the regulations for the conduct of the office. (Article 20. *Translation.*)

### **Pan American Child Congresses**

While the Pan American Child Congresses, of which there have been eight to date, have hitherto been convoked independently of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, it was resolved at the most recent Congress to make the Institute the permanent organization of the Child Congresses. The resolution establishing this relationship suggested further that the Institute be charged with reviewing and codifying all actions taken by international American conferences affecting cooperation in child welfare and related fields.

### **MEETINGS**

The International Council is required to meet at least once a year, but in fact has met more frequently. It was suggested at the last Child Congress (1942) that in the future the International Council meet every two years, one of these meetings to be held at the same time and place as the Pan American Child Congress, and that the latter body meet every four years.

### **VOTING**

A quorum at meetings of the International Council consists of half plus one of the total number formed by the delegates residing in Montevideo, and the President. Decisions of the International Council are determined by a majority vote of the members present. Amendments must be approved by at least an absolute majority of the delegates residing in Montevideo.

### **FINANCES**

Articles 21 and 22 of the statutes, dealing with financial questions, state that the income of the Institute shall consist of quotas paid by each member country, gifts, and legacies, as well as the proceeds received from subscriptions to and advertisements in the *Bulletin*, and from such other sources as the Council may find available. It is provided that each member country shall pay an annual quota of two thousand dollars, the amount to be reduced, however, if the country considers it necessary to do so. It is further provided that the Pan American Union and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, should they become members, may contribute to the Institute's work, either through a financial quota to be determined by them, or in some other suitable form.

The annual budget drawn up by the Director is considered and approved by the Council with such changes as it deems advisable.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Institute.

## PUBLICATIONS

The *Boletín del Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia*, published quarterly, is the official organ of the Institute. A detailed account of its value in the field of child welfare is found under the heading "Work Done by the Institute."

## WORK DONE BY THE INSTITUTE

Of outstanding importance among the varied activities of the Institute are its services as a clearing-house of information with respect to laws, decrees, publications, etc., pertaining to child welfare. An extensive system of files has been compiled, gathering such information and enabling the Institute to answer accurately the questions frequently addressed to it in this connection. This service has also made more effective its relationships with other institutions devoted to the protection of children. Special attention has likewise been given to the study of problems concerning children at different ages. Investigations have been conducted and experts consulted and the data thus acquired have been utilized in the preparation of reports and papers submitted for the consideration of various congresses.

Cooperation has been sought from specialists devoted to the study of child welfare, and articles on this subject, hitherto unpublished, have been printed in the Institute's *Bulletin*. The *Bulletin*, published regularly as a quarterly, comprises about 200 pages an issue, and covers the most important material pertaining to every aspect of child protection. Seventeen volumes of this periodical have been issued, forming a veritable encyclopedia on child protection. Volume XV (1942) contains an index of almost 400 pages, covering all the material published up to that date. Since November, 1942, a supplement to the *Bulletin*, devoted to news items, has been published under the designation *Noticiario*. This newsheet is issued during the months when the *Bulletin* does not appear. The esteem which the *Bulletin* enjoys is demonstrated by the extremely complimentary comments it receives from various sources, as well as by the great demand for this journal and the fact that books and periodicals are sent to the Institute as exchange publications. This practice of exchange has enabled the Institute to build up a library, containing at present more than 14,500 books, periodicals, etc., which constitute a valuable source of specialized information for doctors, lawyers, social welfare workers, and students, who form the general nucleus of the readers.

For persons not residing in Montevideo, the Institute provides a special information service, by sending out summaries of the content of publications which the interested parties cannot consult directly.

Another type of service rendered by the Institute is illustrated by the investigation of infant mortality which it conducted in Paraguay in July, 1940. On that occasion, the Director and the Secretary of the Council of the Institute visited Asunción in order to deliver several lectures and to explain both the scope of the

(f) To sign, together with the Director, the checks for the withdrawal of funds;

(g) To act as substitute for the Director in case of his absence, illness, or temporary disability, if the Council does not decide to appoint a temporary director;

(h) To submit for the approval of the Director the regulations for the conduct of the office. (Article 20. *Translation.*)

### **Pan American Child Congresses**

While the Pan American Child Congresses, of which there have been eight to date, have hitherto been convoked independently of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, it was resolved at the most recent Congress to make the Institute the permanent organization of the Child Congresses. The resolution establishing this relationship suggested further that the Institute be charged with reviewing and codifying all actions taken by international American conferences affecting cooperation in child welfare and related fields

### **MEETINGS**

The International Council is required to meet at least once a year, but in fact has met more frequently. It was suggested at the last Child Congress (1942) that in the future the International Council meet every two years, one of these meetings to be held at the same time and place as the Pan American Child Congress, and that the latter body meet every four years.

### **VOTING**

A quorum at meetings of the International Council consists of half plus one of the total number formed by the delegates residing in Montevideo, and the President. Decisions of the International Council are determined by a majority vote of the members present. Amendments must be approved by at least an absolute majority of the delegates residing in Montevideo.

### **FINANCES**

Articles 21 and 22 of the statutes, dealing with financial questions, state that the income of the Institute shall consist of quotas paid by each member country, gifts, and legacies, as well as the proceeds received from subscriptions to and advertisements in the *Bulletin*, and from such other sources as the Council may find available. It is provided that each member country shall pay an annual quota of two thousand dollars, the amount to be reduced, however, if the country considers it necessary to do so. It is further provided that the Pan American Union and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, should they become members, may contribute to the Institute's work, either through a financial quota to be determined by them, or in some other suitable form.

The annual budget drawn up by the Director is considered and approved by the Council with such changes as it deems advisable.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Institute.

## PUBLICATIONS

The *Boletín del Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia*, published quarterly, is the official organ of the Institute. A detailed account of its value in the field of child welfare is found under the heading "Work Done by the Institute."

## WORK DONE BY THE INSTITUTE

Of outstanding importance among the varied activities of the Institute are its services as a clearing-house of information with respect to laws, decrees, publications, etc., pertaining to child welfare. An extensive system of files has been compiled, gathering such information and enabling the Institute to answer accurately the questions frequently addressed to it in this connection. This service has also made more effective its relationships with other institutions devoted to the protection of children. Special attention has likewise been given to the study of problems concerning children at different ages. Investigations have been conducted and experts consulted and the data thus acquired have been utilized in the preparation of reports and papers submitted for the consideration of various congresses.

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investigation and the proper interpretation of the questionnaires sent out by the Institute.

Moreover, at a recent meeting of the International Council of the organization (May 28-30, 1943), it was decided to broaden the work of the Institute by creating Departments of Health, Education, and Social Welfare, to function in the field of child protection under the direction of technicians. Their objects are: to stimulate special interest in such questions in all of the American countries; to undertake the studies pertinent to each of the subjects involved; to conduct investigations; and to suggest the proper method of avoiding, suppressing, or lessening the various ills to be remedied. This program is to be carried out by specialists who will make frequent investigatory trips to North and South American countries.

The foregoing outline of work, though not complete, gives in brief an idea of the past and future activities of the Institute.

## AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### HISTORY

The American Society of Agricultural Sciences was established in conformity with a resolution of the Eighth American Scientific Congress, held in Washington, May 10-18, 1940. It was organized by delegates to that Congress from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela. While there existed agricultural societies in each of the American countries prior to the formation of the Society, there was no central organization for the interchange of information and discussion of common agricultural problems. The constitution of the Society was approved on May 24, 1940. The Society now has chapters in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and the United States of America. Although there have been no international meetings of members of the Society as yet, because of the war, some of the chapters, especially those of Argentina, Colombia, and the United States, have been holding regular meetings.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article II of the constitution states that the objects of the Society shall be the following:

1. To recognize agriculture as a basic industry of the Americas, and as an effective instrument in maintaining close and harmonious ties between the American Republics.
2. To advance scientific agriculture in the American Republics through individual and collective effort, through the development of active governmental support, and in other ways.

3. To provide a central organization for the coordination of the aims and efforts of the agricultural sciences in the American Republics.
4. To hold meetings; to issue publications; and otherwise to disseminate information related to agriculture, and to provide for an exchange of research findings, ideas, and experiences among its members.
5. To promote solidarity and friendship among American workers in agricultural sciences and persons interested in the advancement of agricultural sciences in the American Republics.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Society has active, associate, and honorary members. Article III of the constitution provides that "Active Members shall be persons professionally engaged in the agricultural sciences." They will be admitted "upon receipt by the Secretary General of their annual dues together with certification from the Chapter Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer for the country concerned that the candidates have satisfied the requirements for Active Membership." Associate members shall be "persons interested in the advancement of the agricultural sciences, but not professionally engaged therein." They are admitted "upon receipt by the Secretary-General of their annual dues together with endorsement of their candidacy by the Chapter Secretary-Treasurer for the country concerned." Honorary members shall be persons "elected by the Council in recognition of outstanding achievement in an agricultural science or distinguished service in the advancement of scientific agriculture."

Only active members are entitled to vote, to hold office, and to represent the Society officially. Any member who has made improper use of his membership or whose membership is regarded as detrimental to the Society may be suspended by the Executive Committee pending final action by the Council, which alone has power of expulsion or exoneration.

Article IV states that "scientific organizations and other institutions whose work advances the objects of the Society may be admitted to affiliation with the Society on such terms as may be prescribed by the By-Laws."

## ADMINISTRATION

### Council

Article VIII of the constitution provides that there shall be a Council consisting of the President, the Vice Presidents, and the Secretary General which shall convene during international meetings of the Society, "and shall be the supreme governing body of the Society." The Council "shall have the power to order the issuance of publications, appoint editors, select places of meeting, and perform all other acts in furtherance of the objects of the Society." The Council takes final action on suspensions of members by the Executive Committee and may expel or exonerate such members. The Council may amend the constitution of the Society by a two-thirds vote, subject to ratification by two thirds of the chapters of the Society, and may adopt, amend or repeal the by-laws of the Society by a two-thirds vote.



**Executive Committee**

Article IX of the constitution states that the Executive Committee "shall consist of the President, one Vice President to be chosen by the Council, and the Secretary General, and shall govern the affairs of the Society when the Council is not in session."

**Officers**

Article VII stipulates that the officers of the Society shall be a President and as many Vice Presidents as there are American republics represented in the active membership of the Society, a Secretary General, and a Treasurer. The President is elected by the Vice Presidents for a term of three years and may succeed himself once. He presides at the meetings of the Society, of the Council, and of the Executive Committee, and has power to appoint committees and otherwise to discharge all functions appropriate to his office. The Vice Presidents are elected annually, one by each chapter. The Secretary General is appointed by the President and Vice Presidents and holds office at their pleasure. He is the executive officer of the Society and transacts all ordinary business under the general direction of the Executive Committee.

**Sections**

Article V provides that the Society "may be divided into sections on the basis of the different branches of science represented therein, as may from time to time become desirable, and as may be prescribed by the By-Laws."

**Chapters**

The Society is composed of as many chapters as there are American republics represented in its active membership, one in each of the countries so represented. Article VI provides that the chairman of each chapter shall serve as a Vice President of the Society and shall represent his chapter on the Council. Chapters "may adopt By-Laws for the Chapter, provided that no part of the By-Laws of the Chapter shall conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society."

**MEETINGS**

Members of the Society meet at such times and places as may be determined by the Council. Article VIII provides that the Council "shall convene during international meetings of the Society."

**VOTING**

The constitution contains no provisions concerning the manner of voting at the international meetings of the Society. Decisions of the Council are by majority, except that amendments of the constitution and adoption, amendment, and repeal of the by-laws require a two-thirds majority. Moreover, amendments of the constitution have also to be ratified by two-thirds of the chapters of the Society. A majority of the members of the Council constitute a quorum.

## FINANCES

Membership dues for active members are \$2, and for associate members \$1, United States currency.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Society.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Society plans to publish after the war a quarterly periodical, *Agro America*.

## WORK DONE BY THE SOCIETY

Because of the war, the Society has had no membership meetings and has not been very active.

# ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

810 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

## HISTORY

On March 9, 1942, a joint *communiqué* was released simultaneously in Washington and London by the governments of the United States and Great Britain, announcing the creation of a joint commission whose purpose was to be the encouragement and strengthening of social and economic cooperation between the United States of America and its possessions and bases in the Caribbean and the United Kingdom and the British colonies in the same area. This Anglo-American Caribbean Commission is the first agency established jointly by two colonial powers to render them advice and assistance in administering their respective possessions in a specified geographical area.

The Caribbean area includes two large islands—one being the Republic of Cuba, the other comprising Haiti and the Dominican Republic—and numerous small islands divided among four powers, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the United States of America. All except the Dutch possessions are further divided into various separate governments: the French colonies are under three, the British under six (excluding Bermuda), and the American under two governments. Despite their political divisions, the Caribbean islands represent a region with similar social and economic problems.

The climate of the entire region is tropical and subtropical. The majority of the population is negro or mulatto with a white minority which varies in size in different areas. For over three hundred years after their discovery by Columbus, the Caribbean islands enjoyed considerable prosperity, but the last century has been a period

of decline which is still continuing. All the islands depend on agriculture, with one-crop systems predominating and with sugar the most important single export crop. Since only a small part of the food supply is locally grown the islands depend to a large extent on food imports. The mass of the people have a very low standard of living and can afford only the cheaper, starchy imported foods; hence malnutrition and nutritional diseases are prevalent. Health conditions in general are bad. Unemployment is chronic.

The war aggravated the already unsatisfactory economic and social conditions on the islands, at the same time focussing the interest of the United States and of Great Britain on them because of their strategic importance. For a time submarine sinkings resulted in a severe shipping shortage which threatened some of the islands with famine. New problems arose when the United States acquired bases in several British possessions in the Caribbean. The influx of thousands of American soldiers, sailors, marines, aviators, engineers, government officials, and technologists, and the demands made on the local supply of labor and materials had tremendous repercussions on life in the islands. At the same time, the maintenance of adequate living standards and domestic peace in the islands became a joint war problem of the United States and Great Britain. Until the German armies were driven out of North Africa in 1943, the principal air and water route to Africa, the Middle East, the Far East, and South America went through the Caribbean. Military considerations, as well as the recognition that the long-term problems of their Caribbean possessions are regional and can best be solved through a regional organization, led the two governments to agree on the creation of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

Prior to the establishment of the Commission no machinery existed for interchange of information and experience among the several British and American colonial governments. Even the British colonies among themselves had hardly any direct contact; officially each communicated only with the Colonial Office in London. Both Great Britain and the United States maintained agricultural experiment stations in their possessions, but although these dealt with problems common to the entire region they did not exchange information. Nor did the health services of the two governments consult together concerning their common problems.

The jurisdiction of the Commission is, of course, limited to the Caribbean possessions of Great Britain and the United States. The Commission has, however, established relations with the other Caribbean governments as well. For example, it obtained the cooperation of the governments of Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic in establishing an emergency land-water highway from the United States to Puerto Rico. A representative of the Netherlands was appointed to its Caribbean Research Council (*infra*, p. 19), and it is expected that eventually this Council will also have a French member. In fact, the success with which the Commission has carried out its assigned task may well make it a pattern for future international cooperation with regard to colonial possessions in other parts of the world. This hope was expressed in a statement made by Colonel Oliver Stanley, British Secretary of State for Colonies, on the floor of Parliament on July 13, 1943. The Secretary said that it was the wish of the British Government to work in close cooperation

with neighboring and friendly nations for the solution of colonial problems of common interest. He continued:

What they [the Government] have in mind is the possibility of establishing Commissions for certain regions. These Commissions would comprise not only the States with Colonial Territories in the region, but also other States which have in the region a major strategic or economic interest. While each State would remain responsible for the administration of its own territory, such a Commission would provide effective and permanent machinery for consultation and collaboration so that the States concerned might work together to promote the well-being of the Colonial territories. . . . What we have in mind is merely the development of the idea which led to the Anglo-United States-Caribbean Commission. (Quoted from Joseph M. Jones, "Caribbean Laboratory," 24 *Fortune* [February, 1944], p. 272.)

The United States Section of the Commission opened its offices on August 1, 1942. The British Section was established in October, 1942, and moved into joint offices with the United States Section on January 1, 1943. The Commission has held five meetings, viz., Trinidad, March 26-31, 1942; Washington, May 26-June 6, 1942, and January 27, 1943; St. Thomas, August 17-21, 1943; and Barbados, March 20-30, 1944. The Commission also sponsored the First Conference of Supply Officers of the British West Indies and the American territories in the Caribbean which was held in Jamaica, May 15-18, 1942, and inaugurated a system of West Indian Conferences, the first of which was held in Bridgetown, Barbados, March 21-30, 1944.

#### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The joint *communiqué* of March 9, 1942, states that the Commission has been jointly created by the two governments "for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic cooperation between the United States of America and its possessions and bases in the area known geographically and politically as the Caribbean, and the United Kingdom and the British colonies in the same area, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of research in these fields," and, furthermore, that "members of the Commission will concern themselves primarily with matters pertaining to labor, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare, finance, economics, and related subjects in the territories under the British and United States flags within this territory, and on these matters will advise their respective Governments" (*Report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for the Years 1942-1943* [Washington, 1943], Appendix I, p. 37).

The White House press release of March 9, 1942, containing the text of the joint *communiqué*, states specifically that the Commission does not have "any authority other than the formulation of recommendations to be submitted . . . to the American and British Governments" (*ibid.*, p. 38). The Commission merely investigates, disseminates information, and recommends policies. Its function is to analyze problems and propose specific steps for their solution. For the execution of its proposals and decisions the Commission depends on the appropriate departments of the British and the United States Governments.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Commission consists of six members, three from each country, appointed respectively by the President of the United States and by the British Government, one member from each country being designated as co-chairman.

## ADMINISTRATION

## Commission

The Commission comprises two national sections. Although the two sections occupy joint offices, each has internal autonomy. The British Section is closely affiliated with the Colonial Office in London and with the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies. The United States Section is an integral part of the State Department; it reports directly to the President and works in close cooperation with the President's Caribbean Advisory Committee.

At the second meeting of the Commission in Washington, May 26-June 6, 1942, it was agreed that:

Executive functions in respect of Caribbean supply matters, including functions arising out of recommendations made by the Commission should be discharged on the British side by the West Indian Supply Agency which is being established as part of the Colonial Supply Liaison, and on the American side by the Caribbean Office of the State Department or other appropriate agency as the general liaison with the various American departments concerned

Executive functions in respect of other work which may be undertaken on the recommendation of the Commission will similarly be discharged by appropriate bodies to be chosen as may be convenient. (*Ibid.*, p. 51.)

The decisions of the Commission are incorporated in a written report and each section then endeavors to induce the appropriate departments of its government to carry out the policies formulated by the Commission.

## Secretariat

At the first meeting of the Commission in Trinidad, March 26-31, 1942, it was decided that "a permanent secretariat should be established with American and British co-secretaries and offices for the time being in Washington," and that "each of the offices of the Commission should be furnished with copies of all administrative and departmental reports issued by the administrations of British and American territories in the Caribbean area." The Secretariat was requested to "study the machinery necessary to insure the interchange of Government publications and other available material on matters of mutual interest" (*ibid.*, p. 39).

At the second meeting of the Commission in Washington, May 26-June 6, 1942, it was stated that the duties of the Secretariat "should be to keep records of the Commission, prepare for and attend meetings, and take such action arising out of conclusions at such meetings as it may be instructed to undertake by the co-chairman of the Commission"; and that the Secretariat "should also have the regular function of keeping in touch with other bodies which may undertake the carrying out of work recommended by the Commission and of receiving, and—if necessary—distributing information, e.g., publications and reports dealing with technical sub-

jects and matters of social welfare." In particular, it was decided that "British West Indian governments should be encouraged to use the secretariat of the Commission as a channel for inquiries which they may wish to have made in the United States on subjects within the Commission's terms of reference; the Government of the American territories similarly to make use of the secretariat whenever convenient for inquiries of a similar character which they may desire to make of British official agencies" (*ibid.*, p. 51).

At present, each national section of the Commission has an office staff composed of specialists, research analysts, and clerical personnel, and with an Executive Secretary specifically in charge of the preparation of the reports which are issued from time to time, and of the handling of the Secretariat at the various conferences of the Commission.

### Caribbean Research Council

The Caribbean Research Council was established by the Commission at its fourth meeting in St. Thomas, August 17-21, 1943. The purpose of the Council is to encourage "interchange of experience, improved use of resources and concerted treatment of mutual problems." It serves "in an advisory capacity to the Commission to promote scientific, technological, social and economic research for the benefit of the peoples of the Caribbean Area," its specific objectives being "to survey needs, determine what research has been done, arrange for dissemination and exchange of the results of research, provide for conferences between research workers or extension workers and recommend what further research and cooperation should be undertaken" (*ibid.*, p. 77).

The Council has from seven to fifteen members representing Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the United States, who are appointed by the Commission with the consent of their respective governments. The Commission states that "provision for the subsequent participation of representatives of other countries in this area is contemplated" (*ibid.*, p. 78). The members of the Council serve for as long as the Commission may determine. One member resides at Washington and represents the Council at the Secretariat of the Commission.

The actual work of the Council, whenever possible, is done in the Caribbean area. The center of activity of this work varies with the nature of the questions under consideration. When necessary, the Commission appoints sectional committees of the Council to deal with specific questions.

### West Indian Conferences

A joint *communiqué* released by the governments of the United States and Great Britain on January 4, 1944, inaugurated a regular system of West Indian Conferences, under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. These conferences are attended by local representatives of the territories and colonies of the United States and Great Britain in the Caribbean and discuss matters of common interest and especially of social and economic significance to Caribbean countries.

The Conference will convene from time to time to consider specific subjects; that is, when problems arise which are at once alive and capable of being

profitably discussed by such a conference. The Conference will be a standing body: it will have a continuing existence and a central secretariat, although the representatives will change according to the nature of the subjects to be discussed. . . . The Conference will be purely advisory and will have no executive powers unless such powers are specifically entrusted to it by the governments of the territories and colonies which participate. . . . The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission will provide the secretariat for the Conference and will be responsible for sending out the necessary documents to the members of the Conference. An official report of each session of the Conference will be prepared for transmission by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom and to the local governments represented." (Department of State, *Press Release*, January 4, 1944.)

The *communiqué* further provides that each United States territory and each British colony or group of colonies in the Caribbean area shall be entitled to send two delegates to each session of the Conference. If the session is held in United States territory the United States Co-Chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission will be the chairman of the session of the Conference, and, likewise, if the session is held in British territory, the British Co-Chairman of the Commission will act as the chairman of the session. The other members of the Commission, as well as experts invited by the Commission, may attend the sessions as of right.

No specific provision is made in the *communiqué* for voting at the sessions of the Conference. However, it is stated that "if it should become advisable for the Conference to take action by voting, the question of representation and the basis of voting representation will be subject to further discussion between the United States and British Governments."

The West Indian Conferences are called by the Commission, which also prepares their agenda. Although the joint *communiqué* of January 4, 1944, limits participation to representatives of British and United States possessions, it states specifically that "the Conference will be free to invite the participation of other countries on occasion."

## MEETINGS

Meetings of the whole Commission are held when necessary, usually every three months. The Commissioners in the Washington office meet more frequently. All meetings are informal.

## VOTING

The Commission reaches its decisions informally without voting.

## FINANCES

Each government maintains its own section and joint expenses are paid in equal parts by the two governments.

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Commission.

## PUBLICATIONS

From time to time the Commission makes a report to the two governments. The first *Report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for the Years 1942-1943* was published in Washington, in 1943. The Commission also published *Nutrition, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry: Meeting of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands of the United States, August 17-21, 1943* (n.p., n.d.), and *Report of the West Indian Conference Held in Barbados 21st-30th March, 1944, under the Auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission* (Washington, 1944). The United States Section of the Commission has also published a study, *The Caribbean Islands and the War: A Record of Progress in Facing Stern Realities* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1943).

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

The principal task which faced the Commission upon its establishment was the fight against famine in the islands. After its first meeting in Trinidad in March, 1942, the Commission undertook a survey-tour of the more important Caribbean islands, and on the basis of the facts collected it decided to convene a Conference of Supply Officers of the British and United States territories in order that cooperative action might be taken. The Conference was held in Jamaica, May 15-18, 1942. It was the first meeting at which representatives from all the British and United States possessions in the Caribbean gathered to seek a solution of mutual problems. Because of her close relations with the British colonies in the Caribbean, Canada was also invited and gave full cooperation. The Conference adopted recommendations urging the governments to ascertain the essential requirements of the area; to establish machinery for consultation regarding policies for the control of shipping facilities for the West Indian colonies; to set up an emergency organization for utilization of local schooners and other small craft; to foster local production of food, and to allocate space for local food caches. A number of these recommendations were carried out. In particular, there was set up, on recommendation of the Conference, a single supply organization for all the British colonies, and a meeting of supply officers from the British Caribbean colonies was held in New York in April, 1943, with representatives of the Canadian, British, and United States governments attending.

The Commission actively fostered adoption of the measures recommended at the Jamaica Conference. In response to the recommendation that an emergency land-water highway be established which would provide safe transportation service from the mainland of the United States to Puerto Rico, the Commission made arrangements with the governments of Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic for waiver of customs charges on transshipments and helped to obtain lend-lease funds for the improvement of motor roads across Haiti and the Dominican Republic. It also participated in the Caribbean Shipping Review Committee which was established in Washington in October, 1942, and which dealt with the allocation of ships to Caribbean trade. As a further aid in overcoming the shipping shortage, the Commission organized the West Indies Schooner Pool which operates the intercolonial



trade in the eastern group of the West Indies. The Commission also took an active part in stimulating local production of food in the islands and in negotiating for the disposal of the 1942 sugar crop.

When the Commission held its fourth meeting, in St. Thomas, August 17-21, 1943, the fight against famine had been successfully concluded and the Commission could now devote its efforts to the solution of the long-term problems of the islands. Accordingly, it appointed a Committee consisting of specialists from the United States and its Caribbean possessions, from the British West Indies, and from the Netherlands Caribbean territories, which was charged with drafting a plan for agricultural, forestry, and fisheries research in the Caribbean. The Committee submitted a Report on Nutrition, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry, in which it recommended creation of the recently established Caribbean Research Council hereinabove described.

As part of its long-range program the Commission fosters diversification and improvement of agriculture in the islands. It has made arrangements for collaboration of the forestry services in the Caribbean with the United States Federal Forestry Research Institute in Puerto Rico. It made an initial fishery survey which is now being followed up by detailed commercial fishery research undertaken by a joint Anglo-American staff. The Commission also seeks to establish close relations among the health authorities in the islands. It arranged for a conference on July 8, 1943, which was attended by representatives of the United States Army and Navy, the United States Public Health Service, and the Medical Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the British West Indies. The conference was held at the offices of the Commission with representatives of the Commission present. Measures for cooperation in the control of venereal diseases were discussed and it was decided that the Commission was the proper agency through which sanitation and health problems in the Caribbean could be coordinated. The Commission is also interested in the standardization of quarantine controls and cooperated with the British West Indies Development and Welfare Organization in calling a Quarantine Conference in Trinidad in November, 1943. The United States Section of the Commission extended invitations to attend the Conference to the United States Public Health Service and to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The Commission is likewise making post-war plans for developing tourist trade in the Caribbean and one of its members has conducted a preliminary survey of the tourist potentialities of the islands. By an arrangement with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs of the United States Government, the Commission conducts a daily half-hour international short-wave radio program to the Caribbean, known as "the West Indian Radio Newspaper." In addition to educational and cultural features, this program brings together the news of the Caribbean and thus affords an opportunity to the peoples of the isolated islands to hear what happens in other parts of the Caribbean area.

The foregoing résumé is by no means a complete record of its accomplishments, but it indicates the scope and nature of work done by the Commission.

## ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WRITERS AND ARTISTS

(Asociación de Escritores y Artistas Americanos)

PRADO 116, HABANA, CUBA

### HISTORY

This Association, organized in October, 1934 (when its constitution was formally approved) was definitively constituted by Cuban Decree-Law No. 843 of April 20, 1936, which gave the organization official character as a component part of the National Institute of Social Welfare and Reform (Instituto Nacional de Previsión y Reforma) of Cuba. The primary aims of the Association are the establishment of intellectual unity among American writers, artists, and scientists, and the promotion of indigenous culture and art.

On December 19, 1936, at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace in Buenos Aires, the governments of the Americas urged the support of this organization in a resolution which reiterated the aims of the Association and suggested the formation of member associations in all the American capitals as provided in the constitution of the Association.

As a result of the action taken by that Conference, the Association has been accorded official recognition, either expressed or tacit, by the governments of all the American republics and enjoys the postal frank in all of them.

Further recognition was granted the Association at the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938, by a resolution which recommended that the National Committees of Intellectual Cooperation, or, where such committees have not been established, the existing artistic and scientific institutions, develop more effective contact between the cultural elements in their respective countries and the Association of American Writers and Artists. In harmony with this suggestion of the Eighth Conference, the National Committees of Intellectual Cooperation at their first meeting at Santiago de Chile in 1939 also gave their sanction to the objectives of the organization.

The Association has members in all of the American republics, and affiliates or branches in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 1 of its constitution enumerates the purposes of the Association as follows:

The twofold purpose underlying the creation of the Association is the establishment of intellectual unity among American writers and artists, together with the promotion of indigenous culture and art, through attainment of the following objectives:

Formation of an intimate relationship in thought and feeling, and encouragement of practical cooperation, among American writers and artists;

Cultivation and advancement of literature, science, and the fine arts, through measures tending to stimulate and publicize literary and artistic work;

Protection of art, science, and literature, by every means available to the Association; <sup>f</sup>

Periodical celebration of congresses, expositions, and competitive assemblies, both on a continental and on a national scale;

Foundation of libraries, conservatories, museums, art galleries, and other specialized centers of exhibition or instruction;

A vigorous practice of exchange in the intellectual and scientific fields, and among exponents of art in general;

Execution of projects and proposals beneficial to writers and artists, and of all undertakings tending to increase the scope or lasting quality of their output, or to enhance appreciation thereof; <sup>f</sup>

Creation of the American Book Publishing House (Casa Editorial del Libro Americano), and dissemination of works produced in America;

Compilation of statistics in regard to American intellectual workers and artists and their output;

Creation of tribunals whose duty it shall be to appraise the works and adjudicate the questions submitted to their judgment; <sup>g</sup>

Establishment of a day to be observed as the day commemorating American literature, art, writers, and artists;

Payment of homage to eminent Americans of the present day and to those who shed lustre upon our Continent in the past, not only in the form of enthusiastic tributes to their work, but also through measures taken to make that work more widely known;

Organization of branches of the Association throughout the Continent, and also of groups delegated to represent it within the Republic of Cuba;

Assistance in the development of those associations which pursue cultural, artistic, or scientific purposes;

Maintenance of uninterrupted intellectual exchange between the Association itself, and writers, artists, and organisms similar to the Association on other continents;

Formulation of replies to all questions submitted to the Association that are pertinent to its purposes, and execution of all tasks entrusted to it by the public authorities;

Adoption of all measures conducive to the advancement of culture, art, and science. (*Translation.*)

A more detailed statement concerning the proposed American Book Publishing House is given in Article 64 of the constitution:

It shall publish books by American authors, and also books by non-American authors whose works are nevertheless of substantial interest to America, or notably interesting from the standpoint of culture, art, or science. (*Translation.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

Article 8 of the constitution provides for the following classes of members: founding, active, supernumerary, contributing, honorary, corresponding, and affiliated members. Founding members are persons elected at the time the Association was founded. The same status, with all of the rights pertaining thereto, is also assigned to ambassadors and ministers of the American republics in Habana, and to whatever persons are occupying the posts of Secretary of Public Education of Cuba, Rector of the University of Habana, President of the Academy of Medical, Physical and Natural Sciences, President of the Academy of Social Sciences, President of

the Academy of History, President of the Academy of Arts and Letters, President of the Press Association, and President of the Reporters' Association. Persons chosen to fill vacancies left by founding members also have the character of founding members. Active members are those who enter the Association after the date of foundation, and supernumerary members are active members who absent themselves for more than four years. Contributing members (*benefactores*) are persons who have contributed materially, in an economic sense, to the purposes of the Association, and honorary members are those who have been exceptionally active in raising American art, literature, or science to a higher level. Provision is also made in Article 3 for membership of affiliates or branches in all of the American republics.

In addition there are in Habana twenty cultural Institutes organized by the Association—one for each American country—to represent the cultural activities of each of the twenty other countries and to maintain relationship with the national affiliates.

All writers, artists, and scientists are entitled to be considered for membership. Application must be in writing to the corresponding Directive Council of the Association, affiliate, or delegation, it being a requisite that prospective members either shall be native-born Americans or shall have acquired citizenship in one of the American countries. There are no initiation fees or other dues imposed upon members.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Directive Council

The administration of the Association is exercised by a Directive Council which is made up of the founding members, as well as the heads of the diplomatic corps in Habana, government officials, and others with the rights of founding members. At its formal sessions, the yearly program of work of the organization is mapped out; new members are inducted; eminent persons in the fields of science, literature, or art, or persons holding official posts are honored; and prizes are presented.

Article 24 sets out the functions of the Council, its chief duties being: to direct, organize, and administer the Association as well as the affiliated institutions; to adopt means necessary to carry out the ideals of the Association; to lay down regulations for the affiliates, delegations, and the American Book Publishing House; to arrange for the holding of congresses, expositions, etc., and to determine the most effective methods to assist and protect the writer and artist. Other functions which may be mentioned are the right to admit and expel members; to dissolve the membership of commissions or institutions which fail to carry out the purposes of the Association; to renounce, accept, or modify the actions adopted by the affiliates, sections, or other organisms which make up the Association; and, finally, to take any action which is necessary to carry out the work of the Association for which there is no provision in the constitution.

### Executive Committee (Mesa)

This committee is made up of the President, the Secretary General, and the Treasurer. Article 30 of the constitution states that the functions of the Execu-

tive Committee are to prepare the annual budget of the Association; to propose to the Executive Council the designation of groups or persons that may be necessary to carry out the collective activities of the Association; to draft projects that may be beneficial to the institutions of the Association and submit them to the Council; to arrange for the acquisition of necessary equipment for museums, libraries, and the American Book Publishing House with the approval of the Council; to submit to the same body the projects and measures which the Sections of the Association and their affiliates and delegations may recommend.

Vacancies on the Executive Committee are filled by election from among the members of the Directive Council.

### Permanent Sections • •

There are eight permanent sections devoted to the following subjects: Propaganda, Organization, and Investigation; Writing; Science; Music; Painting; Sculpture; Architecture; and Theatre. The Writing and Science Sections are composed of twenty-four members each; the other sections have twelve. Membership in these sections is for life.

The sections are governed by the general precepts of the constitution which may be applicable, in regard to their organization and functioning. The powers and duties of officers and members of the sections are also controlled by the appropriate articles of the constitution applying to officers and members of the Association, unless there is some provision to the contrary.

### Officers

The officers of the Association, consisting of a President, a Secretary General, and a Treasurer, serve for a term of four years. They are chosen by the Directive Council from among its membership, the voting being by secret ballot, the person receiving an absolute majority vote of the total membership of the Council being declared elected. In case no one receives an absolute majority, it is necessary to conduct a run-off election between those receiving the greater number of votes, and in this election a majority is sufficient to elect.

The duties of the President, Secretary General, and Treasurer are described in Articles 27-29 of the constitution and are, in general, the functions usually connected with these offices.

The President, Secretary General, and Treasurer have a voice and a vote in all committees which may be appointed, as well as in the Permanent Sections and cultural Institutes organized by the Association in Habana, and are members of such bodies in their own right.

*Note on connection with the National Institute of Social Welfare and Reform of Cuba.* Mention should be made of the relation between the Association and the Institute. According to Decree-Law No. 843, mentioned above, the members of the Executive Committee (*Mesa*) of the National Institute of Social Welfare and Reform shall be members *ex officio* of the Directive Council of the Association, with the same rights, duties, and other attributes assigned by the constitution of the As-

sociation to the other members of the Council. The Association is established as a component part of the National Institute of Social Welfare and Reform, with authority to give advice on such questions as the Institute may submit to it in connection with matters falling under its jurisdiction. The decree-law states that the relations between the Association and the Institute are to be defined by a special statute providing for a Commission to be made up of three members of the Institute and a like number of the Directive Council of the Association, the said Commission to be presided over by the President of the Institute, with due respect for the absolute autonomy of the Association in so far as its organization, operation, and administration are concerned.

## MEETINGS

The Directive Council holds ordinary, extraordinary, and formal meetings. Ordinary meetings are held monthly. Extraordinary meetings are called by the President for the decision of important problems; they may also be called at the request, in writing, of six members of the Directive Council or four section presidents. Formal meetings are held when the work of the Association is initiated each year; when new members are inducted; when persons eminent in the fields of science, literature, or art, or persons holding official posts are honored; when prizes are presented. The inaugural and closing sessions of congresses, competitive assemblies, and expositions are also formal, as are in general all meetings involving any act or ceremony which, in the opinion of the Council, calls for solemnity.

The Executive Committee meets once a week.

## VOTING

Decisions at meetings of the Association, the Directive Council, and the Executive Committee are by a majority of votes. A quorum at plenary meetings consists of a majority of delegations; at meetings of the Directive Council, of a majority of the Council membership. (See also under "Officers.") The constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Directive Council in extraordinary session.

## FINANCES

There are no dues collected from members. The Association receives an annual subvention from the Ministry of Education of the Cuban Government, a yearly contribution from the National Institute of Social Welfare and Reform, and returns from the sale of its periodical *América*.

## LANGUAGE

The official language of the Association is Spanish.

## PUBLICATIONS

*América*, the official publication of the Association, is issued monthly in an edition of about 8,000 copies. The expense of publication is paid for by a subvention of the Cuban Government, by subscriptions, and by advertisements.

## WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION

The Association has been instrumental in establishing what is known as "The American Culture Day," celebrated yearly on October 13. The observance of this day has been approved by the resolutions of the Cuban Congress and the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima (1938). Other activities of the Association include the foundation of twenty cultural Institutes, described above under "Membership," and the creation of a public library. Finally, the Association has maintained cultural relations with the American governments, with diplomats, academies, congresses, periodicals, writers, and artists.

## BRAZILIAN-AMERICAN FOOD PRODUCTION COMMISSION

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

### HISTORY

As the result of an exchange of notes on March 3 and 14, 1942, and communications between the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, an agreement was drawn up between the United States and Brazil on September 3, 1942, for the development of foodstuffs production in the twelve northern and northeastern states of Brazil. By the terms of this agreement the Government of Brazil assumed various obligations with regard to the production of certain foodstuffs and the United States, through the instrumentality of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (a corporation organized by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs), agreed to extend financial as well as advisory assistance. The agreement also provided for the creation of the Brazilian-American Food Production Commission and charged that body with the duty of carrying out this program of cooperation in food production.

The agreement provides that its duration is to be for two years and that it may be renewed.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The purpose of the program is to meet the food problems which have arisen in the twelve northern and northeastern states of Brazil in consequence of (a) the shortage of coastwise shipping due to war conditions which resulted in an interruption of the normal flow of food from Southern Brazil, and (b) the necessity for increased foodstuffs in this area occasioned by the establishment of a number of United States military bases in the Northeastern States, and the influx of rubber workers into the Amazon Valley.

In dealing with these problems, it is planned to increase the production of those foodstuffs of vegetable and animal origin which are of primary necessity. The

measures contemplated for this purpose, as provided by the agreement, are to cover at least the following items:

- (a) technical assistance for the increase and improvement of production of foodstuffs of animal and vegetable origin;
- (b) provision of means, tools, equipment, insecticides, etc., for the increased production of foodstuffs of animal and vegetable origin;
- (c) amplification of the resources of the Divisions for the Development of Animal and Vegetable Production, designed to establish an efficient extension service, in accordance with the modern agricultural techniques followed in Brazil and in the United States;
- (d) development of plans, technical assistance and the execution of irrigation, drainage, and soil conservation works;
- (e) collaboration in the solution of problems of handling, storage, conservation and distribution of the food products;
- (f) technical and financial assistance for agricultural colonization;
- (g) betterment of the conditions of nutrition of the populations in the area in which this Agreement is carried out. (U. S. Department of State, Executive Agreement Series 302 [Washington, 1943].)

## MEMBERSHIP

The Commission is composed of the Director of the Division for the Development of Vegetable Production representing Brazil and the Chief Food Production Specialist representing the United States.

## ADMINISTRATION

The Director of the Division for the Development of Vegetable Production (Brazil) acts as President of the Commission.

Agricultural specialists of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture have been delegated to assist the field party of about fifteen United States technical advisers composed of agriculturists, livestock and poultry experts, irrigation engineers, etc., in performing the work of the Commission.

All projects to be carried out by the Commission must be approved by the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture.

## MEETINGS

The Commission meets informally.

## VOTING

There is no occasion for voting as decisions on all proposals rest with the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture.

## FINANCES

Brazil has contributed \$2,580,657 to carry out the program. The United States, on its part, has contributed one million dollars for the first year of operation of the agreement and one million dollars during the first half of September, 1943. Each country pays the salaries, traveling expenses, etc., of its technicians employed on the project.



## LANGUAGES

English and Portuguese are the official languages of the Commission.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Commission has issued an Annual Report in mimeographed form.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

The Commission has been instrumental in increasing the acreage devoted to the cultivation of such staple food products as corn, rice, beans, and mandioca by 330,000 acres. In addition, the Victory Garden program sponsored by the Commission has increased vegetable production by over 15,000 acres. Other activities fostered by this body include the distribution of seeds, tools, and insecticides; the furnishing of small loans to growers; the construction of storage facilities; the operation both of direct production and of cooperative farms; the development of hog and poultry producing units; nutrition training; and the initiation of practical farm and extension service training.

## CANADA-UNITED STATES COMMITTEE

CANADIAN SECTION: Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Canada  
UNITED STATES SECTION: 1615 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

## HISTORY

Prompted by a mutuality of interests in regard to commercial affairs, delegations of business men from the United States and Canada, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, respectively, have in the past attended each other's annual meetings. Proposals were made, at several gatherings of the Canadian and United States Chambers of Commerce, for the creation of a joint body to exchange views and opinions on common business problems. In furtherance of this idea, the Committee on Commercial Treaty Policy of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on January 20, 1932, proposed that there be established a joint committee of the two organizations for the discussion of problems affecting the business relationships of the two countries. This proposal was given consideration at a meeting of representatives of the two Chambers of Commerce in San Francisco, May 20, 1932, and subsequently the subject was discussed more fully by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. These discussions led eventually to a special conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on September 15, 1932, at which it was decided to proceed immediately with the establishment of the Committee.

The first regular meeting of the Committee was held in Washington, D. C., on May 4, 1933. To date twenty-one meetings have been held.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

In October, 1933, the Committee set forth its general purpose as follows:

The Committee proposes in general to work for the closest friendly relations between Canada and the United States, and, as a first step, hereby agrees to use its best efforts to bring about, where necessary, modifications of administrative regulations affecting commerce, communication, and relations of every sort between the two countries. The principle agreed upon by the Committee is that the standard for each case should at least equal in liberality that of the country which now provides the more liberal regulation for such case. (*Memo-randum regarding the Canada-United States Committee*. Mimeographed paper issued by the Committee, July 18, 1941.)

## MEMBERSHIP

The Committee is maintained jointly by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and consists of a Canadian Section and a United States Section, each Chamber appointing its own section. At present the sections are composed of nine members each, chosen respectively by the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of Canada and the United States.

## ADMINISTRATION

Each section has its own chairman and a secretary. At meetings in Canada, the Chairman of the United States Section presides, with the Chairman of the Canadian Section acting as co-chairman; at meetings in the United States the procedure is reversed. Between meetings the chairmen and the secretaries maintain close contact by correspondence.

## MEETINGS

Meetings are held twice a year, one in Canada and one in the United States, usually on dates immediately preceding the annual meetings of the two Chambers of Commerce, in the spring and fall.

## VOTING

Each member is entitled to one vote; all actions which have been taken by the Committee have been by unanimous vote.

## FINANCES

Each section defrays its own expenses.

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Committee.

## PUBLICATIONS

*Trade and Tariff Relationships between Canada and the United States*, Report of Canada-United States Committee [Washington, D. C.], September, 1934; *Common Interests and Agencies of Canada and the United States*, Report of Canada-

United States Committee [Washington, D. C., 1941]; *Canadian-American Developments*, Report of Canada-United States Committee [Washington, D. C., 1942]; *Canada-United States Coordination*, Report of Canada-United States Committee [Washington, D. C.], November, 1943.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

The Committee has taken an active part in urging the United States and Canada to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement. The report entitled *Trade and Tariff Relationships between Canada and the United States*, published by the Committee in 1934, was widely used in Canada and the United States as a documentary source in preparation for the eventual negotiations of the Canada-United States Trade Agreement signed November 15, 1935, the revised agreement of November 17, 1938, and the "fur" agreement of December 30, 1939.

While the Committee serves primarily in an advisory capacity to the Boards of Directors of the two Chambers of Commerce, its members also frequently consult directly with government officials on questions under joint consideration.

At present, the principal objectives of the Committee are (1) to coordinate activities and cooperate in every effort to help win the war, and (2) to cooperate in the winning of the peace. In connection with the second point, the Committee is keenly interested in all subjects relating to post-war planning, including commercial policy, disposal of surplus products, relaxation and removal of foreign trade controls, United Nations economic collaboration, world trade expansion through greater production, relief and rehabilitation and a world program on food and agriculture, commercial arbitration, etc.

The Committee has followed with close interest the activities and accomplishments of the various joint war agencies of the two countries controlling the effective use of their resources for war production, for the conservation and use of raw materials, for the joint wartime agricultural program, and for the use of shipping, and in general has endeavored to aid in promoting the best possible results in bringing about effective use of the industries and facilities of the two countries. It has also assisted in the past in the consideration of questions that have been before the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada (*infra*, p. 225), the joint fisheries commissions (*infra*, pp. 216, 238), and the Alaskan International Highway Commission.

The following list of matters that had been under consideration by the Committee previous to the outbreak of the war will give an indication of the wide scope of its interests; it is taken in the main from the Committee's mimeographed memorandum hereinbefore cited:

*In the field of transportation:* The Alaska-Highway proposal; customs treatment of shipments reaching either country through the contiguous territory of the other; bonding of railroad cars and the bonding of commercial trucks; shipments of fish in bond from the Pacific Coast to United States points; customs regulations governing the operation of tugboats in the coastal waters of either country; regulations affecting ferry boat traffic; coordination of air traffic regulations; the mutual handling of parcel post facilities, etc.

*In the field of travel:* The Canadian effort to enlarge United States travel to Canada; Canadian regulations governing the amount of money a Canadian tourist may take to the United States at present; border regulations with respect to the entrance of tourists; similar regulations affecting the entrance of commercial travelers; the tariff treatment of tourist literature; the treatment of commuters particularly in the vicinity of Detroit; the regulations of each country with respect to immigration; etc.

One subject in this area with which the Committee was called upon to deal over a long period and in the eventual settlement of which the Committee was instrumental was the matter of the United States regulations permitting returning travelers to bring in \$100 worth of merchandise free of duty. Canada did not at first permit such importation but following rather lengthy negotiations between the two countries, with the assistance of the Canada-United States Committee, the regulations were brought pretty much to a parity.

*In the field of trade:* The variety of problems involved in reciprocal trade negotiations; the publication of customs regulations for the prompt information of traders; the seasonal valuations placed by customs officials on certain products, particularly agricultural items; the treatment of stolen articles upon which bond and duty have been placed; the application of the marking regulations of the tariff; the treatment of drawback; the improvement of statistical returns of export and import movements; control of shipments of cattle from Canada to the United States and the arrangement of cattle quotas.

*In the field of finance:* Government restrictions upon the exportation of foreign currency and securities; the transference of dividends; matters in the field of international taxation; acceptance of the currency of one country in the trade and travel channels of the other; etc.

*In the industrial field:* The sharing of research findings and industrial experience; employer-employee relationships; measures for the relief of unemployment; etc.

*Among other matters:* Extension of the use of arbitration in commercial disputes; a variety of border problems including damage done by fumes from the smelter at Trail, British Columbia, when carried over to the American side of the line; the erection of bridges and other works across the border or affecting streams at the border; the promotion of park undertakings; coordination of radio broadcasting; and a variety of matters in the field of cultural relations.

## CANADIAN-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION COMMISSION

UNITED STATES SECTION: American Arbitration Commission, 9 Rockefeller Plaza,  
New York City

CANADIAN SECTION: Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade Building,  
Montreal, Quebec

### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

On May 20, 1943, an agreement was signed by the American Arbitration Association and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce establishing a Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission for the purpose of providing machinery for

the arbitration of commercial disputes arising between nationals of these two countries. The trade between Canada and the United States has at times been greater than between any other two countries and there are probably no two countries whose relations have been so close and cordial for so long a time. The establishment of the Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission completes the commercial arbitration system of the Western Hemisphere which was initiated nine years previously by the creation of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission (*infra*, p. 99). Although the American Arbitration Association was instrumental in the foundation of both the Inter-American and the Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commissions, and works actively with both, the two Commissions are separate organizations.

The Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission operates through an American and a Canadian Section, each composed of nine members elected by the American Arbitration Association and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce respectively. Each section maintains a national panel of arbitrators from which members for the Arbitration Tribunals are chosen. The tribunals are established when a controversy is submitted for arbitration and do not sit continuously. Each section has a Secretary who is not a member of the Commission; he functions as clerk of the tribunals or appoints a clerk for this purpose. Furthermore, a Standing Arbitration Committee of three is appointed by each section to administer the tribunals.

The Commission enacts standard rules of procedure which govern the arbitration of disputes in its tribunals. These rules prescribe that the clerk of the arbitration tribunal shall perform the necessary administrative functions, except in certain specified cases, when the Arbitration Committee shall act. In certain cases action is taken by a Joint Arbitration Committee, composed of the members of the Canadian and United States Arbitration Committees and a chairman. The latter is appointed by the Commission and serves for one year. The rules of procedure provide that he must be alternately a citizen of the United States and Canada.

Controversies come before the Commission by voluntary mutual agreement of the parties. Parties may agree to use the facilities of the Commission either by inserting an arbitration clause in their contracts, or by a written submission signed by them referring a specific controversy to arbitration. The Commission has approved a standard arbitration clause and a standard form of submission which are recommended by it but which are not obligatory on the parties using the Commission's tribunals.

The parties to a controversy may choose the country in which the arbitration shall take place. Arrangements as to proceedings are made by the secretary of the respective national section. Hearings are as a rule held in the country where the arbitration tribunal sits, but may, with the concurrence of the parties to the dispute and the arbitrators, be held in the other country.

The rules of procedure contain a schedule of fees which may, however, be adjusted by the Arbitration Committee under whose supervision the arbitration takes place. Awards must be made within thirty days after the conclusion of the hearings and are deposited, in triplicate, with the clerk of the tribunal. One copy is forwarded by him to each party.

The Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission has completed the work of organization, has drawn up the rules of procedure and the standard arbitration clause, and is now functioning.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, *Rules of Procedure* (n.p., 1943).

## CENTRAL PAN AMERICAN BUREAU OF EUGENICS AND HOMICULTURE

INSTITUTO FINLAY, HABANA, CUBA

#### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The Sixth Latin American Medical Congress held in Habana in 1922 appointed a Commission on Eugenics and Homiculture charged with forming a Pan American Association of Eugenics and Homiculture (Asociación Panamericana de Eugenesia y Homicultura). The Fifth International Conference of American States (Santiago, 1923) passed a resolution recommending that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union convene at the earliest possible date a conference on eugenics and homiculture, and requesting the above-mentioned Commission on Eugenics and Homiculture to prepare the program and regulations of this conference. The resolution stipulated further that the conference should elect an executive board, to be called the Inter-American Bureau on Eugenics and Homiculture, which was to maintain relations with the Pan American Union similar to those maintained by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Pursuant to this resolution the First Pan American Conference on Eugenics and Homiculture met in Habana, December 21-23, 1927. The following countries were represented at the Conference: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The Conference adopted a Project for Pan American Bases of Eugenics and Homiculture which proposed, among other things, the following: establishment in Habana of a Pan American Bureau of Eugenics and Homiculture; foundation of national institutes of anthropology and homiculture; popular education in eugenics, homiculture, and social problems; standards for the anthropological classification of man in the Americas; passage of laws by the American republics excluding biologically unfit immigrants; prenuptial medical certificates, etc. The Conference provisionally appointed the members of the Cuban delegation to the Conference as "members" of the Bureau until the Sixth International Conference of American States should make other provisions.

The Sixth Conference recommended that the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference and the Second Conference on Eugenics and Homiculture study "the most convenient methods of harmonizing the operation of the Bureau of Eugenics and Homiculture with that of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau" (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 313). The same resolution provided that the Bureau was to "remain constituted, up to that time, pursuant to the stipulations laid down by the First Conference on Eugenics and Homiculture held in Habana from the 21st to the 23rd of December, 1927, and to carry on its work and adopt whatever organization it deemed most convenient in accordance with the purposes for which it was created" (*ibid.*).

The Second Pan American Conference on Eugenics and Homiculture of the American Republics was held in Buenos Aires, November 23-25, 1934. The Cuban delegate to the Conference submitted a report in which he proposed that the Bureau be put on a permanent basis and have the same membership as the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The report was approved by the Conference, which appointed the officers of the Bureau. No change in the set-up of the Bureau was made by the Third Pan American Conference on Eugenics and Homiculture of the American Republics which convened at Bogotá, Colombia, September 4-14, 1938, in conjunction with the Tenth Pan American Sanitary Conference. The Conference decided that future Pan American Conferences on Eugenics and Homiculture were to be held concurrently with the Pan American Child Congresses.

The Bureau was at first located in offices furnished by the Cuban Ministry of Health (Ministerio de Salubridad y Asistencia Social), but has recently been transferred to the Finlay Institute in Habana. It is at present in process of reorganization which will not be completed until the end of the war. It is expected that changes will be made in the membership and internal administration of the Bureau and that provision will be made for obtaining financial support from all twenty-one American governments. Heretofore the Bureau has been financed by Cuba alone.

Up to the present the work of the Bureau has consisted chiefly in making preparations for the Second Eugenics Conference and in publishing the proceedings of the first two conferences.

## CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE AMERICAS

### AGENCIES <sup>1</sup>

#### National Committees on the Codification of International Law

#### Permanent Committee of Rio de Janeiro on the Codification of Public International Law

<sup>1</sup> For other inter-American agencies concerned with codification, see the Inter-American Juridical Committee (*infra*, p. 163), the Permanent American Aeronautical Commission (*infra*, p. 357), and the Permanent Committee of Jurists for the Unification of the Civil and Commercial Laws of America (*infra*, p. 359).

Permanent Committee of Montevideo on the Codification of Private International Law

Permanent Committee of Habana on Comparative Legislation and the Unification of Legislation

Committee of Experts on the Codification of International Law

International Conference of American Jurists<sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The first attempt of the American governments to establish a joint agency for the codification of international law was made at the Second International Conference of American States, held in Mexico City, October 22, 1901-January 31, 1902. The delegates to the Conference signed a Convention for the Formation of Codes on Public and Private International Law which provided that—

The Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Ministers of the American Republics accredited in Washington shall appoint a Committee of five American and two European jurists, of acknowledged reputation, to be entrusted with the drafting, during the interval from the present to the next Conference, and in the shortest possible time, of a "Code of Public International Law" and another of "Private International Law" which will govern the relations between the American Nations. (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 70.)

The Committee was never appointed because the convention did not receive the requisite number of ratifications, being ratified by Bolivia, Guatemala, and El Salvador only.

The Third International Conference of American States, held in Rio de Janeiro, July 23-August 27, 1906, adopted a Convention on International Law which provided that—

There shall be established an international Commission of Jurists, composed of one representative from each of the signatory States, appointed by their respective Governments, which commission shall meet for the purpose of preparing a draft of a Code of Private International Law and one of Public International Law, regulating the relations between the Nations of America. Two or more Governments may appoint a single representative, but such representative shall have but one vote. (*Ibid.*, p. 144.)

This Commission was to divide itself into two committees, one to draft a Code of Private International Law, and the other a Code of Public International Law.

The membership of the Commission was modified by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in a Supplementary Agreement of January 15, 1912, which permitted each government to appoint two members; but the principle of a single vote for each state was not changed thereby.

Although the convention provided that the first meeting of the Commission should "be held in the City of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1907," the Commission did not meet until June 26, 1912. Apart from approving a project on extradition, the Commission devoted its sessions chiefly to regulations for future meetings. A second meeting was scheduled for 1914, but the outbreak of World War I led to

<sup>1</sup> Formerly designated International Commission of American Jurists. See *infra*, p. 41.



the abandonment of this plan. The program of work which the Commission had laid out for itself was interrupted until after the Santiago Conference.

The Fifth International Conference of American States, held at Santiago, March 25–May 3, 1923, passed a resolution on "Codification of American International Law" by which the Commission was reorganized and its name changed to Congress of Jurists of Rio de Janeiro:

The Fifth International Conference of American States, Resolves.

1. To request each Government of the American Republics to appoint two Delegates to constitute the Congress of Jurists of Rio de Janeiro;

2. To recommend that the Committees appointed by the Congress of Jurists be reestablished;

3. To request these Committees to undertake and to reconsider their work in the light of the experience of recent years and also in view of the resolutions of the Fifth International Conference of American States. (*Ibid.*, pp. 245–46)

The resolution provided that the International Congress of Jurists of Rio de Janeiro meet during the year 1925. However, the meeting did not take place until April 18, 1927. Meanwhile the Governing Board of the Pan American Union had invited the American Institute of International Law (*supra*, p. 3) to cooperate with the Commission in its work. At a meeting held in Lima in 1924, the Institute formulated projects of conventions for study by the American governments and by the Commission. These projects were reviewed and formally approved by the Institute in a plenary session held at Montevideo in 1927 immediately preceding the meeting of the Commission of Jurists in Rio de Janeiro. Twelve of these projects, with certain modifications, were submitted by the Congress of Jurists to the Sixth International Conference of American States, held at Habana, January 16–February 20, 1928. The Conference adopted a number of these in the form of conventions on Aliens, Treaties, Diplomatic Officers, Consular Agents, Maritime Neutrality, Asylum, and the Rights and Duties of States in the Event of Civil Strife. A Code of Private International Law, originally drafted by the Cuban jurist, Antonio S. de Bustamante, and submitted by the Congress of Jurists, was also adopted by the Habana Conference.

That Conference, in its resolution on "Future Codification of International Law," established a new procedure. The Congress of Jurists, now again called International Commission of Jurists, was retained. Three new permanent Committees were created, one in Rio de Janeiro on public international law; another at Montevideo on private international law; and a third in Habana to study comparative legislation and uniformity of legislation. The functions of these Committees, according to the Habana resolution, were to be the following:

(a) To present to the governments a report or statement of the matters which are ready for codification and legislative uniformity comprising those definitely subject to regulation and formulation, as well as those regarding which international experience and the new principles and aspirations of justice may indicate require prudent juridical development.

This report would be presented for the purpose of having the governments indicate which matters they deem susceptible to study to the end that they may

be used as a basis in the formulation of conventional rules or fundamental declarations.

(b) To classify, in view of the aforementioned statement and of the answers given by the governments, the matters submitted to discussion, in the following form:

1. Subjects which are in proper condition for codification, because they have been unanimously consented to by the governments;
2. Matters susceptible of being proposed as subject to codification because, although not unanimously endorsed by, they represent a predominant opinion on the part of most Governments;
3. Matters respecting which there is no predominant opinion, in favor of immediate regulation.

(c) To present to the governments the foregoing classifications, in order to learn their general views as to the manner in which the juridical problems of codifiable matters could be enunciated and resolved, together with all juridical, legal, political, and diplomatic data and antecedents which may lead to a full clarification of the subject.

(d) To solicit and obtain from the National Societies of International Law scientific opinions and general views on the regulation and formulation of the juridical questions entrusted to the Committees.

(e) To compile all the aforementioned material for its transmission, together with draft-projects thereon, to the Pan American Union, which shall submit them to the Executive Council of the American Institute of International Law to the end that through a scientific consideration thereof the latter may make a technical study of such draft-projects and present its findings and formulas, in a report on the matter. (*Ibid.*, pp. 439-40.)

These three Committees were to be "constituted by the governments with members of the respective National Societies of International Law," and hence were national bodies. The Committees were to communicate with the American governments and with the Executive Council of the American Institute of International Law through the Pan American Union.

The Habana resolution provided that the governments, after receiving from the three Committees the final draft proposals, "may agree upon the advisability of convening the Commission of Jurists, or else have them incorporated into the program of a forthcoming International Conference" (*ibid.*, p. 440).

Since the methods adopted at Habana did not prove effective, the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, 1933, again changed the procedure for codification. Probably influenced by the Codification Conference at The Hague in 1930, for which the League of Nations had successfully prepared the ground through the work of its Committee of Experts, the Montevideo Conference decided to create a Committee of Experts with power to initiate questionnaires and drafts of proposed codes. The Conference also provided that in each American state a National Commission on the Codification of International Law should be established.

Resolution LXX on "Methods of Codification of International Law" stated that the Committee of Experts was to be composed of seven jurists, chosen by a somewhat complicated procedure (described hereinbelow, under "Members"). Each of the two systems of jurisprudence of the Western Hemisphere was to be

represented on the Committee, whose function was to be preparatory work for codification.

The Montevideo Conference maintained the International Commission of Jurists, but did not continue the three permanent Committees of Habana, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo, respectively. These were, however, reestablished by the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, held at Buenos Aires in 1936, and by the Eighth International Conference of American States, held at Lima in 1938.

Resolution XVII of the Lima Conference, on "Methods for the Codification of International Law," made two changes in the procedure for codification, viz., (1) the Permanent Committees of Habana, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo were enlarged by the addition of six members representing other American states, thus losing their purely national character; and (2) the Committee of Experts was enlarged by two additional members chosen in the same manner as the original seven. The Conference also changed the name of the International Commission of Jurists to International Conference of American Jurists.

A further addition to the existing agencies for the codification of international law was made by the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Rio de Janeiro, 1942. Resolution XXVI of this Meeting transformed the Inter-American Neutrality Committee into the present Inter-American Juridical Committee (*infra*, p. 163), and charged the latter with the following duty, among others: "to develop and coordinate the work of codifying international law, without prejudice to the duties entrusted to other existing organizations" (Pan American Union, *Report on the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Rio de Janeiro, January 15-28, 1942* [Washington, 1942], p. 54). During the discussion of its competence in this matter, a conflict developed within the Inter-American Juridical Committee as to whether the Committee should confine itself to the task of coordinating the work done by the existing codification agencies, or whether the phrase "develop and coordinate" authorized the Committee itself to engage in the work of codification.<sup>1</sup> The Committee finally decided to limit itself to the formulation of recommendations pertaining to the coordination of the work of existing agencies for the codification of international law.

At the present time, there are in existence nineteen National Committees on the Codification of International Law. Haiti and the United States have not as yet established their National Committees.

The three Permanent Committees of Habana, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo are not yet fully organized, the Rio and Habana Committees lacking two and the Montevideo Committee lacking three members.

The nine members of the Committee of Experts have been duly elected and the Committee has held two meetings, viz., April 5-19, 1937, in Washington, D. C., and November 30-December 20, 1938, in Lima, Peru. Members were to have held office for five years from the date of their first meeting, i.e., until April 5, 1942.

<sup>1</sup> In this connection, the Committee also debated the question whether the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs were competent to change the provisions of resolutions of the International Conferences of American States. See Charles G. Fenwick, "The Inter-American Juridical Committee," 37 *Am. Jour. Int. Law* (1943), p. 25.

Their term of office was, however, extended by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in agreement with the American governments, until the Ninth International Conference of American States. The Committee will hold a meeting preceding that conference.

The International Conference of American Jurists, which replaced the International Commission of American Jurists, will be composed of plenipotentiary delegates of the American governments especially appointed for each meeting. It has not yet been convened.<sup>1</sup>

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

### National Committees

[They] shall undertake, in their respective countries, doctrinal studies in international law and in comparative legislation designed to advance the work of codification, transmitting the results thereof to the Permanent Committees of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Habana in the form of preliminary drafts, with explanatory summaries of their reasoning; and, in this field, the national committees shall serve as consultative agencies for the respective governments. (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, p. 246.)

### Permanent Committees

The three Permanent Committees deal respectively with the work relating to Public International Law (Rio de Janeiro), Private International Law (Montevideo), and Comparative Legislation and Uniformity of Legislation (Habana). By the terms of the resolution of the Lima Conference each, in its specified field, shall have the following functions:

(a) To propose to the American governments, through the national committees, either on their own initiative or at the suggestion of one or several of the national committees, the Committee of Experts, or at the request of any American government, the topics which may appear to them susceptible of new attempts at codification on this continent or which may serve as the basis for uniformity of legislation;

(b) To request the opinion of the aforementioned governments relative to these questions, and, in the event of receiving, or of having already received, favorable replies from at least two thirds of those governments, to send to all of them a questionnaire indicating the points, with respect to each matter considered, which might eventually constitute bases for conventions, declarations or uniform laws;

(c) To prepare, together with the replies received, the bases of such conventions, declarations or uniform laws; and

(d) To communicate these bases, with all antecedent details on each subject, to the Pan American Union, in order that it may transmit them to the Committee of Experts at Washington. (*Ibid.*, p. 247.)

### Committee of Experts

The Committee of Experts, after receiving, through the Pan American Union, the material from each of the permanent committees, shall make a tech-

<sup>1</sup> As stated above, the International Commission of American Jurists and the Congress of American Jurists held one meeting, each, at Rio de Janeiro, 1912 and 1927, respectively.

nical examination of each subject, and, on the basis of the material furnished by those committees, it shall prepare adequate drafts. Those drafts, properly supported, shall be transmitted to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit them to the American governments." (*Ibid.*, p. 247.)

## International Conference of American Jurists

[The International Conference] shall have as its function the revision, coordination, approval, modification or rejection of the drafts prepared by the Committee of Experts, and it shall meet when convoked by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. . . . (*Ibid.*, p. 248.)

## MEMBERSHIP

### National Committees

Each government of the American republics will create respectively a national commission of codification of international law. This Conference considers that these commissions shall be made up of qualified officials or ex-officials from the respective Foreign Offices, and of professors or jurists who are specialists in international law. . . . (*Ibid.*, p. 85.)

National Committees have been established in all American states, except Haiti and the United States of America (Pan American Union, *Inter-American Agencies for the Codification, Unification and Uniformity of Law in the Americas*, Fifth Edition, January, 1944).

### Permanent Committees

Each of the permanent committees shall be composed of as many members as the government of the country in which it has its seat may consider necessary; nevertheless, six of its members shall be designated by the governments of the other American States, in order that all the American Republics shall be represented on the three committees.

The designation of the eighteen members who are not nationals of the countries where the committees have their seats, shall be made in accordance with the procedure which the Pan American Union shall establish." (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, p. 247.)

### Committee of Experts

The Committee of Experts shall be composed of nine members, professors or jurists specializing in international law. They shall be elected in the manner indicated in paragraph 3 of the resolution on Methods of Codification adopted by the Seventh International Conference of American States on December 24, 1933. (*Ibid.*, p. 247.)

Originally the Committee had seven members. These were elected according to the following procedure established by Resolution LXX of the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, 1933. The additional two members are elected in the same manner.

Each of the twenty-one governments shall send to the Pan American Union a list of not to exceed five persons having the same qualifications as the members of the national commissions provided for in Article 2 hereof. The Pan American Union shall transmit all these different lists to the governments.

Once the definite lists are made up, each government shall designate from said lists seven persons, of whom only two shall be nationals, whom they desire to constitute the Commission of Experts, communicating its choice to the Pan American Union.

If, after three months a government has not submitted its list of candidates, then after a month's delay the Pan American Union will proceed to form the final list with the names received to date. The seven persons who obtain the highest number of votes shall constitute the first Commission of Experts. In case of a tie the Governing Board shall decide it by lot. It is understood, however, that the Commission of Experts, however chosen or elected, must always contain at least one person representing each of the two great systems of jurisprudence of this hemisphere.

If the name of no such person is found among the first seven persons having the highest number of votes, then that person having the highest number of votes of any person listed by the government or governments having the particular system of jurisprudence not represented among those having the seven highest votes, shall be made a member of the commission in the place of that particular person of the seven who had the least number of votes. (*Ibid.*, pp. 85-86.)

### International Conference of American Jurists

The International Conference of American Jurists shall be composed of jurists delegated with plenipotentiary powers, designated by the American governments. Each government shall have the power to name as many as two delegates to each meeting, together with as many advisers as it may deem necessary; each delegation, however, shall have the right to but one vote. (*Ibid.*, p. 248.)

### ADMINISTRATION

The International Commission of Jurisconsults shall at its first meeting determine the organization, functions, duties, and terms of office of the Commission of Experts and of its members. Until such determination is made the Commission shall have such organization, functions, and duties as are hereinafter provided.

This Commission of Experts shall be a subcommittee of the International Commission of Jurisconsults. The members of this sub-committee shall be *ex officio* members of the International Commission of Jurisconsults. When that International Commission is in session, the members of the sub-committee shall be considered as members thereof and of the delegation named by the country of which they are nationals. (*Ibid.*, p. 86.)

The International Conference of American Jurists has not met since the Montevideo Conference and hence has drawn up no regulations for the Committee of Experts.

## MEETINGS

## Committee of Experts

At the summons of its Chairman, it shall regularly meet every two years, and it shall hold special meetings whenever the American governments, through the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, shall consider such a meeting desirable. (*Ibid.*, p. 248.)

## International Conference of American Jurists

The Commission of Experts, when it may have prepared a reasonable number of projects or declarations such as to justify a meeting of the International Commission of Jurisconsults, will so notify the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in order that the latter may call that Commission together. (*Ibid.*, p. 87.)

The Montevideo and Lima Conferences provide that the next meeting of the International Conference of American Jurists shall be held in Rio de Janeiro and that succeeding meetings shall be held at such places as the Conference itself may select.

## VOTING

## Permanent Committees

The permanent committees shall be presided over by one of the members who is a national of the country where the committee is located, and the presence of six members shall constitute a quorum. (*Ibid.*, p. 247.)

## Committee of Experts

The Committee of Experts may meet and work with a majority of its members present, provided that representatives of the two great systems of jurisprudence in the Americas be in attendance at its meetings. (*Ibid.*, p. 248.)

## WORK DONE BY THE AGENCIES

For various reasons, and especially because of war conditions, the only work completed by these agencies consists of the reports submitted by the Committee of Experts.

Six topics were referred to the Committee of Experts by the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, 1936. At the first meeting of the Committee a resolution was adopted which entrusted each of these topics to one of the members of the Committee, for examination and study. It was further provided that the opinions of the other members of the Committee should be ascertained and taken into consideration in dealing with each topic. The reports of the six members were then discussed by the full Committee at its second meeting, and submitted to the Eighth International Conference of American States. The Conference took the following action:

(1) *Definition of the Aggressor and Sanctions*: The report of the Committee of Experts together with all other material on the subject was referred to the International Conference of American Jurists.

(2) *Investigation, Conciliation, and Arbitration.* The report of the Committee of Experts together with all other projects submitted to the Conference embodying ways and means for the improvement and coordination of peace instruments was referred to the Pan American Union for classification and transmittal to each of the American governments. All of these materials, together with the observations and comments of the governments, were then to be sent to the International Conference of American Jurists. The materials were classified by the Pan American Union and sent to the American governments on June 27, 1940.

(3) *Nationality.* The report of the Committee of Experts recommended that this topic be deferred until some future time when it might be treated in connection with related matters, and that in the meantime the National Committees of Codification be requested to supply the Committee of Experts with antecedents and opinions. The National Committees of Argentina and Colombia have already complied with this request and their statements have been forwarded to the Committee of Experts by the Pan American Union.

(4) *Code of Peace:* The report of the Committee of Experts was included among the projects mentioned under topic No. 2, Investigation, Conciliation, and Arbitration.

(5) *Immunity of Government Vessels.* The report of the Committee of Experts recommended that no new Pan American convention on this subject be concluded, but that the recommendation of the 1936 Buenos Aires Conference urging adherence to the Brussels Convention of 1926 and its Additional Protocol be reaffirmed. This was done by the Lima Conference.

(6) *Pecuniary Claims:* The report of the Committee of Experts together with projects submitted to the Conference by the delegations of Argentina and Mexico were referred back to the Committee, which was requested to obtain the views of the National Committees on Codification of International Law and of the Permanent Committee of Rio de Janeiro on the subject. After revising the projects submitted to it, the Committee of Experts was to submit its findings to the American governments at least one year prior to the Ninth International Conference of American States. The findings of the Committee, as well as the opinions of the American governments and all documents, will then be sent to the International Conference of American Jurists.

In addition to the above six reports, the Committee of Experts submitted to the Lima Conference a report on Consideration of the Rules relative to the Codification of International Law which stated that the existing machinery was unnecessarily complicated and that there was a lack of coordination between the different codification agencies. On the basis of this report, as well as of projects submitted by the delegations of Argentina, Chile, and Venezuela, the Conference adopted a resolution on methods for the codification of international law.

A number of new topics were referred to the codification agencies not only by the Lima Conference, viz., Recognition of Belligerency, Methods of Preparation of Multilateral Treaties, and an Association of American Nations, but also by the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, viz., Extension of Territorial



Waters. Very little has been done on these projects, since the entire machinery of codification remains in abeyance for the duration of the war.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

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## COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING, NINETEENTH STREET AND CONSTITUTION AVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## HISTORY

In December, 1941, Prime Minister Churchill visited Washington, accompanied by high-ranking British Army, Navy, and Air officers and civilian government officials. During this visit discussions took place between the members of Churchill's group and corresponding officers and officials of the United States which resulted in the creation of a series of combined agencies of the two countries charged with coordinating American and British strategy. The first of these was the Combined Chiefs of Staff group, which was set up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill but whose creation was not publicly announced until February 6, 1942. On that date a War Department Press Release was published stating that the Combined Chiefs of Staff had been established with "the object of coordinating and harmonizing the military strategy and operations of the United States and Great Britain, including the production and distribution of their war supplies and to provide for full British and American collaboration with the United Nations associated in the prosecution of the war against the Axis powers" (text in *New York Times*, February 7, 1942, p. 4).

Operating under the Combined Chiefs of Staff are several other British-American combined boards. On January 26, 1942, the creation of a Combined Raw Materials Board (*infra*, p. 53), a Munitions Assignments Board (*infra*, p. 282), and a Combined Shipping Adjustment Board (*infra*, p. 57) were announced; to these were added on June 9, 1942, a Combined Production and Resources Board (*infra*, p. 50) and a Combined Food Board (*infra*, p. 48). Although these various combined boards are independent agencies, they serve the Combined Chiefs of Staff

in their respective fields by supplying the means which enable the Combined Chiefs of Staff to plan and execute combined operations of the United States and the United Kingdom.

#### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

As stated above, the Combined Chiefs of Staff are charged with the duty of coordinating and directing military strategy and operations of the United States and the United Kingdom. This body also arranges the necessary details required for military operations with the other governments of the United Nations who, through their representatives, confer with the Combined Chiefs of Staff in regard to matters concerning their national interests. To summarize, the Combined Chiefs of Staff collaborate in the formulation and execution of policies and plans concerning (a) the strategic conduct of the war; (b) the broad program of war requirements, based on approved strategic policy; (c) the allocation of munitions resources, based on strategic needs and the availability of means of transportation; and (d) the requirements for overseas transportation for the fighting services of the United Nations, based on approved strategic priority.

#### MEMBERSHIP

The following comprise the membership of the Combined Chiefs of Staff: for the United States, the Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; the Chief of Staff of the Army; the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet; the Chief of Naval Operations; and the Commanding General, Army Air Forces; and for Great Britain, the Head of the British Mission; the Representative of the First Sea Lord; the Representative of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff; and the Representative of the Chief of the Air Staff.

#### ADMINISTRATION

Each national section of the Combined Chiefs of Staff has its own secretariat.

#### MEETINGS

Meetings are held in Washington at irregular intervals.

#### VOTING

Decisions are reached informally.

#### FINANCES

Each government maintains its own staff and common expenses are paid in equal part by the two governments.

#### LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

#### PUBLICATIONS

None.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF

As the work of the Combined Chiefs of Staff is of a confidential nature, it cannot be described here. However, it may be said that it has successfully performed its allotted task of determining the policy and strategy for the combined operations of the United States and the United Kingdom and of allocating the necessary war materials.

## COMBINED FOOD BOARD

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## HISTORY

Simultaneously with the announcement of the formation of the Combined Production and Resources Board (*infra*, p. 50) on June 9, 1942, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill made it known that a Combined Food Board composed of representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom had been established. This Board was designed "to obtain a planned and expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations, in order to coordinate further the prosecution of the war effort." Later, in October, 1943, Canada was invited to membership and accepted this invitation.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The announcement of the President and Prime Minister Churchill defined the duties of the Board to be:

To consider, investigate, enquire into, and formulate plans with regard to any question in respect of which the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom have, or may have, a common concern, relating to the supply, production, transportation, disposal, allocation or distribution, in or to any part of the world, of foods, agricultural materials from which foods are derived, and equipment and non-food materials ancillary to the production of such foods and agricultural materials, and to make recommendations to the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom in respect of any such question.

To work in collaboration with others of the United Nations toward the best utilization of their food resources, and, in collaboration with the interested nation or nations, to formulate plans and recommendations for the development, expansion, purchase, or other effective use of their food resources.

The Board shall be entitled to receive from any Agency of the Government of the United States and any Department of the Government of the United Kingdom, any information available to such Agency or Department relating to any matter with regard to which the Board is competent to make recommendations to those Governments, and in principle, the entire food resources of Great

Britain and the United States will be deemed to be in a common pool, about which the fullest information will be interchanged. (U. S. Department of State, *Bulletin*, Vol. VI, p 536.)

All these provisions apply to Canada as well.

The Board is primarily an advisory body. It provides a common forum in which member nations may discuss jointly problems of mutual concern and develop mutually acceptable recommendations respecting allocation, production, procurement, and international distribution of available food supplies for presentation to their respective governments. Its purpose is not to assume authority or operating responsibility, but to furnish to authorities and operating officials of member governments programs with respect to which all possible international differences of opinions have been reconciled. Since its chiefs are the heads of their national food agencies or their representatives, the recommendations of the Board carry a maximum measure of prior agreement.

#### MEMBERSHIP

The Board is composed of the War Food Administrator of the United States, the head of the British Food Mission (who represents, and acts under the instructions of, the British Minister of Food), and the Canadian Minister of Agriculture. Each country also has an Executive Officer.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The Executive Officers head a staff which consists of a number of commodity committees which are similar to the Commodity Allocations Committees of the United States Food Distribution Administration. On each committee there is a British, United States, and Canadian member designated by the member country. In addition, the Board cooperates with the London Food Council, a committee of representatives of British colonies and dominions, and of the Government of India, sitting in London, in obtaining necessary data on supplies and requirements of these countries, together with proposals for their most efficient distribution. Representatives of these countries in Washington also occasionally sit in Washington with the commodity supply and allocation committees when questions of particular interest to them are discussed.

#### MEETINGS

Meetings of the Board are generally held every two weeks or more often if necessary.

#### VOTING

The Board reaches its decisions informally without voting.

#### FINANCES

There is no direct appropriation by national governments to the Combined Food Board as such, and no personnel is employed directly by the Board. Officers of the Board are paid by their respective governments, their Board duties constituting

only a part of their work. In other words, the several member governments share in the maintenance of the Board work by making available the services of personnel of their respective national administrative agencies.

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Board

## PUBLICATIONS

A special report entitled *Food Consumption Levels in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom*, written by a joint committee set up by the Combined Food Board, was published April 25, 1944, in Canada by the King's Printer, in the United Kingdom by His Majesty's Stationery Office, and in the United States by the Government Printing Office.

## WORK DONE BY THE BOARD

Since the activities of the Board extend to all lands from which Allied military and civilian food supplies are drawn, several missions, including those to the Middle East, Latin America, and North Africa, have been sent into the field by the Board to study supply possibilities.

The Board cooperates actively with national boards and agencies, especially with the United States War Food Administration and the British Ministry of Food, and Board recommendations must be carried out by these organizations. The Board also maintains close relations with other inter-governmental agencies, including the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board (*infra*, p. 57), the Combined Production and Resources Board (*infra*, p. 50), the Combined Raw Materials Board (*infra*, p. 53), and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (*infra*, p. 413).

## COMBINED PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES BOARD

SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING, FOURTH STREET AND INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, S.W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## HISTORY

President Roosevelt announced on June 9, 1942, on behalf of himself and Prime Minister Churchill, the creation of the Combined Production and Resources Board. This Board is charged primarily with effecting "a complete fusion between military plans and thought and production plans and thought," in the words of the British Minister of Production. On November 10, 1942, by agreement of the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Prime Minister of Canada, the Board was enlarged to include Canada as a member.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The general purpose of the Board was announced in a memorandum addressed by the President to the chairman of the United States War Production Board.

The Board shall:

Combine the production programs of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, into a single integrated program, adjusted to the strategic requirements of the war, as indicated to the Board by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and to all relevant production factors. In this connection, the Board shall take account of the need for maximum utilization of the productive resources available to the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations, the need to reduce demands on shipping to a minimum, and the essential needs of the civilian population.

In close collaboration with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, assure the continuous adjustment of the combined production program to meet changing military requirements.

To this end, the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Munitions Assignment Board shall keep the Combined Production and Resources Board currently informed concerning military requirements, and the Combined Production and Resources Board shall keep the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Munitions Assignment Board currently informed concerning the facts and possibilities of production.

To facilitate continuous operation, the members of the Board shall each appoint a Deputy; and the Board shall form a combined staff. The Board shall arrange for such conferences among United States and United Kingdom and Canadian personnel as it may from time to time deem necessary or appropriate to study particular production needs; and utilize the Joint War Production Staff in London, the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Joint Aircraft Committee, and other existing combined or national agencies for war production in such manner and to such extent as it shall deem necessary. (U. S. Department of State, *Bulletin*, Vol. VI, p. 535.)

## MEMBERSHIP

The Board consists of the Chairman of the War Production Board, representing the United States, the Minister of Production, representing the United Kingdom, and the Minister of Munitions and Supply, representing Canada. Each country also has a deputy member. As the duties of the United Kingdom and Canadian members normally require their presence in London and Ottawa respectively, their deputy members reside in Washington and act on their behalf.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Combined Staff

The initial phase of combined planning, which consists of maintaining cognizance of and comparing the production programs of the three member countries and recommending action needed to accomplish their integration, is centralized in a Combined Staff drawn from the three countries. In addition to the planning function, the staff is organized as needed into small groups to perform certain continuing administrative tasks and to consider problems, the nature of which does not require the activation of a formal committee.

## Committees

In order to cope with the magnitude of the Board's assignment and to insure full consideration of the views of the various national agencies, committees are formed to deal with the major problems that arise. These committees are composed of representatives of the three countries who are outstanding leaders in either government or industry. Each member receives assistance from and consults with representatives of his own national agencies that are interested in the problem, so as to truly represent his own country's interest. Each committee has a staff of experts provided by the national agencies that are most interested in the problem and a secretary from the Combined Staff of the Board.

## Executive Director

The Executive Director is responsible for the direction of the Combined Staff and the committees, and when a new problem of sufficient importance arises he recommends to the Board the formation of a new committee. If an adjustment is required in the production of one or more of the member countries, a report, including recommendations, is prepared by the appropriate staff group or committee and submitted by the Executive Director to the Board.

## Board

The Board makes decisions on problems presented by the Executive Director and as required delineates the policies of combined production planning. The Executive Committee, meeting more frequently, makes decisions subject to ratification by the Board.

## Executive Officers

Each member country has an Executive Officer who is responsible for implementation through his own national agencies of decisions handed down by the Board. The Executive Officers work very closely with the Executive Director on the studies and negotiations of the Combined Staff and committees.

## Secretariat

The Secretariat is headed by a United States Secretary and a British Secretary and, in addition to handling the documentation of the Board, is responsible under the direction of the Executive Officers for the implementation of the Board's decisions.

## MEETINGS

The Executive Committee meets weekly and the Board meets on call.

## VOTING

Board action is taken by unanimous decision of the three members.

## FINANCES

Each country furnishes and finances its own staff and its part of the Combined Staff. There are no joint expenses.

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Board.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Board has prepared the following secret documents for internal use: Reports to the President and Prime Ministers (periodic); Status of Combined Production Programs (semi-annual); Consolidated Production Summary (monthly); Combined Production Analysis (quarterly); Consolidated Production Index (monthly).

## WORK DONE BY THE BOARD

Security considerations to date have precluded a listing of the detailed accomplishments of the Board. However, its contribution to the combined war effort is reflected directly or indirectly in a large number of the major production achievements of the three countries. Notable among the fields in which combined production planning has been achieved are coal, tires and tubes, copper, textiles, locomotives, medical supplies, trucks, pulp and paper, and aluminum.

One of the more recent and important staff functions is performed by the Relief and Rehabilitation Central Section, a Combined Staff group operated jointly by the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Raw Materials Board (*infra*, p. 53). This section coordinates the activities of the staff and of the committees in ascertaining the availability, and designating the sources, of supply of goods to be procured for liberated areas as indicated by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (*infra*, p. 413) and the Combined Chiefs of Staff (*supra*, p. 46).

Apart from the formal decisions of the Board, consideration of problems by the Combined Staff and committees has in many cases resulted in immediate production adjustments by the interested national agencies. These automatic benefits of international collaboration constitute one of the Board's principal contributions to the over-all production effort.

## COMBINED RAW MATERIALS BOARD

SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING, FOURTH STREET AND INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, S.W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## HISTORY

In a White House press release of January 26, 1942, the formation of the Combined Raw Materials Board was announced by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. It was also stated in the release that the primary objective of this Board, as well as that of the two other boards created on the same date to deal with



munitions assignments and shipping adjustments respectively, was to further co-ordination of the war effort of the United Nations. As in the case of other combined boards, the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom "will confer with representatives of the U.S.S.R., China and such other of the United Nations as are necessary to attain common purposes and provide for the most effective utilization of the joint resources of the United Nations."

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

It was provided, according to the press release, that the Board should:

Plan the best and speediest development, expansion and use of the raw material resources, under the jurisdiction or control of the two Governments, and make the recommendations necessary to execute such plans. Such recommendations shall be carried out by all parts of the respective Governments.

In collaboration with others of the United Nations, work toward the best utilization of their raw material resources, and, in collaboration with the interested nation or nations, formulate plans and recommendations for the development, expansion, purchase, or other effective use of their raw materials. (U. S. Department of State, *Bulletin*, Vol. VI, p. 87.)

## MEMBERSHIP

The Board is composed of a representative of the United States and a representative of the United Kingdom. The staffs assisting the Board members consist of a deputy member for each country, who also acts as executive secretary, and other officials and commodity specialists for each country. The British representative and staff officers are members of the British Raw Materials Mission in Washington and represent the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Production in England. The United States staff is made up of officials and commodity experts employed by the War Production Board.

## ADMINISTRATION

The major commodity problems which come to the attention of the Board, either through referral by appropriate agencies of the two member governments or upon the Board's own motion, are first assigned to the commodity experts of the two staffs for the development of a Staff Report stating the facts and presenting recommendations for action. These staff recommendations are generally cleared in an informal way during preparation with the interested operating agencies of the United States and United Kingdom. They are then formally considered at a meeting of the Operating Committee of the Board. This committee, presided over by the Executive Secretaries, is composed of staff members and representatives of the operating agencies concerned. While the Committee's powers are advisory only, its recommendations carry great weight in final action by the Board. Matters cleared through the Operating Committee are then submitted to the Board for formal approval.

The Board formalizes its recommendations in decisions signed by the two members, but, in order to meet situations requiring flexibility and speed of decision,

minor or spot commodity problems are sometimes decided by agreement in the Operating Committee or by agreement between officers of the two sides without formal Board action.

#### MEETINGS

The Operating Committee meets weekly and the Board on call.

#### VOTING

Board action is taken only by unanimous decision of the two members.

#### FINANCES

Each country furnishes and finances its own staff. There are no joint expenses.

#### LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Board.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Combined Raw Materials Board, *General Report on the Work of the Board for the First Year of Operation Ended January 26th, 1943* (n.p., n.d.); Combined Raw Materials Board, *Second Annual Report concerning the Work of the Board during its Second Year of Operation Ended January 26, 1944* (Washington, D. C., n.d.).

#### WORK DONE BY THE BOARD

In his Fifth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations, for the period ending June 11, 1942, President Roosevelt described the work of the Board in the following words:

The Board allocates strategic raw materials controlled by the United States and Great Britain among the United Nations and collaborates with other countries to secure the maximum development and utilization of their raw material resources.

Complete allocations have been made on a world basis for such materials as tin, rubber, and manila fiber, of which the principal sources of supply were cut off by the war. Similar action has been taken on certain ferro-alloys, copper and other materials which have not been cut off, but which are in short supply because war requirements have outstripped available production. In addition, the Combined Board makes temporary allocations from time to time to meet urgent special needs, as, for example, tin plate for Great Britain, aluminum for the United States, and rubber for Russia.

... Normal considerations of international commerce, finance, and foreign exchange are not permitted to interfere with fundamental war needs. (*Fifth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations for the Period Ended June 11, 1942*, 77th Cong., 2d Sess., House Doc. No. 799, pp. 17-18.)

The Board, in an effort to conserve manpower and scarce equipment, has been active in suggesting the use of substitutes or other methods. All international allocations are made with regard for the need of conserving shipping space by the elimi-

nation, wherever possible, of long and circuitous shipping routes. The Board also allocates materials shipped to and from liberated areas.

A close relationship exists between the Combined Raw Materials Board and the Combined Production and Resources Board (*supra*, p. 50). Under the sponsorship of these two boards several combined committees have been organized to handle questions which come under the purview of both boards.

The following statement quoted from the First Annual Report of the Board summarizes its activities:

After a year's operation it is possible for the Board to set down in perspective certain general comments on its experience in exercising its responsibility for planning, in collaboration with the Allied Nations, the raw materials side of the combined war effort.

This function has been exercised—to summarize what has been said in greater detail earlier in this report—in three principal ways: (1) Agreement has been secured through the Board between the Governments concerned on common action in regulating supply, distribution and use of the major strategic materials, with the object of insuring that each country is put in a position to make its maximum contribution to the war effort on the production side. This common action, based in the first instance on an assured allocation to each in proportion to demonstrated needs and available supplies, has extended to common measures of restriction and interchange of technical information and experience. . . . (2) By bringing the authorities of the two countries together in cooperative arrangements for purchasing and supply, a scramble has been prevented for those "secondary" materials which are, in their place, essential to the production programs and which are subject to stringent supply or expanded requirements not arising in peace time. (3) In general, the Board and its machinery have formed a center for the discussion of day to day problems affecting either country, and for the authoritative compilation of information and evidence on which alone an effective solution for these problems can be based. These facilities have been freely and fully used by the Governments concerned throughout the year. (*General Report on the Work of the Board for the First Year of Operation Ended January 26th, 1943* [n.p., n.d.], pp. 18-19.)

The Second Annual Report of the Board points out that although the considerations summarized in the First Annual Report remain true, the Board wishes to emphasize certain broader considerations:

They reduce themselves to two: first, the dependence of both the major industrial Allies, the United States and the United Kingdom, on raw materials from overseas; and second, the relatively ample endowment in raw materials on which they and the other allied industrial powers have been able to draw.

In this war, neither Great Britain nor the United States could have maintained their enormous war programs without drawing supplies of raw materials on an impressive scale from overseas. Great Britain is normally an importer of most of her raw materials in peacetime. Although this has not been so of the United States, it does not alter the fact that the resources of the United States are, though great, inadequate to maintain a major war. The United States, like the United Kingdom, has been dependent on considerable overseas supplies . . . to support its war economy.

On the other hand, there has never been a total or catastrophic inadequacy of any large group of materials. This is not to say that there has been no raw

materials problem. The problem has been one of the adequate production and movement of great quantities of materials over a short period of time, to support and make possible war programs which, long delayed, have endeavored to concentrate much more than one year's production in each twelve months. It was complicated by uncertainty as to total requirements, as to what supplies would be immediately available, as to shipping, and by the early loss of major sources for some critical commodities. Some items such as nickel and mica, and those affected by the Far Eastern war—particularly rubber and hard hemp—have remained stringent throughout, but on the whole the resources deployed by the United Nations have been rich, and on a scale denied to the enemy.

This has been due to two causes: the retention of the major transoceanic sources of supply in Allied or friendly hands; and the control of the seas which, sometimes hampered and exercised at great cost, has never been lost.

In these circumstances it has been possible to marshal in an orderly fashion, in addition to the resources of North America, the great resources, particularly in metals, of the British Commonwealth of Nations, as well as those of South America, and the French, and Belgian possessions in Africa. All of the commonly known materials, together with numerous less familiar commodities from a variety of sources, have moved to the war industries of the United Nations steadily and with certainty. (*Second Annual Report concerning the Work of the Board during Its Second Year of Operation Ended January 26, 1944*, Washington, D. C., n.d.).

## COMBINED SHIPPING ADJUSTMENT BOARD

MARITIME COMMISSION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING, FOURTEENTH STREET  
AND CONSTITUTION AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### HISTORY

Through a press release, dated January 26, 1942, announcement was made that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had set up two Combined Shipping Adjustment Boards, one located in Washington and the other in London. These were to coordinate the operations of the merchant shipping owned or controlled by the United States and the United Kingdom. Actual direction over the movement and allocation of ships is exercised in the United States by the War Shipping Administration, and in the United Kingdom by the British Ministry of War Transport.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

In the press release announcing the establishment of the Boards, it was stated that:

1. In principle, the shipping resources of the two countries will be deemed to be pooled. The fullest information will be interchanged.
- 2. Owing to the military and physical facts of the situation around the British Isles, the entire movement of shipping now under the control of Great Britain will continue to be directed by the Ministry of War Transport.

3. Similarly, the appropriate Authority in the United States will continue to direct the movements and allocations of United States shipping, or shipping of other Powers under United States control.

4. In order to adjust and concert in one harmonious policy the work of the British Ministry of War Transport and the shipping authorities of the United States Government, there will be established forthwith in Washington a combined shipping adjustment board, consisting of a representative of the United States and a representative of the British Government, who will represent and act under the instruction of the British Minister of War Transport.

5. A similar adjustment board will be set up in London consisting of the Minister of War Transport and a representative of the United States Government.

6. In both cases the executive power will be exercised solely by the appropriate shipping agency in Washington and by the Minister of War Transport in London. (U. S. Department of State, *Bulletin*, Vol. VI, p. 88.)

## MEMBERSHIP

The Washington Board consists, for the United States, of a representative who is the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and is also the War Shipping Administrator; a deputy representative who is the Deputy War Shipping Administrator; and an Executive Officer who is the Assistant to the Deputy War Shipping Administrator. The British membership is made up of the Head of the British Merchant Shipping Mission to the United States, as representative, and a member of the Mission as Executive Officer.

The London Board consists of the British Minister of War Transport and the United States Lend-Lease Coordinator and an Executive Secretariat drawn from the Ministry of War Transport and the United States Mission for Economic Affairs.

## ADMINISTRATION

Decisions of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Boards are made effective through the United States War Shipping Administration and the British Ministry of War Transport.

Broadly speaking, there are two shipping pools, one consisting of United States ships and Allied and neutral vessels, the other of British ships and Allied and neutral vessels. These pools are, respectively, under the control of the United States War Shipping Administration and the British Ministry of War Transport. The Washington and London Boards in turn coordinate the policies for the two shipping pools.

The executive work of the Washington Board is divided among several sections, each having one or two representatives from the American War Shipping Administration and the British Ministry of War Transport. These sections handle such matters as ship allocations, traffic and economy requirements, military transport movements, employment of ships of other nations, etc.

## MEETINGS

Held regularly at monthly intervals.

## VOTING

As this is a two-man Board there is no voting procedure.

#### FINANCES

None; expenses are borne by respective shipping agencies.

#### LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Board.

#### PUBLICATIONS

None.

#### WORK DONE BY THE BOARD

On February 19, 1942, a plan of organization and maintenance of operations was agreed upon whereby the British Ministry of War Transport assumes responsibility for many of the Allied and neutral vessels as well as British ships while the United States War Shipping Administration exercises similar responsibility for United States ships and other vessels under American control. The Boards form points of contact for coordinating the operations of the two pools. Allocations of American ships for British use and British ships for American use are arranged through the Boards when necessary. Relations with Allied governments, the employment of whose vessels are subject to Anglo-American control, are maintained through a number of "Allocation Committees" set up in London and Washington which ensure adequate consultation.

The work of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board is largely carried on through informal consultation outside of Board meetings. In keeping with the strong spirit of cooperation among the various war agencies, the Board often sends representatives to sit with commodity committees of the Combined Food Board (*supra*, p. 48) and other combined boards when questions involving shipping arise before these boards.

### CONFEDERATION OF LATIN AMERICAN WORKERS

(Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina—C.T.A.L.)

UNIVERSIDAD OBRERA, CALLE ROSALES 6, MÉXICO, D.F.

#### HISTORY

The first trade unions in Latin America were formed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In many countries these were united into national syndicates of trade unions and federations of regional syndicates during the first twenty years of this century. Since 1918, several attempts have been made to unite the national federations on a continental basis.

Two such attempts were made in 1918. A Confederación Sindical Latino-americana was founded in Montevideo and affiliated with the International Red

Syndicate, and the Confederación Obrera Pan Americana was established at a workers' conference in Laredo, Texas, sponsored by Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. In 1929 an Asociación Continental de los Trabajadores was created in Buenos Aires, which was to unite the syndicates of workers of anarchist affiliation. All of these attempts failed, chiefly because in many Latin American countries the trade unions were still weak and undeveloped, and also because the few strong unions which existed in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay were oriented towards the workers' movement in Europe—due to the influence of European immigration and European capital in these countries.

In January, 1936, the First American Conference of Workers (Primera Conferencia Americana del Trabajo) met in Santiago, Chile. A message was sent to this conference by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican labor leader, stressing the need of working towards trade union unity in each country and the advisability of establishing a strong continental workers' organization. A resolution to that effect was signed by the delegates representing Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

In February, 1936, a Congreso Nacional Obrero de Unificación met in Mexico and created the Confederación de Trabajadores de México. One of the resolutions of the Congress charged this organization with calling a conference of workers' organizations in Latin America for the purpose of establishing a continental organization. In accordance with this resolution, the Confederación de Trabajadores de Mexico invited the labor unions and federations of all Latin American countries to meet in Mexico City. The First Congress of Latin American Trade Unions was accordingly held in that city September 5-8, 1938, attended by representatives of trade union organizations from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Also present were many fraternal delegates from European countries, and John L. Lewis of the Congress of Industrial Organizations of the United States of America. The principal achievement of the Mexican Congress was the foundation of the Confederation of Latin American Workers. A constitution was unanimously adopted, and the General Secretary of the Mexican Workers' Confederation—Vicente Lombardo Toledano—was elected President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers.

The First Congress of the new Confederation was held in Mexico City, November 21-26, 1941, attended by delegates from workers' organizations in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, and Venezuela, as well as by delegations from the Congress of Industrial Organizations and an official of the International Labor Office. Some minor changes were made in the constitution of the Confederation.

The Central or Executive Committee of the Confederation has up to now held four meetings, viz., June, 1940, Mexico City; November, 1941, Mexico City; July, 1943, Habana; and February-March, 1944, Montevideo.

The Confederation has members in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and in Puerto Rico.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 5 of the constitution states the objectives of the Confederation as follows:

- (a) To secure the unification of the Latin American working class;
- (b) To contribute to the unification of the working class within each of the Latin American countries;
- (c) To work for the unification of the workers of the American continents;
- (d) To work for the unification of all the workers of the world;
- (e) To defend the interests and the endeavors of the labor movement of the Latin American countries;
- (f) To give aid to the labor movement of any country for the better defense of its interests;
- (g) To cooperate towards the progress of labor legislation in Latin America;
- (h) To struggle against all imperialisms to achieve the independence of the Latin American countries;
- (i) To struggle against wars of aggression or conquest, against reaction, and against fascism. (*Translation.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

Article 1 of the constitution states that the Confederation "is composed of those national trade-union centers of the Latin American countries which by their several Constitutions adopt the same tactics and the same objectives [as the Confederation]." Article 2 stipulates that "only one national center representing the majority of the organized workers of each country will be admitted as a member to the Confederation," and Article 3 guarantees that "the autonomy of the labor movement of each country will be respected."

## ADMINISTRATION

### General Congress

Article 30 of the constitution provides that "the sovereignty of the Confederation of Latin American Workers resides in its General Congress, which is empowered to judge the work carried out by the Central Committee, to formulate the Confederation's program of action, to modify its Constitution, to suspend in their rights or to expel any of its affiliated national centers, and, in general, to decide and resolve all matters of general interest to the Confederation." Article 31 stipulates that an affiliated center may be expelled or suspended in its rights "only after trial before the Congress at which the organization concerned has been heard in its own defense."

The General Congress is attended by the delegates of each of the affiliated national trade union centers and of the members of the Central Committee. Each center may have three delegates but has only one vote.

### Central or Executive Committee

Under Article 7 of the constitution the administration of the Confederation is vested in the Central Committee and the General Congress. The Committee is composed of the President, four Vice Presidents, a General Secretary, and four Regional



secretaries. The members of the Committee serve for a term of three years and are elected by the General Congress.

The Central Committee formulates the Confederation's program of action during the year following its regular meeting; decides on the admittance of national trade union centers to the Confederation; convokes the General Congress; decides on special meetings of the General Congress; formulates the annual budget of the Confederation; and decides all matters concerning the Confederation during the intervals between meetings of the General Congress.

### Regional Secretaries

The Latin American countries are divided into five (formerly three) regional groups, of which four are represented by a Vice President and Regional Secretary each, and one is represented by the President and General Secretary of the Confederation. The regional groups are composed of the following countries:

Group One—North, under the Secretary General, consists of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador; Group Two—Caribbean, under a Regional Secretary residing in Cuba, consists of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; Group Three—Center, under a Regional Secretary residing in Colombia, consists of Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela; Group Four—Pacific, under a Regional Secretary residing in Chile, consists of Chile, Bolivia, and Peru; and Group Five—Atlantic, under a Regional Secretary residing in Argentina, consists of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil. The President and the four Vice Presidents reside in the same countries as the Secretary General and the Regional Secretaries, respectively. The Secretaries are charged with the immediate vigilance of the interests of the Confederation and the fulfillment of its program within their respective jurisdictions.

### MEETINGS

The constitution provides that the General Congress shall meet every three years, and the Central or Executive Committee once a year.

### VOTING

Article 32 of the constitution provides that one half of the affiliated national centers plus one constitute a quorum in the General Congress and Article 23 fixes four members as a quorum of the Central Committee. All decisions are by majority, each center having only one vote.

### FINANCES

The Confederation is supported by the dues of its members, which are fixed in proportion to the active members of each affiliated center.

### LANGUAGES

There is no provision in the constitution concerning official languages of the Confederation.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Confederation publishes a monthly, *América Latina*, which appeared first in mimeographed form and is now printed.

## WORK DONE BY THE CONFEDERATION

The Confederation has aided in the establishment of national labor unions in a number of countries and constitutes one of the most important anti-fascist popular forces in Latin America.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The English text of the constitution of the Confederation may be found in *Mexican Labor News*, September 8, 1938, a mimeographed publication of the Universidad Obrera in Mexico City. For further information on the Confederation, see F. Perez Leiros, *El Movimiento Sindical de América Latina* (Buenos Aires, 1941); and Vicente Lombardo Toledano, *What does the C.T.A.L. Mean?*, a pamphlet published by the Confederation of Latin American Workers (n.p., 1944).

## CORPORATION OF CARIBBEAN LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, AND CURATORS OF MUSEUMS

(Corporación de Bibliotecarios, Archiveros y Conservadores de Museos  
del Caribe)

APARTADO No. 572, HABANA, CUBA

## HISTORY

The Corporation of Caribbean Librarians, Archivists, and Curators of Museums was created by Resolution XXXIV of the Second Inter-American Caribbean Meeting (see *infra*, p. 367) held in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, May 31 to June 6, 1940. Under the terms of the resolution, the Corporation is to serve as an agency for collaboration among the librarians, archivists, and curators of museums in the Caribbean region. Because of the important contributions made by the Pan American Columbian Society (*infra*, p. 291) to the cultural development of the Caribbean countries, the President of this Society was designated by the resolution as President of the newly constituted Corporation.

The Corporation was formally established on November 20, 1940, and its statutes were approved by the Provincial Government of La Habana in March, 1942. The First International Congress of Caribbean Archivists, Librarians, and Curators of Museums was held in Habana, October 14-18, 1942, attended by representatives of the governments of Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, and Panama, as well as by delegates of numerous private organizations in the Caribbean countries.

The Corporation now has members in the following countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the United States of America, and Venezuela.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The purpose and functions of the Corporation are outlined in sections *a-k* of Article I of the statutes which read as follows:

(*a*) To adopt, after studying the question, a system providing for classification and cataloguing of the libraries, archives, and museums of the Caribbean region;

(*b*) To obtain copies of the catalogues already in existence in the libraries, archives, and museums of the Caribbean countries, with a view to the compilation of accumulative catalogues based on them, copies of which may be distributed by the Corporation in either complete or partial form. . . .

(*c*) To obtain copies (photographic, micrographic, or produced by some other process) of documents existing in the Caribbean countries, or located elsewhere but concerned with Caribbean culture; and to consider the procedure for distributing such materials, in complete or partial form, . . . to the various libraries, archives, and museums of the Caribbean region;

(*d*) To establish among the different museums of the Caribbean countries the practice of exchanging original works of art, copies of pictures, and all kinds of replicas;

(*e*) To induce the various Caribbean Governments to establish scholarships that will encourage the study of art. . . .

(*f*) To hold meetings, conventions, or congresses of librarians, archivists, and curators of museums of the Caribbean region, at such times as shall be considered appropriate;

(*g*) To arrange for the proper housing of the contents of Caribbean libraries, archives, and museums;

(*h*) To take steps in order to ensure the proper attention on the part of states, provinces, or municipalities, to the needs of the various libraries, archives, and museums;

(*i*) To encourage the study of library science and of subjects relating to the scientific care and administration of archives and museums;

(*j*) To encourage the publication of all kinds of bibliographical works;

(*k*) To solicit the cooperation of all organisms, official or unofficial, engaged in activities similar to those of the Corporation. (*Translation.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

The section of the statutes dealing with membership lists four categories: active, corresponding, associate, and honorary members. Active members are designated as those who are unanimously accepted by the Governing Council in secret ballot at a meeting wherein at least two thirds of the members are present. Corresponding members consist of directors of national libraries, archives, and museums who are not residents of Cuba; they shall organize national committees in their respective countries. Associate members are chosen by the Governing Council, after nomination by some member of the Council, and assist in the cultural activities of the organization; such members must be accepted by a majority vote of the Council in ordinary session. Directors of national libraries, archives, or museums in the Caribbean coun-

tries may be elected to honorary membership; if no such persons exist in any country, others may be made honorary members, provided they are unanimously accepted by the Governing Council in secret ballot at a meeting wherein at least three quarters of the members are present. Honorary members have the same rights as active members.

## ADMINISTRATION

Article III states that the Corporation is composed of a Governing Council which operates in Habana and National Committees in each of the Caribbean countries except Cuba.

### Governing Council

The Council is composed of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and one member for each of the National Committees, with three additional delegates representing, respectively, the Pan American Union (*infra*, p. 332), the Inter-American Caribbean Union (*infra*, p. 367), and the Pan American Columbian Society (*infra*, p. 291). It is elected every six years by and from among the honorary and active members of the Corporation. The elections are held at the General Meeting of the members of the Corporation.

In the Council is vested the legal authority of the Corporation, which is exercised by the adoption of appropriate resolutions in conformity with the statutes and by-laws. The Council may make such grants or special delegations of power as are necessary for the satisfactory administration of the interests of the Corporation.

### National Committees

In order to ensure harmony among them, the National Committees must submit their statutes to the Governing Council for approval and must abide by all the decisions of that body.

### Officers

As stated above, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer are elected at the General Meeting of the Corporation. The President acts as the representative of the Corporation. The Secretary is charged with preparing the order of business of meetings, carrying out decisions, conducting correspondence, and acting as the representative of the Corporation when so delegated by the President. The Treasurer collects and has charge of the funds of the Corporation, including the certification of the accounts, preparation of balance sheets, budgets, etc. All officers are eligible for reelection.

## MEETINGS

General Meetings of the Corporation are held once a year; special meetings are held at the decision of the Governing Council. Regular meetings of the Governing Council are held in January, April, July, and October, and special meetings are held when the President deems this to be necessary.

## VOTING

At General Meetings of the Corporation an absolute majority of the members constitutes a quorum; at sessions of the Governing Council one half of its members plus one constitute a quorum, except when the Council votes on the admission of active or honorary members. Active members are elected by unanimous vote at sessions at which at least two thirds of the members of the Council are present; honorary members are elected by unanimous vote at sessions at which at least three fourths of the members of the Council are present. Amendments of the statutes require the unanimous approval of all of the members of the Council.

## FINANCES

The Corporation is financed by membership dues, contributions, and subventions.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Corporation.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Corporation issues a quarterly bulletin entitled *Mensajes de la Corporación de Bibliotecarios, Archiveros y Conservadores de Museos del Caribe*.

## WORK DONE BY THE CORPORATION

The Corporation organized the First International Congress of Caribbean Archivists, Librarians, and Curators of Museums, which convened at Habana, October 14-18, 1942.

In general, the Corporation stimulates the growth of libraries, archives, and museums in the Caribbean area. In order to assist librarians in this area to introduce a uniform system of cataloguing, the Corporation has prepared Classification Tables (Decimal System) which have been adopted in all of the countries represented in the membership of the Corporation. The Corporation also prepared a system of classification for archives and museums.

## EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

## HISTORY

Upon the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the procedure for consultation which had been agreed upon at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance

of Peace, Buenos Aires, 1936, and at the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938, was put into effect by the American governments in order to meet by joint action the potential danger to their peace and security. As early as September 5, 1939, invitations were issued by the Government of Panama to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics for a conference to be held at Panama. Up to the present there have been three Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs for consultation, viz., Panama, September 23–October 3, 1939; Habana, July 21–30, 1940; and Rio de Janeiro, January 15–28, 1942. The first two meetings were devoted primarily to the formulation of plans for the preservation of the neutrality of the Americas and to the adoption of measures of mutual aid designed to offset the economic dislocations caused by the loss of the European market. The Second Meeting also adopted resolutions urging the American governments to prevent political activities of foreign diplomatic or consular agents which might endanger the peace and the democratic tradition of America (Resolution II); to coordinate police and judicial measures for the defense of society and the institutions of each American state (Resolution III); to adopt precautionary measures in the issuance of passports (Resolution V); to prevent activities directed from abroad against domestic institutions (Resolution VI); and to take the necessary measures to eradicate from the Americas the spread of doctrines that tend to place in jeopardy the common inter-American democratic ideal (Resolution VII). These resolutions sought to erect in the Americas a system of defense against the techniques practiced by the Axis Powers. The Second Meeting likewise adopted a declaration "that any attempt on the part of a non-American State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American State shall be considered as an act of aggression against the States which sign this declaration," and that in case acts of aggression are committed or there is reason to believe that such acts are being prepared, "the nations signatory to the present declaration will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measure it may be advisable to take" (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, pp. 360–61).

The Third Meeting, which was held after the attack on the United States of America at Pearl Harbor, recommended the adoption of additional and more stringent measures for the protection of the Americas from Axis aggression. Resolution XVII contains a program of protection against acts of aggression of a non-military character, including systematic espionage, sabotage, and subversive propaganda inspired by and under the direction of member states of the Tripartite Pact, and provides for the establishment of a joint agency to study and coordinate these measures. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union was instructed to elect, prior to March 1, 1942, a committee of seven members to be known as the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense.

Pursuant to this resolution, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, at a special meeting on February 25, 1942, designated Montevideo, Uruguay, as the seat of the Committee and asked each of the following American republics to name one representative to serve as a member: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, the United

States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.<sup>1</sup> The regulations of the Committee were adopted at the same special meeting, subject to the approval of the American governments; they were finally approved at the meeting of the Board of April 6, 1942. The Committee—the first international agency of its kind—held its inaugural session at Montevideo on April 15, 1942.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The measures which the Committee is to study and coordinate are listed in Resolution XVII of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, as follows:

1. To reaffirm the determination of the American Republics to prevent individuals or groups within their respective jurisdictions from engaging in activities detrimental to the individual or collective security and welfare of the American Republics as expressed in Resolutions II, III, V, VI, and VII of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics [see *supra*, p. 67].

2. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the adoption of similar legislative measures tending to prevent or punish as crimes, acts against the democratic institutions of the States of the Continent in the same manner as attempts against the integrity, independence or sovereignty of any one of them; and that the Governments of the American Republics maintain and expand their systems of surveillance designed to prevent subversive activities of nationals of non-American countries, as individuals or groups of individuals, that originate in or are directed from a foreign country and are intended to interfere with or limit the efforts of the American Republics individually or collectively to preserve their integrity and independence, and the integrity and solidarity of the American Continent.

3. To recommend to the American Republics that they adopt in conformance with their constitutions and laws, regulatory provisions that are, as far as possible, in keeping with the memorandum which is attached to this Resolution for purposes of information.

4. To recommend, according to Resolution VII of the Habana Meeting on the subject of anti-democratic propaganda, that the Governments of the American Republics control, within their respective national jurisdictions, the existence of organizations directed or supported by elements of non-American States which are now or may in the future be at war with American countries, whose activities are harmful to American security; and proceed to terminate their existence if it is established that they are centers of totalitarian propaganda. (Pan American Union, *Report on the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics*, Rio de Janeiro, January 15-28, 1942, Congress and Conference Series, No. 36 [Washington, 1942], p. 45.)

In the Memorandum on the Regulation of Subversive Activities, attached to the above resolution, specific and detailed measures are recommended to control dan-

<sup>1</sup> On September 9, 1944, the Foreign Office of Argentina issued an official *communiqué* stating that it had instructed its delegate on the Committee to inform the President thereof that the Argentine Republic "has been placed in a condition of having to retire from that organism." The reason given by Argentina was that the Committee had on September 5, 1944, discussed a resolution declaring that the attitude assumed by the Argentine Government was incompatible with the further presence of the Argentine delegate on the Committee (*New York Times*, September 10, 1944, p. 29). The Committee thereupon requested the Pan American Union to appoint a member to take the place of the Argentine delegate. At its meeting of October 4, 1944, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union asked the Government of Peru to appoint a member on the Committee.

gerous aliens, to prevent the abuse of citizenship, to regulate transit across national boundaries, and to prevent acts of political aggression.

The Committee is an advisory body. It studies acts of non-military aggression against the American countries and recommends measures for their control. It also publishes detailed and substantiated charges against totalitarian agents.

## MEMBERSHIP

Resolution XVII of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs states that the Committee shall have seven members elected by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. The Board elected seven countries and requested them to appoint one representative each on the Committee.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Committee

The regulations of the Committee provide that "the members of the Committee, although designated by the seven Governments selected . . . shall represent and shall function on behalf and in the interest of all the Governments, members of the Pan American Union" (Article 2), and that "vacancies that may occur on the Committee shall be filled by the Governments of the countries by which the original appointments were made" (Article 3). The same article also states that "from time to time the Governing Board, if it deems it desirable and in consultation with the Governments, may consider changes in the representation of the Committee." Article 7 provides that "the recommendations formulated by the Committee shall be transmitted to the Governments of the American Republics, directly or through the intermediary of the Pan American Union, for appropriate action." The rules of internal procedure adopted by the Committee at its meeting of April 20, 1942, state that there shall be a Chairman and two Vice Chairmen elected by an absolute majority of the members of the Committee.

### Subcommittees

Article 9 of the rules of internal procedure states that "there shall be a Subcommittee on Drafting, and such other subcommittees as may be considered necessary to study, report, and formulate projects for consideration of the Committee"; and Article 10 provides that "each subcommittee shall elect its own chairman, and shall designate the member who shall report the conclusions of the subcommittee to the full Committee." The following permanent subcommittees have been established: Control of Persons; Organization; Coordination; Finances and Administration. There are also special subcommittees on Extradition and Expulsion of Aliens; Protection of Maritime Traffic; Falange; Censorship; and Sabotage.

### Liaison Officers

Article 4 of the regulations provides that "the Government of each country, member of the Pan American Union, shall be requested to designate a qualified official who shall reside in the capital city of his respective country, and who shall serve



as a contact between his Government and the Committee." Resolution I of the Committee, approved April 20, 1942, recommended to all Governments that they designate, as soon as possible, their respective national Liaison Officer with the Committee, and enumerated his duties as follows:

A. To make available reports and information on the domestic laws and administrative practices relative to the national defense against subversive activities, and on the terms which these activities usually assume within the country.

B. To prepare proposals and drafts which might be used by the Committee as a basis for recommendations to the American Governments.

C. To study and recommend measures which should be taken within the country to carry into effect the recommendations of the Committee.

Only but three of the twenty-one American republics have appointed Liaison Officers.

#### **Inter-Departmental Coordinating Committees**

A Memorandum on Liaison Officers and National Inter-Departmental Coordinating Committees, transmitted by the Committee to the governments on September 1, 1942, stresses the vital necessity for an adequate organization in each American country to facilitate the work assigned to the Committee and recommends that the Liaison Officer should be the secretary of a National Inter-Departmental Coordinating Committee which "should study the desirability of recommending to its Government the establishment of local committees or groups within the country, composed of both government officials and private citizens of known loyalty, honor and impartiality, charged with the duty of guarding the political defense of the country and of disseminating knowledge of the basic principles of political defense." The memorandum further proposed that "every department, office, or agency of the Government, concerned with the various aspects of the political defense of the country against totalitarian aggression, should be represented on the interdepartmental coordinating committee."

#### **Secretariat**

Article II of the regulations provides that "there shall be a permanent Secretariat, composed of a Secretary General and such further employees as may be needed, who shall be appointed by the Government of Uruguay," and that it shall "perform such duties as may be assigned to it by the Committee." The rules of internal procedure further specify that it shall be the duty of the Secretary General to prepare the minutes for the meetings of the Committee; to answer the official correspondence received by the Committee in accordance with the resolutions of that body; to place at the disposal of the Committee everything necessary for the discharge of its duties; to supervise the work of the personnel of the Secretariat; and to perform such other functions as may be assigned to him by the Committee. The Secretariat has twenty-five paid full-time employees and maintains a library and research center containing a collection of all the laws and regulations, and information on the prevailing administrative practices, in each country with respect to the matters considered by the Committee.

### Technical Adviser

Article 11 of the regulations states that there shall be a Technical Adviser and not more than two assistants to be appointed by the Committee. It is the function of the Adviser to give technical advice to the Committee and to the subcommittees whenever any matter is referred to him, and he is present at the meetings of the Committee to furnish information when asked to do so by the members of the Committee.

### MEETINGS

Article 11 of the rules of procedure states that "the Committee shall meet every Tuesday and Friday at ten o'clock in the morning" and that "other meetings shall be held by agreement of the Committee, or at the call of the Chairman, or at the request of two or more members."

### VOTING

Article 10 of the regulations provides that "a majority of the Committee shall constitute a quorum," and that "resolutions of the Committee shall be adopted by majority vote."

### FINANCES

Article 12 of the regulations stipulates that "the salaries, travel and subsistence expenses of the members of the Committee shall be paid by the respective Governments by which they are appointed," and Article 13 states that "the expenses of the Secretariat shall be apportioned among the Governments of the American Republics on the basis of population." The budget for the Secretariat is determined by the Committee, which notifies each government of its proportionate share of the expense.

### LANGUAGES

Article 17 of the rules of internal procedure provides that the official languages of the Committee shall be English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

### PUBLICATIONS

Article 16 of the rules of internal procedure states that "the Committee may authorize the Secretary General to issue periodic releases to the press concerning the work of the Committee. With this sole exception, the deliberations of the Committee, as well as all the documents and information which it may study and approve, shall be considered of a confidential character." The Committee has submitted to the governments of the American republics an *Annual Report* for the period from April 15, 1942, to July 15, 1943. The appendix to this report contains the text of the Regulations of the Committee (p. 268), the Rules of Internal Procedure (p. 270), the resolution dealing with National Liaison Officers (p. 273), and Memorandum on Liaison Officers and National Inter-Departmental Coordinating Committees (p. 275). The Committee has on three occasions published memoranda disclosing totalitarian activities (see *infra*, p. 73).

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

The activities of the Committee may be conveniently grouped under four headings, viz., resolutions and measures of political defense submitted by the Committee to the American governments; public disclosures of totalitarian activities; consultative visits by members of the Committee to investigate in each country the steps taken by the government for giving effect to the measures recommended by Resolution XVII of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Rio de Janeiro and by the resolutions of the Committee; and the arrangement of general and regional meetings of officials charged with the enforcement and administration of laws against subversive activities.

*Resolutions and measures of political defense submitted by the Committee to the American governments:* The *Annual Report* for the period April 15, 1942, to July 15, 1943, lists twenty-one programs of action drafted by the Committee. These deal with the four principal topics discussed in the Memorandum on the Regulation of Subversive Activities, attached to Resolution XVII of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, viz., control of dangerous aliens; prevention of the abuse of citizenship; regulation of the entry and exit of persons, and prevention of clandestine crossing of frontiers; and prevention of acts of political aggression, such as espionage, sabotage, and subversive propaganda.

The thoroughness with which the Committee treats each of these topics is illustrated by the number of resolutions recommending measures of control. For example, the *Annual Report* lists four resolutions and one memorandum concerning the control of dangerous aliens passed by the Committee in the first ten months of its existence. The resolutions are: Resolution II recommending that the governments adopt emergency police measures requiring all nationals of the Axis Powers, as well as all organizations, political parties, clubs, societies, partnerships, cooperatives, and corporations of whatever nature, which are managed, supervised, or supported, directly or indirectly, by such nationals, to appear before the authorities of each country to make an immediate report and to appear and report again every ninety days thereafter (the questions which it is recommended that these nationals shall answer are set forth in an annex to the resolution); Resolution VI recommending that the governments which have not yet established a national system for registration and identification of aliens consider the desirability of doing so as soon as possible, and setting forth the principal measures which should be taken to make such a system effective, a model alien registration form and a model certificate of identity being included in the annex to the resolution; Resolution XVI dealing further with the certificate of identity and containing certain minimum standards recommended for such certificates; Resolution XX, concerning detention and expulsion of dangerous Axis nationals, which recommends the adoption of measures to restrict the liberty of such nationals, and the enactment of a program for their continuous detention for the duration of the war, as well as of measures providing for the expulsion or deportation of such nationals to other American republics wherein their detention will be effected. The latter resolution also lays down the criteria by which the dangerous character of nationals of Axis Powers may be determined. Finally, the memorandum deals with the foregoing Resolutions II, VI, and XVI and discusses

in detail several questions raised by the American governments in regard to these resolutions.

The steps taken by the Committee in connection with the Bolivian revolution of December 20, 1943, illustrate another type of Committee action under this heading. The events in Bolivia were widely regarded as the first of a series of *coups d'état* to destroy the anti-Axis front in South America. No accepted policy or procedure existed whereby the American republics could act together for mutual defense against this threat to their individual and collective security. The Committee therefore took action immediately to deal with this question of political defense. On December 24, 1943, the Committee adopted a resolution recommending that during the war the American republics agree not to accord recognition to any new government established by force until they had exchanged information and consulted among themselves in regard to the circumstances surrounding the revolution and the probable adherence of the new government to the existing inter-American undertakings for hemispheric defense. The policy expressed in this resolution was adopted by all of the American republics, except Argentina and Bolivia. The Committee thereupon adopted a second resolution on January 5, 1944, which stated that the Bolivian revolution came under the definition of this formula and which recommended that the necessary exchange of information and consultation be carried on through the usual diplomatic channels. In conformity with this second resolution, the American governments consulted with each other and subsequently announced their decision to refrain from recognizing the new Bolivian régime.<sup>1</sup>

*Public disclosures of totalitarian activities:* The Committee has on three occasions published detailed and substantiated charges against the Axis Powers and their agents. On November 3, 1942, the Committee, in Resolution XIV, authorized its Chairman to release for general publication, through the press and other means of disclosure, the memorandum entitled "German Espionage Agents in Chile," prepared by the Government of the United States of America, and dated June 30, 1942. On January 22, 1943, the Committee by its Resolution XVIII gave a similar authorization to its Vice Chairman, as Acting Chairman, to release the memorandum of January 4, 1943, entitled "Axis Espionage Activities in Argentina," prepared by the Government of the United States. These memoranda gave detailed facts showing that the espionage activities of Axis nationals were directed by their respective diplomatic representatives in the two countries and included a long list of names of espionage agents in Chile and Argentina. Their publication not only served as a warning to the American republics, but also showed the need for adoption of the strict measures recommended by the Committee and for cooperation in locating clandestine radio stations and in controlling travel across national frontiers.

On December 9, 1942, the Committee passed Resolution XVII which drew attention to the fact that member states of the Tripartite Pact were resorting to extortion from persons in allied or neutral territory for the purpose of obtaining funds in

<sup>1</sup> In view of subsequent decisive and affirmative acts on the part of the Provisional government of Bolivia in support of hemisphere security and the cause of the United Nations, the American governments, after again exchanging information and consulting with one another, decided that there was no longer reason for withholding recognition, and relations with Bolivia were renewed. The Committee was apprised of this decision.

foreign currency for their program of political and military aggression, and which recommended to the governments that they take immediate steps to frustrate these attempts at extortion. A memorandum describing the methods and procedures adopted by the Axis Powers for this purpose was attached to the resolution. This memorandum was also made public by the Committee.

*Consultative visits by members of the Committee to investigate in each country the steps taken by the government for giving effect to the measures recommended by Resolution XVII of Rio de Janeiro and by the resolutions of the Committee:* Article 1 of the regulations of the Committee states that "in the performance of its work, the Committee may designate one or more of its members to visit the different countries, members of the Pan American Union." This provision serves to give the Committee a useful means of contact with the American governments and offers to its members, as well as to the national officials of the countries visited, an opportunity for close personal relations, free discussion, and interchange of information and experience. During March and April, 1943, visits were made to Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Later, the countries of northern South America, the Caribbean, Central America and the United States of America were visited. The principal subjects of discussion between the visiting members of the Committee and the national officials in charge of enforcing measures of protection against non-military aggression by the Axis Powers were: (1) the measures taken by each government to give effect to the recommendations of Resolution XVII of Rio de Janeiro; (2) the steps taken by each government to effectuate the programs for political defense recommended by the Committee; and (3) the joint measures which the American republics are disposed to put into effect for the development of a plan of cooperation for reciprocal assistance and defense.

*Arrangement of general and regional meetings of officials charged with the enforcement and administration of laws against subversive activities:* Pursuant to resolutions of the Second and Third Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs an Inter-American Conference of Police and Judicial Authorities convened in Buenos Aires, May 27-June 9, 1942. Five of the members of the Committee were designated as delegates to the Conference by their respective governments. The Conference adopted a resolution recommending that the Committee convoke informal inter-American meetings, regional or general in character, of the officials charged in each country with the administration of laws and regulations against subversive activities, in order that they might discuss problems of common interest in the defense against acts of non-military aggression by the Axis Powers. The Committee accordingly passed Resolution IX in which it agreed to promote and organize such regional and general meetings in cooperation with the governments of the American republics. The first regional meeting held on the recommendation of the Committee took place at Rivera, Uruguay, September 22-27, 1942. The purpose of the meeting was to deal with the problem of clandestine infiltration of totalitarian agents into the republics adjacent to Brazil, after the latter had declared war on the Axis on August 22, 1942. Representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay attended. The agenda was drafted by the Committee.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Carl B. Spaeth and William Sanders, "The Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense," 38 *Am Jour. Int. Law* (1944), p. 218.

## IBERO-AMERICAN CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC STUDENTS

(Confederación Iberoamericana de Estudiantes Católicos—C.I.D.E.C.)

SEAT: The Secretariat of the Confederation is located at the place of residence of the President. From 1933 to 1939 it was in Santiago, Chile; from 1939 to 1941 in Bogotá, Colombia; and from 1941 to 1944 in Mexico City, Mexico.

## HISTORY

The first attempt to organize a union of the Catholic student federations in Latin America was made by the National Union of Catholic Students of Mexico (Unión Nacional de Estudiantes Católicos de México), which, in December, 1931, invited the Catholic students of all Ibero-American nations to join in the celebration of the fourth centenary of the apparition of Our Lady of Guadalupe. At this conference an Ibero-American Secretariat was established which was charged with the preparation of an official congress of all Ibero-American Catholic student organizations. The congress was originally scheduled to be held at Lima, Peru, in 1933; it was finally held in Rome, December 14, 1933, to January 3, 1934.

There were present at the Rome Congress delegations from a majority of the Latin American countries, as well as official representatives of Pax Romana (*infra*, p. 351). The Ibero-American Confederation of Catholic Students was formally established on December 31, 1933. As the new Confederation embraced the same national student federations in Latin America which were also eligible for membership in Pax Romana, an accord was signed by the Confederation with representatives of the Pax Romana, the so-called Rome Agreement. This agreement was confirmed and slightly altered at the conference at Bogotá, Colombia, in 1941, and provides as follows: (1) The Ibero-American Confederation of Catholic Students and Pax Romana are independent organizations, but they work together; (2) each of the two organizations invites its Ibero-American members to join the other organization; (3) in so far as concerns its action and publications in Latin America, Pax Romana will work in close collaboration with the Ibero-American Confederation of Catholic Students; (4) the two organizations invite each other to send representatives to their respective congresses; (5) the President of the Confederation is an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Bureau of Pax Romana.

The Confederation now has members in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, Spain, and Uruguay. Three regular conferences have been held, viz., at Rome, Italy, December, 1933-January, 1934; Lima,

Peru, May, 1939; and Bogotá, Colombia, July, 1941. A conference was also held jointly with Pax Romana in Santiago, Chile, March, 1944. The fourth regular conference was originally scheduled to be held in Mexico, but has been postponed until after the war.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 1 of the statutes at present in force defines the Confederation as a union or association "in which the various national organizations of Ibero-American students are united for the twofold purpose of stimulating and consolidating the national manifestations of Catholic Action in the university field, in accordance with the rules and doctrines laid down by the Holy See, and promoting the extension of that movement to the international sphere" (this and other quotations from the statutes are translations of the original Spanish text). The functions of the organization are stated in Article 3 in the following terms:

By direct measures in the Ibero-American university field, and indirectly when the expanding scope of its activities so requires, the Confederation:

(a) Appraises and stimulates the development of Hispano-Portuguese-American culture, striving to keep it pure in spirit and to ensure a proper understanding thereof on the part of all persons;

(b) Encourages the Christian way of life, the development of Catholic culture in the religious and social spheres, and the practice of a robust and vigorous piety among the various student bodies;

(c) Makes a study of the problems arising in university life, and defines, proclaims and defends the Catholic criterion for the solution of those problems;

(d) Endeavors to ensure the inclusion of Catholic social doctrine in the program of studies of every educational center;

(e) Fosters the practice of mutual collaboration and interchange among intellectual elements;

(f) Serves as the representative of the whole body of Ibero-American Catholic students, and acts in the name of that body. (*Translation.*)

Article 9 states that the Confederation is entirely non-political.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Confederation has active members (*miembros numerarios*) and associate members (*miembros libres*); only the former have the right to vote.

Article 5 of the statutes lists the following organizations as eligible for active membership in the Confederation: (1) National Catholic student organizations in the Ibero-American countries. (2) Where no national Catholic student organizations exist, local student organizations which act as the national representatives of their respective countries may become active members in the Confederation. (3) In countries which have neither a national Catholic student organization, nor a local student organization, the national Catholic youth organizations which, though not limited to students, do have student members, are eligible to active membership in the Confederation.

The term "Ibero-American" is used to cover not only Mexico, Central and South America, but Spain and the Philippines as well. Article 2 enumerates the countries that have been designated as Ibero-American.

Since 1941, the Confederation has admitted women's Catholic student organizations to membership.

Article 6 of the statutes provides that Ibero-American Catholic student groups established in countries outside of Ibero-America are eligible to associate membership in the Confederation.

## ADMINISTRATION

### **The Congress**

Supreme authority over the Confederation is exercised by the Congress. According to Article 11 of the statutes, the following may attend the Congress of the Confederation: (a) the members of the Executive Committee and Advisory Council; (b) the delegations of member federations, who must be students; (c) delegations representing organizations of a similar character who have been invited by the Executive Committee to attend the Congress; and (d) other persons who have been invited by the Executive Committee or by member federations.

Each Congress chooses the time and place at which the next Congress will be held; elects the officers of the Confederation, the President being chosen from the country in which the next Congress is to meet; hears the reports and sanctions the activities of the various organs of the Confederation, and outlines the plan of activities for the period until the Congress meets; amends and approves the statutes; grants admission to new members; and votes on the budget. In addition to its administrative functions, the Congress studies and discusses the topics on its agenda and adopts resolutions.

### **Assembly of Representatives**

The Assembly, which meets during the period between Congresses, consists of the President of the Confederation, the President of the Advisory Council, the Secretary in charge of organizing the next Congress, and one delegate from each of the active member federations. The functions of the Assembly are to render assistance to the Executive Committee and foster collaboration of member federations with the Committee, and to stimulate the establishment and work of national Catholic organizations. In case the Assembly does not meet one year previous to the meeting of a Congress of the Confederation, its functions devolve upon the Advisory Council.

The Assembly may make changes in the agenda of the Congress; it keeps itself informed of the status of the various member federations, provides for the finances of the Confederation, and lends its assistance to the work of the Confederation.

### **Advisory Council (Consejo de Vocales)**

The Advisory Council is composed of seven students elected by the Congress. No national federation may have more than one representative on the Council. Members of a national federation whose country has been chosen as the seat of the next Congress are not eligible for membership on the Council during the period when the Confederation has its seat in their country.



The functions of the Council are to supervise the development and welfare of the Confederation; to collaborate with and advise the Executive Committee; to ratify nominations made by the Executive Committee for representation of the Confederation in other organizations. The Council may also vote to suspend actions of the Executive Committee or of the officers which might affect the existence of the Confederation, conflict with its purposes and spirit, or substantially alter decisions approved by the Congress and the Assembly of Representatives.

### **Executive Committee**

The Confederation is administered by an Executive Committee composed of the President and two members elected by the Congress; these must reside at the seat of the Confederation. The seat of the Confederation is always located in the country in which the next Congress is to be held.

The Executive Committee coordinates and supervises the work of the Confederation, organizes study weeks and conferences, appoints the official representatives of the Confederation, conducts the official relations of the Confederation with other organizations and makes an annual statement regarding the finances of the Confederation. The Committee decides provisionally and with the advice of the Advisory Council all questions for which no solution is found in the statutes and which are important for the proper functioning of the Confederation. In collaboration with the member federations, it appoints an Honorary Council composed of distinguished persons whose function it is to lend support and advice to the Committee whenever necessary.

### **Officers**

The Confederation has the following officers: a President who is elected by the Congress and who presides at the Congress, at the Assembly of Representatives, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee; a Secretary General who is appointed by the Executive Committee and works under its direction; and a Secretary of the Congress who is elected by each Congress and acts as the Secretary in charge of organizing the following Congress.

### **Secretariats**

The main office of the Confederation is at the place of residence of the President, which is also the seat of the Executive Committee and changes after each Congress. It is staffed by the members of the Executive Committee, the Secretary General, and part-time student workers. In addition, the Executive Committee appoints and supervises special secretariats dealing respectively with the organization of the congresses, the Ibero-American Catholic university press, and editorial matters. The Executive Committee may appoint additional special secretariats.

### **MEETINGS**

The congresses are ordinarily held every three years. The Assembly of Representatives meets in the period between congresses whenever called by the Executive

Committee or by the Advisory Council. The Executive Committee meets whenever necessary.

#### VOTING

A quorum of the Congress requires representation of six countries. The President of the Confederation, the President of the Advisory Council, and the Secretary in charge of organizing the succeeding Congress, together with six delegates, constitute a quorum of the Assembly of Representatives. Two members of the Executive Committee constitute a quorum of the Committee.

All decisions are by majority vote except that modification of the statutes requires the affirmative vote of two thirds of the members of the Confederation. Only the delegates of active member organizations may vote on questions of internal administration, election of officers, modification of the statutes, and selection of the seat of the succeeding Congress. In the Congress and Assembly the delegates of each country have one vote; in the Executive Committee and Advisory Council each member has one vote.

#### FINANCES

The expenses of the congresses are covered by personal gifts collected in a national drive in the country where the Congress is held. The expenses of the Executive Committee and of the main office of the Confederation are borne by the national federation of the country in which these are temporarily located.

#### LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Confederation are French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

#### PUBLICATIONS

The Executive Committee issues circulars from time to time. The national member federations have their own publications which are interchanged among them.

#### WORK DONE BY THE CONFEDERATION

The Confederation's activities consist in fostering the development of its member federations, uniting them on the international plane, and representing them at international gatherings. It arranges institutes or study courses to investigate specific topics, such as social problems, international law, history, indigenous problems, university problems, etc. It has published a number of studies on the spirit of Ibero-American culture.

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129 EAST 52D STREET, NEW YORK CITY

**HISTORY**

The idea which ultimately led to the establishment of the Institute of Pacific Relations originated in Honolulu among a group of business and professional men who met from time to time at the homes of the members for a discussion of the social, political, and economic problems existing among the various racial groups in the Hawaiian Islands. It was felt that these efforts to approach racial and social problems by the method of friendly continuous discussion could profitably be extended to the international relationships of the entire Pacific area. At first, it was proposed to hold a conference under the auspices of the national committees of the Y.M.C.A., to be attended by representative Y.M.C.A. men from all the Pacific countries. Before the conference was held the organizers decided to disassociate the idea completely from the Y.M.C.A. and to invite a group of men of wide experience in the various aspects of the Pacific situation and in international relations. The Conference was held in Honolulu in July, 1925, and was attended by delegates from Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, and the United States.

The program of the Conference had been planned at an earlier organization meeting held in New York, in February, 1924, and included three types of sessions: (1) round tables attended by small groups for the intimate discussion of different aspects of the general topics on the agenda; (2) forums at which all the delegates were present and where reports of the discussions of the round tables were heard and discussed; and (3) open lectures to which the public was invited. The 1925 Conference was so successful that it was decided to hold similar conferences at regular intervals and to establish a permanent Institute of Pacific Relations. The Conference adopted a number of basic principles with regard to this permanent body and appointed a temporary Organizing Committee charged with the task of organizing the Institute. This Committee met in San Francisco in October, 1925. There a constitution was drafted, a General Secretary was appointed, and a number of persons were elected to the Pacific Council, the governing body of the Institute. The Secretary made a tour of the principal Pacific countries, stimulating the foundation of national branches in Australia, Canada, China, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States. The Institute was formally established at the Second Conference, held in Honolulu, in 1927.

The Institute is a loose cooperative federation with a central headquarters and secretariat and autonomous national branches in ten countries, viz., the Australian Institute of International Affairs, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the China Institute of Pacific Relations, the French Comité d'Etudes des Problèmes du Pacifique, the British Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Netherlands-Netherlands Indies Council, I.P.R., the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs, the Philippine Institute of International Affairs, the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, and the Council of the U.S.S.R., Institute of Pacific Re-

lations. The Institute has held eight conferences, viz., at Honolulu, 1925 and 1927; Kyoto, 1929; Shanghai, 1931; Banff, 1933; Yosemite, 1936; Virginia Beach, 1939; and Mont Tremblant, 1942.

Since the outbreak of the war the French, Dutch, and Philippine branches have been kept alive by small groups of members who fled to London, Africa, the Near East, and the United States. Before the war the Institute had an active branch in Japan.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article II of the constitution as amended June 10, 1943, states that "the object of the Institute is to study the conditions of the Pacific peoples with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations."

The Institute attempts to apply the methods of discussion and scientific research to the economic and political differences and conflicts of understanding in the Pacific area. It has been described as an "experiment in diagnosis." The Institute carefully refrains from offering remedies or solutions for existing problems. Its purpose is merely to draw attention to these problems and to illuminate the facts and the disagreements on each specific issue. It is hoped that by approaching them in a scientific spirit, these problems can ultimately be solved. But the solution must be found by other agencies, the function of the Institute being merely the development of an informed public opinion.

## MEMBERSHIP

National branches or Councils become members of the Institute at the invitation of the Pacific Council. Article III of the constitution says that "an approved national unit shall be a national unit approved by a resolution of the Pacific Council" and, furthermore, "no constituent country shall have more than one approved national unit." The constitution does not specify the requirements which must be met by a national unit in order to be eligible for membership, but the Secretariat states these in the following words: "Speaking broadly, there are two qualifications for membership in the I.P.R. 1) That the country's shores be washed by the Pacific, or that it exercise sovereignty on the Pacific. 2) That there be in existence or in process of formation a promising and representative non-governmental society for the scientific study of international affairs" (*The Institute of Pacific Relations, Report of the International Secretariat to the Pacific Council, 1933-1936* [New York, 1936], p. 37). The lack of the second qualification is given as the reason why none of the Pacific countries of Central and South America are members, but a similar situation in the U.S.S.R. has not prevented the admission to membership of a branch in that country.

With the exception of the branch in the U.S.S.R., the members of the Institute are private organizations, privately endowed or receiving funds by subscription. They are in no way connected with the governments of their respective countries. In the past, it has been the practice of officers of branches of the Institute to resign from their positions with the Institute upon taking public office.

The National Councils or branches are autonomous; Article III of the constitution states this as follows: "Each National Council shall determine its own constitution and rules of procedure and shall file with the Secretariat of the Institute a certified copy thereof and of any subsequent amendment."

## ADMINISTRATION

### The Conference

The conferences of the I.P.R. do not exercise any administrative functions but are devoted entirely to study and discussion. Since the Institute is a federation of autonomous national units, the members of the governing body, the Pacific Council, are appointed by the national units, each unit sending one delegate to the Council.

### Pacific Council

Article IV of the constitution provides that "the Institute shall be directed by a Pacific Council consisting of one member duly appointed by each National Council. The members of the Pacific Council shall each have one vote." The Pacific Council calls the conferences of the Institute, fixes the budget, administers the property of the Institute, makes by-laws and regulations for the conduct of its business and of the affairs of the Institute generally which must not be inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution, elects the officers of the Institute, and amends or repeals the constitution.

### Officers

Article IV stipulates that the officers of the Pacific Council shall consist of a Chairman, and two or more Vice Chairmen, "who shall be, *ex officio*, the Chairman and Vice Chairmen, respectively, of the Institute." They are elected by the Council at a meeting held during the Conference, or at an adjourned meeting held thereafter, to serve until the close of the next Conference or until their successors are elected.

### Secretariat

Article V states that "the Secretariat shall be the instrument of the Pacific Council for carrying out the work of the Institute. It shall be directed by the Secretary General who shall be responsible to the Pacific Council for all its activities." The Secretary General has a staff of thirteen full-time, paid employees. He is charged with the "direction, supervision and execution of the several activities of the Institute in accordance with the policies and regulations of the Council." The Secretary General is appointed by the Pacific Council.

### International Research Committee

Each National Council or branch has its own research committee. The chairmen of these committees form an International Research Committee which outlines a program of research and approves budget allocations for research projects. The International Research Committee meets only at the I.P.R. conferences and delegates its functions to the national chairmen and secretaries during the interim between conferences.

## Other Committees

At the periodic conferences an International Program Committee outlines the agenda and an International Finance Committee drafts budgets and supervises receipts and disbursements

## MEETINGS

The conferences are held triennially. During the period from 1925 to 1933 they were held biennially.

Meetings of the Pacific Council and the three International Committees (Research, Program, and Finance) are held during the period and at the place of the Institute conferences. Article IV of the constitution provides that special meetings of the Pacific Council "may be called by the Chairman at such time and place as he shall consider desirable by notice stating the time and place of such meeting and the general nature of the business to be disposed of." The Chairman shall call special meetings "if he shall be requested to do so by three members, unless such meeting is made impracticable by abnormal communication conditions arising out of war or otherwise."

## VOTING

At the Institute conferences no votes are taken. Article IV of the constitution stipulates that a quorum of the Pacific Council shall consist of a majority of its members and that "action by the Pacific Council by way of resolution or otherwise shall be determined by vote of the members present, subject however to the stipulation that an adverse vote of one-third or more shall be deemed to negative such action or resolution."

## FINANCES

Article VII states that the expenses of the Institute shall be met by an international budget "to which contributions shall be invited from all National Councils and from other sources, but in such manner and to such an extent as to safeguard in the highest possible degree the international character and control of the Institute." No attempt is made to apportion dues, but each Council contributes on a voluntary basis. Contributions range from \$500 to \$10,000 per year.

Each National Council (with the exception of the Council of the U. S. S. R.) is financially independent and supported by private endowment or subscription.

## LANGUAGES

The Institute has never adopted an official language. A majority of its publications are in English, and most of the discussions at the international conferences are in English, but each member has the privilege of speaking in his own language with arrangements for translation.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Institute publishes a quarterly magazine, *Pacific Affairs*, which is edited at 129 East 52d Street, New York, N. Y., and published at Orange, Connecticut. In addition to authoritative articles, *Pacific Affairs* contains summaries of important events in the Pacific area, extracts from editorial opinion, book reviews, and a review of magazine and pamphlet literature relating to the Pacific.

The proceedings of international conferences are summarized after each conference in a volume entitled *Problems of the Pacific*, which is published by the secretariat.

The Institute further publishes numerous studies dealing with different problems of the Pacific. Since the outbreak of the war it has issued a series of books on the countries of Southeast Asia and the principal Pacific Island groups, containing information of great value to the governments of the United Nations.

## WORK DONE BY THE INSTITUTE

The work of the Institute has been directed toward increase of knowledge of the Far East and the Pacific area throughout the world. It has sought to accomplish this aim by a combination of conference discussion and continuing research. The exchange of views between experts and laymen at the round table tests the soundness of past research and brings to light problems requiring further study. That study in turn helps to supply the facts and ideas to illuminate further discussion and to keep it out of the realm of uninformed opinion and prejudice. The activities of the Institute are carried on through the exchange of research findings, interchange of staff members among the National Councils and the International Secretariat, the publication of the magazine *Pacific Affairs*, and a long series of I.P.R. studies.

Since its inception, the Institute's research has been focused on such questions as population pressures and migration; food supply and land utilization; problems of economic development with special reference to industrialization, supply of raw materials, capital investment, shipping, trade competition, and trade restrictions; press and public opinion, political and diplomatic relations as they concern the Pacific area; problems of colonial administration and subject peoples; differences in standards of living and their international implications; cultural relations and cultural change.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Institute of Pacific Relations, *Handbook of the Institute of Pacific Relations* (Honolulu, 1931). See also the *Annual Reports* of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations which likewise give information concerning the activities of the Institute as a whole. For a list of the publications of the Institute, see the latest *Checklist of Publications of the Institute of Pacific Relations*; checklists are published at irregular intervals by the Institute.

## INTER-AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

337 SOUTHERN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### HISTORY

An attempt to unite the lawyers of the Americas was made in 1926 by the *Federación Argentina de Colegios de Abogados* which proposed to the *Instituto da Ordem dos Advogados Brasileiros* that an Inter-American Federation of Lawyers be formed. Although visits were exchanged among members of the bar associations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, and the proposal was discussed, no further steps were taken toward creating a permanent organization. In 1937 the American Bar Association adopted a resolution expressing itself in favor of cooperation with the other bar associations on the American Continent for the purpose of promoting uniformity of law through the study of mutual problems of comparative law. The Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association undertook the work of drafting a constitution for an Inter-American Bar Association, which was submitted to the Eighth American Scientific Congress held in Washington, D. C., in May, 1940.

This draft constitution, together with several proposals presented by the delegates of other American countries, was fully discussed in a committee of Section IX of the Congress (International Law, Public Law, and Jurisprudence), and an amended constitution was finally adopted on May 16, 1940, by delegates representing Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, and the United States of America. The following day a Provisional President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer were elected, and an Organizing Committee was appointed which was charged with preparing the agenda of the First Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association.

Like the older international association of lawyers—the *Union Internationale des Avocats*, founded in 1928—the Inter-American Bar Association is an affiliation of organized bar associations in the member countries and not a union of individual lawyers. All of the American republics, with the exception of Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, are represented in the Association, as well as Canada. The Association has held three conferences: at Habana, Cuba, March 24–28, 1941; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 7–12, 1943; and Mexico City, July 31–August 8, 1944. In addition, the Council of the Association held a meeting in Washington, D. C., November 19–21, 1942.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article I of the constitution adopted May 16, 1940, states the purposes of the Association to be as follows:

To establish and maintain relations between associations and organizations of lawyers, national and local, in the various countries of the Americas, to provide a forum for exchanges of views.



To advance the science of jurisprudence in all its phases and particularly the study of comparative law; to promote uniformity of commercial legislation; to further the diffusion of knowledge of the laws of the various countries throughout the Americas.

To uphold the honor of the profession of the law; and to encourage cordial intercourse among the lawyers of the Western Hemisphere.

To meet in conference from time to time for discussion and for the purposes of the association.

## MEMBERSHIP

In accordance with Article II of the constitution, the Association is composed of national associations and constituent geographical (state, provincial, territorial, city, and local) organizations and groups of lawyers in the Americas "that have been admitted to membership pursuant to article XI." Article II defines a national association as "a Nation-wide professional organization of lawyers," or where no such national association exists, as "a combination for the purpose of representation of constituent geographical organizations or groups." A constituent geographical association is defined as "a professional organization of lawyers in a constituent State or Province or Territory or city or other subdivision of an independent nation or self-governing dominion or colony." The same article provides, further, that "professional associations of lawyers devoted to particular branches of the law, whether nation-wide or local, may be admitted to membership"; these are, however, entitled to representation and vote in the Conference and to representation in the Council "only on the basis of constituent geographical associations." In case there exists no national association in any American nation or self-governing dominion, "the bar organization of the capital city may be deemed to be a national association."

Article XI of the constitution states that "applications for membership will be made and acted upon in the manner prescribed by the by-laws." There is no provision in the by-laws dealing in a general way with applications for membership; it is merely stated in Article I of the by-laws that where no national association exists in any American nation or self-governing dominion, the Council of the Association shall determine which bar association shall be deemed to be the national association for purposes of membership in the Inter-American Bar Association.

Article XI of the constitution provides that a member may be expelled by a vote of the Conference on the proposal of the Council and that the Conference need not state its reasons. However, before action is taken, the member association must be notified and given an opportunity to furnish explanations to the Executive Committee and to be heard before the Conference.

Article IX of the constitution states that "each member association shall have but one vote" in the Conference, irrespective of the number of its delegates.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Conference

Article IX of the constitution states that "the conference shall consist, in addition to the members of the council and the officers, of as many delegates from each member association as it may desire, such delegates to be designated by the respective

member associations," each member association having, however, only one vote regardless of the number of its delegates. The Conference votes on amendments to the by-laws adopted by the Council and on amendments to the constitution which "may be proposed . . . on motion either of the council, or of any three of the national associations who are members, or of one-tenth of all of the member associations" (Article XV of the constitution). The Conference also elects fifteen members-at-large of the Council. The principal activities of the Conference are the reading of legal papers and the passing of resolutions.

### **Council**

The governing body of the Association is the Council which "consists of one councilor chosen on behalf of each independent nation or self-governing dominion from a participating national association, or, where there is no participating national association, in such a manner as may be locally determined from nominations of the largest nation-wide association or from other associations recognized by the council or by the conference assembled, together with such number of other councilors, elected at large by the conference, as may be provided by the by-laws" (Article IV of the constitution). Article III of the by-laws, adopted at the First Conference, March 24-28, 1941, stipulates that there shall be fifteen Councilors-at-large. Councilors hold office "until the close of the next conference following that at which they are severally recognized or elected and until their respective successors are recognized or elected and qualified" (Article IV of the constitution).

The Council elects the officers of the Association and the Executive Committee, fixes membership dues, adopts amendments to the by-laws, subject to the approval of the Conference, and proposes amendments of the constitution to the Conference. Proposals to dissolve the Association must be approved by the Council before they are submitted to the Conference for action. Where there is no national bar association in any nation or self-governing dominion in the Americas, the Council determines which bar association shall be considered the national association for purposes of membership in the Inter-American Bar Association.

### **Executive Committee**

Article VI of the constitution provides for an Executive Committee which "shall be composed of (a) the president, the secretary-general, and the treasurer, together with (b) four additional councilors, to be chosen by the council at its first meeting following each meeting of the conference." The Executive Committee "shall be the managing directorate" of the Association. Article IV of the by-laws stipulates that it "shall have such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by the Council from time to time" and that the Council "may delegate any or all of its powers to the Executive Committee." Between sessions of the Council, "the Executive Committee may exercise all of the powers of the Council, except those in relation to admission and expulsion of members . . . and those relating to amendments to the Constitution or dissolution of the Association." The Executive Committee shall, however, "report all its acts to the next succeeding meeting of the Council."

**Officers**

The constitution and by-laws state that the Association shall have a President, one Vice President elected by the Conference from each independent nation or self-governing dominion, a Secretary General, five Assistant Secretaries General, and a Treasurer. Article VII of the constitution provides that "the president, the secretary general, assistant secretaries general, the treasurer and such other officers as may be designated by the by-laws from time to time, shall be elected by the council at its first meeting following the close of each conference." They hold office until the close of the first meeting of the Council following the next Conference. The Secretary General and one Assistant Secretary General hold office at the headquarters of the Association. The other Assistant Secretaries General "shall have their offices at such places as may be determined by the Council or the Executive Committee from time to time" (Article II of the by-laws).

The President is the chief executive officer and "shall have all the usual powers of the chief executive officer of similar associations" (Article V of the constitution). The Secretary General "shall perform the usual duties of that officer in similar organizations, together with such other duties as the Council or the Executive Committee may prescribe from time to time" (Article II of the by-laws). The Assistant Secretaries General function under the direction of the Secretary General. The Treasurer "shall perform such duties and have such powers as may be prescribed from time to time by the Council or by the Executive Committee" (Article II of the by-laws).

**Sections and Committees**

Article VIII of the constitution provides that "sections and committees to further the purposes of the association may be established, with such powers, functions, and duties, as the council may determine subject to the approval of the conference." Article V of the by-laws further stipulates that such sections and committees shall be established by the Council or the Executive Committee as the representative of the Council.

**MEETINGS**

The constitution provides that the Association shall meet in Conference at a date and place to be fixed by the preceding Conference. Article X of the by-laws stipulates that the Council shall meet immediately after the election of a new Council at each Conference. Other meetings "shall be held at such times and places and upon such notice as the Council or the Executive Committee shall from time to time prescribe." Article VI of the constitution provides that the Executive Committee "shall hold such meetings and at such places as may be designated by the president or by a majority of the members of the committee, if he fails to act."

**VOTING**

Article IX of the constitution stipulates that each member association shall have but one vote and that "all motions, resolutions, and elections shall be decided by a

majority of the votes cast, a quorum of the conference being present." The same article states that a quorum of the Conference shall consist of the delegates representing at least a majority of the national associations who are members, "together with such delegates as may be present representing constituent geographical associations as defined in article II."

In the Council and the Executive Committee a majority of the members constitute a quorum and decisions are by majority.

#### FINANCES

Article VII of the by-laws fixes the membership dues as follows: National associations having 5,000 or more active members pay a maximum of \$500 per annum; those having fewer members pay dues running down on a sliding scale, on the basis of \$10 for each hundred members, to a minimum of \$50 per annum. Constituent geographical associations having 1,000 or more active members pay \$100 per annum; those having fewer members pay dues running down a sliding scale, on the basis of \$10 for each hundred members, to a minimum of \$25 per annum.

#### LANGUAGES

English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French are the official languages of the Association.

#### PUBLICATIONS

The Association issues no periodical publication. The Proceedings of the First Conference, at Habana, March 24-28, 1941, have been published in English and Spanish (they contain the texts of the constitution and by-laws of the Association).

#### WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION

The Association has held three conferences and set up sixteen committees and sections, each dealing with a specific subject and reporting its work to the Conference: Committee on Immigration, Nationality, and Naturalization; Section on Intellectual and Industrial Property; Committee on Taxation; Committee on Administrative Law and Procedure; Committee on Commercial Treaties and Customs Law; Committee on National Centers of Legal Documentation and Bibliographical Indices of Law Materials; Section on Legal Education; Committee on Comparative Constitutional Law; Section on Comparison of Civil and Commercial Law; Committee on Communications; Committee on Industrial, Economic, and Social Legislation; Committee on Penal Law and Procedure; Committee on Territorial Waters and Fisheries; Committee on Post War Problems; Committee on Admiralty Law; Section on Municipal Law.

The Association has also been instrumental in the establishment of an Inter-American Academy of Comparative and International Law which was inaugurated at Habana, January 8-15, 1945. The Academy has been made an official corporation by decree of the Government of Cuba, which also made an appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses of the first meeting. Provision has been made by the Government for an annual subvention of \$10,000.

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INTER-AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND  
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## HISTORY

The Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928, adopted a resolution acknowledging "that the organization of a bibliography for the American Continent is a greatly felt need for the intellectual progress of America, for the knowledge and just appreciation of all who labor on the Continent for that progress, and for the solidarity of thought which is to be at the same time one of the strongest bonds of union between all the nations of America," and recommending "the assemblage of a technical commission made up of expert bibliographers selected from the various American countries." The Pan American Union was charged "with negotiating with the associations, organizations, and private individuals interested in bibliographical works" (*Am. Int. Confs.*, pp. 320-21), for the purpose of organizing this conference, and with fixing the place and date at which the commission of expert bibliographers was to meet.

Pursuant to this resolution, the Pan American Union appointed a Special Committee on Bibliography composed of three members of the Governing Board, and an Advisory Committee on Bibliography composed of six American bibliographical experts. The Advisory Committee adopted a program and proposed the holding of a conference on bibliography in Habana in 1930. Although this was approved by the Special Committee as well as by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the conference was never held. However, in May, 1930, the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union suggested to the Advisory Committee that it organize an Inter-American Bibliographical Association, and this was done. The Advisory Committee appointed an Organizing and Coordinating Committee for this purpose, which committee, in turn, elected the Officers of the new Association on

October 3, 1930. At the suggestion of the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, who acted as Chairman of the Organizing and Coordinating Committee, the Association was expanded in 1934. A revised constitution and by-laws and a new program of activities were adopted December 21, 1934. At the same time the name of the Association was changed to the one it now has. In July, 1938, the constitution was again amended to provide for new types of membership in the Association.

The Association is governed by a Council composed of United States citizens residing in or near Washington. The members of the Council were originally those of the Organizing and Coordinating Committee with the addition of other members chosen by this Committee. The Council is a self-perpetuating body and has at present nine members.

Although the members of its governing body are thus all of one nationality, the Association is included in the Handbook because of its inter-American membership and purposes and because its Latin American members participate actively in the affairs of the Association. Since 1938 an annual Convention of the Association has been regularly held in Washington, D. C., at which papers are read and discussed. Latin American members always attend these conventions. Due to the war, no convention has been held in 1944.

Membership in the Association has grown each year and now includes persons representing ten American states, viz., Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 1 of the constitution now in force states that the purposes of the Association consist of "organizing, coordinating, and promoting inter-American activities in the fields of Bibliography and Library Work, and other similar activities, including Archival Work."

## MEMBERSHIP

Article 3 of the constitution provides that the "Council shall elect members of the Association from among individuals and cultural organizations working in the Bibliographical, Library, and Archival Fields, and others interested in any phase of book science in all countries of the Americas." The Association has active, sustaining, contributing, life, and association and institutional members.

## ADMINISTRATION

The Association is governed by the Council, a self-perpetuating body composed of United States citizens. The annual Convention of members has no administrative or legislative functions and limits itself to the presentation and discussion of scientific subjects.

The Council elects the members and officers of the Association, directs its activities, and amends its constitution and by-laws. The officers are elected every two years at the regular annual meeting of the Council and consist of a President, eight Honorary Vice Presidents, chosen on a regional basis, and representing Canada and the Latin American countries respectively, and a Secretary-Treasurer.

## MEETINGS

The Convention meets annually. The Council holds an annual meeting in the fall and special meetings whenever called by the President or by any of its members.

## VOTING

Six members of the Council constitute a quorum and decisions are by majority vote.

## FINANCES

The Association is financed by membership dues and gifts. For active members, the dues are \$1 annually; for sustaining members, \$5; for contributing members, \$10; for life members, \$25; and for association and institutional members, \$3.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Association.

## PUBLICATIONS

During its first years, the Association issued mimeographed and printed bibliographies which appeared either in the "Bibliographical Series" of the Pan American Union or in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*.

In the year 1935-36 the Association began publication of an annual volume to be sent free to all members in good standing for the year of the publication. These volumes appeared in 1936, 1937, 1938, 1940 (2), and 1941, and constitute Series I of the Association's publications.

After the annual Convention had been initiated, the Council decided to publish the *Proceedings* of these conventions, and these constitute Series II of the Association. Beginning in 1941, the Council substituted for the *Proceedings* a quarterly *Inter-American Bibliographical Review*, which ceased to be published as of March, 1944, due to war conditions.

Another group of publications, known as Series III, consists of individual works published by the Association which may be purchased at cost by members.

## WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION

The principal activities of the Association consist in the publications listed above and in the papers presented and discussed at the annual conventions. The Association also established (in 1939) an annual bibliographical award and initiated a comprehensive survey of the bibliographical activities which have been and are now being carried on in the various fields of Latin American affairs. This study, which has not yet been completed, is being made in collaboration with several other organizations, at the instance of the General Advisory Committee of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State of the United States.

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## INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE BOARD

2400 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

## HISTORY

Coffee is produced for export in fourteen Latin American countries. In some of them national prosperity and fiscal solvency depend largely on the export price of coffee. For many years there has been a surplus of coffee resulting in ruinous competition and depressed prices. Several attempts were made by the coffee-producing countries to deal collectively with the coffee problem (see *infra*, p. 288), but none were successful until the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1939 aggravated the situation to such an extent that not only the Latin American coffee countries but the United States as well realized the vital necessity of providing collective control over the marketing of this commodity.

In August, 1940, the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee (*infra*, p. 139) appointed a subcommittee on coffee which undertook a study of the problem of coffee surpluses and drafted an agreement for the promotion of the orderly marketing of coffee under terms equitable both to the producers and to the consumers. The work of the subcommittee was brought to a successful conclusion when the fourteen Latin American coffee-producing states and the United States signed the Inter-American Coffee Agreement on November 28, 1940 (U. S. Treaty Series, No. 970). The agreement came into force on April 15, 1941, ten of the signatory states having then deposited their ratifications with the Pan American Union. The five remaining signatories ratified the agreement subsequently, the last ratification being deposited December 31, 1941. The agreement was to remain in force until October 1, 1943; it has twice been extended, to October 1, 1944 and 1945 respectively.

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement is the first international treaty providing for regulation of the coffee trade; it is also the first international treaty regulating any commodity in which a consumer country which is not also a producer of the commodity participates.<sup>1</sup> Of the countries which have ratified the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, the United States represents the principal consumer of coffee, taking one half of the coffee entering world trade, and the fourteen Latin American countries account for over 85 per cent of world coffee production.

Article I of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement provides that "in order to allocate equitably the market of the United States of America for coffee among the various coffee producing countries," each of these countries will be allotted a basic quota for the export of coffee to the United States. Article II establishes a system of basic annual quotas for the exportation of coffee to the market outside the United States. Each of the producing countries participating in the agreement obligates itself to "take all measures necessary on its part for the execution and operation of this Agreement" and to "issue for each coffee shipment an official document certify-

<sup>1</sup> Vernon D. Wickizer, *The World Coffee Economy with Special Reference to Control Schemes* (Stanford University, California: Food Research Institute, 1943), p. 176.



ing that the shipment is within the corresponding quota fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement" (Article VI). Article VII provides that "the Government of the United States of America shall take all measures necessary on its part for the execution and operation of this Agreement and shall limit, during each quota year, the entry for consumption into the United States of America of coffee produced in the countries listed in Article I to the quotas as established in the said Article or as modified pursuant to other provisions of this Agreement." The same article stipulates that the United States "also undertakes to limit the total entry for consumption of coffee produced in countries other than those listed in Article I of this Agreement to a basic annual quota of 355,000 bags of 60 kilograms net or equivalent quantities."

In order to keep the quota schedules flexible and to adjust them to changing conditions in the coffee trade, Article IX sets up the Inter-American Coffee Board which is given broad powers to operate and administer the agreement. The Board, which held its first meeting on April 17, 1941, is composed of fifteen members representing the states which have ratified the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, viz., Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States of America, and Venezuela.

#### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article X of the agreement states that the Board shall have the following powers and duties in addition to those specifically set forth in other articles of the agreement:

- (a) The general administration of the present Agreement;
- (b) To appoint any employees that it may consider necessary and determine their powers, duties, compensation and duration of employment;
- (c) To appoint an Executive Committee and such other permanent or temporary committees as it considers advisable, and to determine their functions and duties;
- (d) To approve an annual budget of expenses and fix the amount to be contributed by each participating Government, in accordance with the principles laid down in Article XIII;
- (e) To seek such information as it may deem necessary to the proper operation and administration of this Agreement; and to publish such information as it may consider desirable;
- (f) To make an annual report covering all of its activities and any other matters of interest in connection with this Agreement at the end of each quota year. This report shall be transmitted to each of the participating Governments.

Other duties stipulated in the agreement are the following:

1. *Investigatory and advisory functions of the Board.* Article XI of the agreement stipulates:

The Board shall undertake, as soon as possible, a study of the problem of coffee surpluses in the producing countries participating in this Agreement, and shall also take appropriate steps with a view to working out satisfactory methods of financing the storage of such surpluses in cases where such action is urgently needed to stabilize the coffee industry. Upon request, the Board shall

assist and advise any participating Government which may desire to negotiate loans in connection with the operation of this Agreement. The Board is also authorized to render assistance in matters relating to the classification, storage and handling of coffee.

2. *Power of the Board to alter the quota schedules of Articles I and II.* The powers of the Board to make alterations in the agreed schedule of quotas are enumerated in Articles III, IV, V, and VIII. For convenience, these may be grouped as follows:

(a) *Increase or decrease of the quotas for the United States market:* Article III provides that in order to adjust supplies to estimated requirements the Board has authority to increase or decrease the quotas for the United States market. "No such increase or decrease shall be made oftener than once every six months nor shall any change at any one time exceed 5 per cent of the basic quotas specified in Article I." The increase or decrease in quotas is to remain in effect until superseded by a new change in quotas. "Except as provided in Article IV, V and VII [VIII?] the percentage of each of the participating countries in the total quantity of coffee which these countries may export to the United States market shall be maintained unchanged."

The Board also has authority to increase or decrease the export quotas for the market outside the United States, "maintaining unchanged the percentage of each of the participating countries in the total quantity of coffee to be exported to that market, except as provided in Articles IV, V and VII [VIII?]."

Increases in the quotas for the United States market beyond the 5 per cent limit prescribed in Article III may be made by the Board in the case of an imminent shortage of coffee in the United States market. Article VIII authorizes the Board "as an emergency measure, to increase the quotas for the United States market, in proportion to the basic quotas, up to the quantity necessary to satisfy these requirements even though in this manner the limits specified in Article III may be exceeded." Such increase may be requested by any member of the Board and may be authorized by a one-third vote of the Board. In view of the distribution of votes among the members of the Board, the increase may be voted by the United States member alone. Likewise, decreases in the quotas for the United States market beyond the five per cent limit prescribed in Article III may be authorized by the Board when special circumstances make it necessary to reduce the quotas for the United States market below that level. In such cases the Board has "the authority to exceed the percentage of reduction beyond the limits established by the said Article III, provided that this is approved by the unanimous vote of the Board."

(b) *Adjustment in the quotas of any participating producing country:* Article IV states that "in the event that, due to unforeseen circumstances, a country's total exports of coffee to the United States of America exceed in any quota year its export quota for the United States market, that quota for the following year shall be decreased by the amount of the excess," and furthermore, "if any producing country participating in this Agreement has exported in any quota year less than its quota for the United States market," the Board has authority to "increase that country's quota for the immediately following quota year by an amount equal to the deficiency

for the preceding quota year, up to the limit of 10 per cent of the quota for such previous year." These provisions also apply to the export quotas for the market outside the United States.

(c) *Adjustment between the quotas for the United States market and the market outside the United States:* In order to make allowance for changes in the demand for coffee of a particular origin in the market outside the United States, the Board may, by a two-thirds vote, "transfer, on the request of any participating country, a part of that country's quota for the United States market to its quota for the market outside the United States in order to bring about a better balance between supply and demand in special types of coffee." In such cases, the Board may "make up the resulting deficiency in the total quota for the United States market by increasing the quotas of the other producing countries participating in this agreement in proportion to their basic quotas" (Article V).

## MEMBERSHIP

In accordance with Article IX of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement which provides that "each Government shall appoint a delegate to the Board upon approval of the Agreement," the Board is composed of fifteen members representing the fifteen states which have ratified the agreement.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Board

Article IX stipulates that the "Board shall elect from among its members a Chairman and a Vice Chairman who shall hold office for such period as it may determine." At its first meeting, the Board elected the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and the members of the Executive Committee and decided that the tenure of office of these officials should be for a period of one year.

### Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of five members of the Board who are charged with supervision of the organization and administration of the Board's financial and budgetary problems and other administrative matters. Important administrative matters are generally referred to the Executive Committee for recommendation, prior to approval by the entire Board.

### Secretariat

Article XII states that "the Board shall appoint a Secretary and take all other necessary measures to establish a Secretariat which shall be entirely free and independent of any other national or international organization or institution." The Secretariat is under the supervision of a Secretary appointed by the Board and consists of four full-time paid employees.

## MEETINGS

Article XIV provides that regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Tuesday of January, April, July, and October, and that "special meetings shall

be called by the Chairman at any other time at his discretion, or upon written request of delegates representing not less than five of the participating Governments, or fifteen per cent of the quotas specified in Article I, or one third of the votes established in Article XV."

#### VOTING

Article XV establishes a schedule of votes for the participating countries, allocating to the United States twelve, to Brazil nine, to Colombia three, and to the remaining countries one vote each. Article XIV states that "except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, decisions of the Board shall be taken by a simple majority of the votes, it being understood that, in every case, the computation shall be calculated on the basis of the total votes of all the participating Governments." The same article states that "the presence of delegates representing not less than 75 per cent of the total votes of all the participating Governments shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for a meeting."

Unanimity of the Board is required for the reduction of quotas for the United States market by a percentage greater than the 5 per cent limit prescribed in Article III. A two-thirds majority of the Board is needed to determine the amount, manner, and time of payment of the annual contributions of the governments, as well as for action taken by the Board under the authority of Article V (see *supra*, p. 96).

#### FINANCES

Article XIII provides that the expenses of the members of the Board shall be paid by their respective governments and that "all other expenses necessary for the administration of the present Agreement, including those of the Secretariat, shall be met by annual contributions of the Governments of the participating countries." The total amount, manner, and time of payment are determined by the Board "by a majority of not less than two thirds of the votes." The contribution of each government is to be "proportionate to the total of its respective basic quotas, except that the Government of the United States of America will accept as its contribution an amount equal to  $33\frac{1}{3}$  percent of the total required contribution."

#### LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Board.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Article X requires the Board to make an annual report covering all of its activities and any other matters of interest in connection with the agreement. "This report shall be transmitted to each of the participating Governments." The *First Annual Report* for the period from April 17, 1941, to September 30, 1942, was published in 1942 (the text of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement is printed in Appendix No. 38 thereof, pp. 137-52). Since February, 1942, the Board has been publishing a *Weekly Statistical Bulletin* containing information received from the

participating governments in regard to coffee sales registrations and exports as well as data on stocks of green coffee in the United States and in producing countries.

#### WORK DONE BY THE BOARD

A number of adjustments in the quotas for the United States market have been made by the Board under both Article III and Article VIII. The Board has also been active in promoting uniformity of procedure for the issuing of export certificates and for the submission of coffee statistics by the participating governments. With the publication of the *Weekly Statistical Bulletin* the Board inaugurated a service which is an innovation in the coffee industry and which is expected to be of great aid in the promotion of the orderly marketing of coffee.

In order that government control over coffee imports may cause as little inconvenience as possible to legitimate trade interests, the Board maintains close contact with the coffee trade in the United States, inviting trade representatives on occasion to appear before the Board to express their views on problems with which the Board is concerned.

Although the Board lacks authority over shipping, it has sought in various ways to alleviate the difficulties caused by inadequate shipping facilities due to war conditions. The Board authorized advance shipments of coffee and urged member countries to investigate the possibility of making available sailing vessels or other small craft for the coffee trade. Several countries took appropriate action. The Board was also successful in its request to the United States War Shipping Administration that the usual restrictions imposed by the shipping conference on the shipment of coffee in non-conference vessels be removed.

After the entry of the United States into the war, numerous regulations and administrative procedures were adopted by the government in an attempt to adjust its import trade to the requirements of wartime conditions. These greatly complicated the task of the Board. The Board was, however, able to be of service to member governments by bringing to the attention of the United States authorities the difficulties which these regulations and procedures caused in the producing countries and, in general, by bringing about a better understanding of the respective problems of producers, shippers, importers, and government agencies. The Board proved itself an effective agency for the joint formulation of the interests of the producing countries and for the submission of these interests to the proper authorities of the United States.

Finally, the Board made a careful study of the provisions of the agreement and found that it had been beneficial to the interests of the participating governments. The Board, therefore, urged the continuation of the agreement without change for another year. The participating governments unanimously decided to extend the agreement first to October 1, 1944, and subsequently to October 1, 1945.

## INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION COMMISSION

9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK CITY

## HISTORY

Arbitration of commercial controversies has been the subject of discussion at nearly all of the conferences of American states since the First Pan American Financial Conference was held in Washington in 1915. Despite agreement in principle, the establishment of an inter-American system of commercial arbitration met with great difficulties. These were primarily due to differences in the laws and in the trade practices of the several American republics. In response to a resolution of the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, held in Washington in 1931, the Pan American Union and the American Arbitration Association made a joint survey of the problem and submitted a report to the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo in 1933. As a result of this action, the Conference adopted Resolution XLI, which provides as follows:

That with a view to establishing even closer relations among the Commercial Associations of the Americas, entirely independent of official control, an Inter-American Commercial Agency be appointed in order to represent the commercial interests of all Republics, and to assume, as one of its most important functions, the responsibility of establishing an Inter-American system of arbitration. (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, pp. 68-69.)

The same resolution also established certain "approximations of standards in matters of procedure or of practice" which were "deemed essential in rules and regulations used by trade and commercial organizations to the successful functioning of an American system."

In compliance with this resolution the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, on April 14, 1934, requested the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Council of the American Arbitration Association and the Committee on Inter-American Commerce of the Council on Inter-American Relations jointly to undertake the extension of the system of inter-American commercial arbitration as contemplated by Resolution XLI of the Seventh International Conference of American States. Representatives of the American Arbitration Association and of the Council on Inter-American Relations met on April 25, 1934, and proceeded with the organization of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission. The Commission held its first formal meeting September 26, 1934. At that time the Commission had twenty-seven members, representing twelve American republics; it now has eighty-four members representing all the twenty-one American states.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article III of the constitution, approved November 13, 1934, states that the object of the Commission is "to establish an Inter-American System of Arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes, under the terms of Resolution XLI of the Seventh International Conference of American States, meeting in Montevideo in

December, 1933." Article IV provides that in pursuance of these objects, "the Commission may create branch organizations in each American Republic to promote the establishment of an inter-American system of arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes; may authorize the establishment of Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Tribunals and provide rules and regulations therefor; may make arrangements for the conduct of arbitrations; may recommend the enactment of arbitration laws or the amendment of existing arbitration laws; may call arbitration conferences; and may take such other action to promote arbitration as it may deem advisable."

## MEMBERSHIP

Article V of the constitution provides that the membership of the Commission "shall comprise, insofar as practicable, nationals of each and every American Republic in such number as the Commission may determine." Members are elected at the annual meeting of the Commission.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Executive Committee

Article VII states that "there shall be an Executive Committee, to consist of not more than nine members in addition to the chairman, vice-chairman and the secretary-treasurer." The members of the Executive Committee are elected by the Commission to serve until their successors are appointed. The Executive Committee has "full charge of the administration of the affairs of the Commission."

### Officers

Article VI provides that the Commission shall have a Chairman, three or more Vice Chairmen, and a Secretary-Treasurer, "and they shall be elected by the Commission to serve until their successors are appointed." The by-laws state that the Chairman shall be the chief executive officer of the Commission and shall supervise the management of its affairs and report from time to time on its condition, activities, and progress. The Vice Chairmen perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Chairman or the Executive Committee. The Secretary-Treasurer, who is not a member of the Commission, keeps a record of the proceedings of all meetings and of all other matters of which a record is required and collects and disburses the funds of the Commission.

### Headquarters Office

The Commission employs four paid employees at its headquarters. These are under the direction of the Secretary-Treasurer and perform executive and clerical duties (a) in connection with the conduct of arbitrations and adjustments, and (b) in connection with educational work for the advancement of commercial arbitration.

### Local Committees

Article VIII of the constitution states that the Commission "may establish in each Republic a committee to be known as the Inter-American Commercial Arbitra-

tion Committee of the . . . (Name of Republic)." These are to be established "through the appointment, by the Commission, of a chairman, with authority to make nominations for members of the Committee, for approval by the Commission. The term of appointment shall be at the pleasure of the Commission." The Committee "shall be responsible to the Commission." Members of the Commission residing in the republic shall be members of the local Committee and may be officers thereof.

### **Other Committees**

Article IX of the constitution provides that the Commission "may appoint such other standing and special committees as it may deem necessary and may abolish any committee so appointed," and that the Commission "may prescribe the functions and duties of such committees." Each committee may, however, "fix its own time and place of meetings" and "adopt regulations for carrying into effect the purposes for which it is created." Each committee keeps a record of its proceedings and reports from time to time to the Executive Committee on the progress of its work. The following committees are functioning at present: Arbitration Law, Public Relations, Arbitration, Special Committee on Banks, Business Relations, Education, Economic Research, and Technical.

### **MEETINGS**

Article XI of the constitution provides that meetings of the Commission "shall be on call of the Chairman; or upon the request of ten members of the Commission." They are held as a rule once a year. Article V of the by-laws provides that the Executive Committee "shall meet on call of the Chairman or at the request of three of its members."

### **VOTING**

Article XV of the constitution states that the constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Commission. The by-laws provide that they may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Executive Committee present at a meeting. No other provisions concerning voting are contained in the constitution or by-laws, except that Article VII of the former stipulates that five members of the Executive Committee constitute a quorum, and Article XI makes ten members a quorum of the Commission.

### **FINANCES**

Article X of the constitution states that the Executive Committee "shall have power to prepare an annual budget which shall be submitted for the approval of the members of the Commission." When approved by the Commission, "all expenditures shall be authorized by the Executive Committee." Furthermore, the Executive Committee shall "devise and administer ways and means for raising funds to defray such budget and in its discretion may appoint a Finance Committee to perform such duties as it may delegate to such Committee."



By arrangement with the Director General of the Pan American Union, all funds for the work of the Commission are provided by the American Arbitration Association. This policy was adopted to avoid the solicitation of private funds by a quasi-official agency and by reason of the fact that the income of the American Arbitration Association, as a scientific and educational organization, is tax exempt. These funds are raised specifically by the American Arbitration Association for the Commission's work, are segregated, and are accounted for as a special fund in the monthly audit reports of the Association.

#### LANGUAGES

English and Spanish are the official languages of the Commission.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Together with the Chamber of Commerce of New York and the American Arbitration Association, the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission published from 1937 through 1942 a quarterly, *The Arbitration Journal*; this publication now appears as a Year Book.

#### WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

In pursuance of Article VIII of its constitution, the Commission has organized local committees, each of which assumes, as its chief responsibility, the creation and administration of an Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Tribunal in the country where it is located. Additional duties of the committees are the organization of a panel of arbitrators and the promotion of amendments to local arbitration laws whenever such laws conflict with the standards approved by the Seventh International Conference of American States in Resolution XLI. Local committees are at present functioning in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, United States of America, and Venezuela.

One of the first accomplishments of the Commission was the drafting of standard arbitration rules and of a standard arbitration clause for use in commercial contracts. As part of its educational functions, the Commission has issued much technical information on the subject of arbitration. Its aim has been to create in all the American republics a habit of commercial arbitration through the use of its standard arbitration clause.

The principal work of the Commission, however, has been to aid in the settlement of commercial disputes. A large number of controversies have been settled either through arbitration or through the assistance of the Commission in obtaining information for a party, persuading one of the parties to reply to letters, explaining some standard or regulation which had been misunderstood, locating parties who had moved without fulfilling some obligation, etc. Among the reasons for controversies which were submitted to arbitration the following may be mentioned: failure to ship or deliver; merchandise not in accordance with specifications; interpretation of agency contract; interpretation of shipping terms. In a pamphlet, *A Summary of Some Matters Referred to and Adjusted by the Inter-American Commercial Arbi-*

tration Commission, which was issued by the Commission in 1942, the following statement is made concerning the work of the Commission in the settlement of commercial disputes:

In this connection it should be pointed out that the Commission, as a matter of policy, does not consider any matter closed until it has thoroughly exhausted all means at its command of arriving at a mutually satisfactory adjustment. In some cases, this is of a protracted nature for one of the parties in controversy may be difficult to reach; in others, investigation reveals that a firm against which complaint has been made has been dissolved or liquidated, and in an increasing number of cases various wartime government regulations have given rise to circumstances leading to differences. The facilities of the Commission, in bringing about adjustments, have been provided at no cost to the parties; in arbitrations, a nominal overhead fee, based upon the amount of the claim has been charged.

What the summary graphically shows is that a so-called trivial dispute, involving perhaps only a few dollars, may be as disruptive of amicable trade relations as one involving thousands of dollars, for the tentacles of a dispute spread far and wide in a community which has a grievance lodged in its midst. So the Commission, regardless of the amount involved, is painstaking in every matter referred to it, as to expediency and justice in its settlement

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## INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION

PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

Upon the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the procedure for consultation which had been agreed upon at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, 1936, and at the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938, was put into effect by the American governments in order

to meet by joint action the potential danger to their peace and security. As early as September 5, 1939, invitations were issued by the Government of Panama to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics for a conference in Panama. Up to the present there have been held three Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, viz., Panama, September 23–October 3, 1939; Habana, July 21–30, 1940; and Rio de Janeiro, January 15–28, 1942.

One of the subjects discussed at the Panama Meeting was the formulation of a joint policy in case the European war should result in a transfer of sovereignty over the European possessions in the Western Hemisphere. A resolution was passed which provided "that in case any geographic region of America subject to the jurisdiction of any non-American state should be obliged to change its sovereignty and there should result therefrom a danger to the security of the American Continent, a consultative meeting such as the one now being held will be convoked with the urgency that the case may require" (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, p. 338).

With the invasion of the Netherlands and the fall of France in the spring of 1940, the transfer to Germany of the Dutch and French possessions in the Western Hemisphere became a distinct possibility. The problem was fully discussed at the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and a joint plan of action was agreed upon. This was embodied in a Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, and in the Act of Habana with the same title. The Act of Habana was signed as an emergency measure to be replaced by the convention when the latter had come into effect.

Stating that "the course of military events in Europe and the changes resulting from them may create the grave danger that European territorial possessions in America may be converted into strategic centers of aggression against nations of the American Continent," the Act of Habana provided "that when islands or regions in the Americas now under the possession of non-American nations are in danger of becoming the subject of barter of territory or change of sovereignty, the American nations, taking into account the imperative need of continental security and the desires of the inhabitants of the said islands or regions, may set up a regime of provisional administration" (*ibid.*, p. 364). The act also established "an emergency committee, composed of one representative of each of the American Republics, which committee shall be deemed constituted as soon as two-thirds of its members shall have been appointed" (*ibid.*, p. 365). The Committee was to assume the provisional administration of such possessions as an emergency measure in case of transfer or attempted transfer of sovereignty. The Committee was established October 24, 1940, at which date two thirds of its members had been appointed.

The Act of Habana provided that the Emergency Committee was to be superseded by the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration created by the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions, as soon as the convention came into effect, at which time "the authority and functions exercised by the committee shall be transferred to the inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration" (*ibid.*). In accordance with its provisions, the convention came into effect on January 8, 1942, when two thirds of the American republics had deposited their instruments of ratification with the Pan

American Union. The Emergency Committee ceased functioning as of that date, but it remained to be decided whether or not the representatives appointed to serve on the Committee were to be considered as entitled to membership on the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, on April 6, 1942, decided that "until the respective governments shall communicate to the Pan American Union the name of another representative, the member designated to serve on the Emergency Committee created by the Act of Habana shall be considered to be a member of the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration" (76 *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* [1942], p. 406). As regards the representatives of governments that had not yet ratified the convention but had appointed members on the Emergency Committee, the Governing Board stated that they were to be "considered as eligible to attend any meetings that may be held by the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration pending ratification of the Convention by their respective Governments" (*ibid.*). All the American states except Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, and Paraguay have ratified the convention and are represented on the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration.

Although there has been no occasion for the Commission to act and it now appears unlikely that it will ever be called upon to exercise its functions, the organization and purposes of the Commission will be briefly stated, since it represents an interesting and unique type of international agency.

The Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions states in the preamble that "any transfer, or attempted transfer, of the sovereignty, jurisdiction, possession or any interest in or control over" any European possession in the Western Hemisphere to another non-American state would be regarded by the American republics "as against American sentiments and principles and the rights of American States to maintain their security and political independence" (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, pp. 373-74), and would not be recognized or accepted by them. If such a transfer should be directly or indirectly attempted, Article I of the convention provides that "such territory shall automatically come under the provisions of this convention and shall be submitted to a provisional administrative regime" (*ibid.*, p. 375), the administration of the territory to be exercised "as may be considered advisable in each case, by one or more American States, with their previous approval" (*ibid.*). The Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration is authorized "to establish a provisional administration in the regions to which the present convention refers; allow such administration to be exercised by the number of States which it may determine in each case, and supervise its exercise under the terms of the preceding articles"<sup>1</sup> (*ibid.*, p. 376). Article XIV provides that authorization to exercise provisional administration over such regions shall be granted for an initial period of three years and may, if necessary, be renewed for successive periods of not longer than ten years.

The convention lays down a number of principles which are to govern the provisional administrative régime, such as, guaranty of freedom of conscience and of worship, enforcement of local laws, participation of natives, as citizens, in public

<sup>1</sup> Articles XII, XIII and XIV.

administration and courts of justice, preservation of local law, custom, and vested rights, abolition of forced labor, prohibition of the creation of special privileges for the state administering the territory or for its nationals, and maintenance of open economic relations with all countries on a reciprocity basis. Moreover, Article XII provides that the state administering the provisional régime must submit an annual report to the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration "of the manner in which it has fulfilled its functions, attaching thereto copies of its accounts and of the measures adopted in the region during the year" (*ibid.*) Article XIII authorizes the Commission "to take cognizance of the petitions submitted by inhabitants of the region through the medium of the administration, with reference to the exercise of the provisional administration" (*ibid.*). Petitions must be transmitted by the state administering the provisional régime together with any observations it may deem proper.

Under the terms of Article XVI of the convention, the Commission is "to be composed of a representative from each one of the States which ratifies this convention"; it shall "elect its chairman, complete its organization and fix its definitive seat" (*ibid.*). The same article provides that "two-thirds of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum and two-thirds of the members present may adopt decisions," and that after the convention has come into force, "any country which ratifies it may convoke the first meeting proposing the city in which it is to be held." Up to the present, the Commission has not met.

## INTER AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### HISTORY

The first discussion by an International Conference of American States of the question of granting to the women of the Americas equal status with men occurred at the Fifth Conference which met in Santiago in 1923. Although this topic had not originally been included in the agenda of the Conference, it was made part of the program of work of the Conference by the Committee on New Business, in accordance with a proposal to that effect submitted by one of the Guatemalan delegates. The Conference adopted a resolution recommending that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union include in the program of future conferences "the study of the means of abolishing the constitutional and legal incapacities of women, for the purpose of securing, in due course and by means of the development of adequate capacities, the consequent responsibilities and the same civil and political rights for women that are today enjoyed by men" (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 244). The resolution further recommended that the American states revise their civil legislation "for the purpose of modifying the provisions that do not correspond to the present

cultural condition of American women, and which keep them in an unjustified inequality of rights because of sex," and that the American republics "prepare a memoir on the position of women as determined by their Constitutions and laws," which was to be communicated to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in order that it might serve as a basis for investigation. The resolution also recommended that the American governments include women on their official delegations to the International Conferences of American States.

Accordingly, the program of the Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928, included among its topics the subject of "legislative measures for extending to women the same civil rights as those enjoyed by adult males" (*ibid.*, p. 296). A small group of United States women went to Habana to press consideration by the Conference of this topic and to put before it a draft proposal of an equal rights treaty. They met with women of Cuban and other Latin American women's organizations in Habana and requested a hearing at one of the plenary sessions of the Conference, in order to present their views and ask for the creation of a commission of women which would submit to the next Conference proposals concerning the status of women in the several American republics. The women were heard at a special plenary and extraordinary session of the Conference on February 7, 1928, and succeeded in having their proposal accepted. The Conference adopted a resolution establishing an Inter American Commission of Women charged with the duty of preparing juridical information and other data needed to enable the next International Conference of American States to take under consideration the question of the equality of women in the Americas. The resolution provided that the Commission "be composed of seven women from various countries of America appointed by the Pan American Union, this number to be increased by the Commission itself until every Republic in America has a representative on the Commission" (*ibid.*, p. 408).

At its meeting of April 4, 1928, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union decided that the best method of complying with the above resolution was "to select by lot the six representatives of the countries of America who, with Miss Doris Stevens, initiator of the movement and Chairman of the Commission, shall form the Commission of seven women who in turn will elect the representatives of the other countries of America" (*The Inter American Commission of Women: Documents concerning its Creation and Organization* [Washington, n.d.], p. 3). This procedure was followed. The original seven members of the Commission represented Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Haiti, Panama, the United States of America, and Venezuela. According to the resolution of the Habana Conference, these original members should have chosen fourteen additional members to represent the remaining American republics. However, in order to avoid creating a difference in the status of the original members and the new members on the Commission, the Governing Board, in agreement with the seven original members of the Commission, requested the remaining fourteen republics to appoint their delegates.

The first meeting of the Commission took place February 17-24, 1930, in connection with the celebration in Habana of the second centenary of the University of Habana. A number of resolutions and a Draft Convention to establish Equality in

Nationality were adopted at this meeting. The Commission again held a meeting during the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, 1933, to which it submitted reports on the civil and political rights of women and the nationality of women, together with a draft treaty on equal rights of women and a convention on nationality of women (see below, under "Work Done"). The Conference, in Resolución XVIII, authorized the Commission to continue its work "in order that the next Conference may be in possession of proposals which will enable it to put into effect the principle of equality of rights between men and women in the different jurisdictions, as recommended by the Fifth International Conference of American States" (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, p. 36).

Another meeting of the Commission was held in June, 1938, on the occasion of the visit of the Bolivian member of the Commission to Washington on a special mission of cooperation. The Commission met again during the sessions of the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938, to which it presented an important and well documented report on the political and civil rights accorded women in the Americas up to 1938 (see under "Work Done"). The Lima Conference made the Commission a permanent body charged with the study of all problems concerning American women (Resolution XXIII).

In compliance with this resolution, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, on March 1, 1939, requested the American governments to transmit to the Pan American Union the names of their representatives on the permanent Inter-American Commission of Women. All of the nominations had been received by November 1, 1939, at which date the Board proceeded to elect the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Commission. This was in accordance with Resolution XXIII of the Lima Conference which provided that "the Pan American Union shall designate as chairman of the Commission one of the members thereof, who shall preside over it until the next International Conference of American States" (*ibid.*, p. 252). The Argentine member of the Commission was elected Chairman and the Dominican member Vice Chairman.

With this change in the chairmanship of the Commission, the problem arose whether the Commission should continue to have its headquarters at the Pan American Union, or whether it should move to the residence of the Chairman. The majority of the delegates were strongly in favor of retaining the Washington headquarters of the Commission and, as a compromise solution, it was suggested that a Permanent Committee of Coordination composed of five members of the Commission, residing in Washington, be created which was to administer the affairs of the Commission under the direction of the Chairman or, in her absence, the Vice Chairman. This proposal was incorporated in the provisional statutes of the Commission which were approved by the meeting of the Commission on November 13, 1940. The statutes contained the express provision that residence of the Chairman at the headquarters of the Commission was not obligatory.

The provisional statutes, which have since been amended, will not come into force until approved by the Ninth International Conference of American States which is to meet after the war.

Although Resolution XXIII of the Lima Conference provided that the Chairman should remain in office until the next International Conference of American States, a new Chairman was elected in November, 1944—the Dominican delegate to the Commission. As at present revised, the provisional statutes provide that the Chairman must reside at the headquarters of the Commission. The Permanent Committee of Coordination was discontinued, since the presence in Washington of the Chairman rendered it superfluous.

Since the Lima Conference, the Commission has held four general meetings, viz., in 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1944.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Resolution XXIII of the Lima Conference charges the Commission "with the permanent study of all the problems concerning American women" and with acting "in an advisory capacity."

## MEMBERSHIP

Each of the twenty-one American republics is represented by one delegate on the Commission.

## ADMINISTRATION

The Commission has its headquarters at the Pan American Union, where it maintains a staff working under the direction of the Chairman of the Commission. In addition to the Chairman, the Commission also has a Vice Chairman and a Secretary, chosen by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

## MEETINGS

The Commission meets as a rule once a year, and also at the time and place of the respective International Conferences of American States.

## VOTING

A majority of the members of the Commission constitutes a quorum, and all decisions are by majority vote.

## FINANCES

The Commission has been financed primarily by private contributions. It has repeatedly tried to induce the American governments to support it with regular quotas based on population and has drawn up a schedule of quotas. Up to the present, however, only a few governments pay their quotas.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Commission.



## PUBLICATIONS

The Commission issues mimeographed reports and information bulletins from time to time but no periodical publication. For its compilations of laws pertaining to women, see below under "Work Done by the Commission."

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

During the first ten years of its existence, the Commission received sufficient funds through private donations to employ a legal staff, which accomplished a large amount of work. The Commission submitted to the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, 1933, (a) Twenty-one Digests (one for each country) of the Civil and Political Rights of Women Compared to Those of Men in the American Republics, each in the language of the country in question; (b) *The Nationality of Women: Report Prepared by the Inter-American Commission of Women to the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, December, 1933* (Washington, 1933); (c) a Draft Treaty on Equal Rights of Women, consisting of only one brief article, viz., "The Contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this Treaty, men and women shall have equal rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions";<sup>1</sup> (d) a Draft Convention on the Nationality of Women, likewise consisting of only one article, viz., "The Contracting States agree that from the going into effect of this Convention, there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality."<sup>2</sup>

As previously mentioned, the Commission submitted to the Eighth International Conference of American States a well-documented *Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women to the Eighth International Conference of American States on the Political and Civil Rights of Women* (Lima, Peru, December, 1938), which included a Draft Convention on Political Rights of Women, a statement of the legal rights and duties of women in the Americas up to 1938—political rights, nationality rights, civil rights, and the legal status of women in industry, commerce, and agriculture—and other information regarding the work of the Commission.

Since 1938 the Commission has been unable to carry on further research projects because of lack of funds.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

*The Inter American Commission of Women: Documents concerning its Creation and Organization* (Washington, n.d.).—James Brown Scott, "Inter-American Commission of Women," 24 *Am. Jour. Int. Law* (1930), p. 757.

<sup>1</sup> This treaty was signed at Montevideo by Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay; it has not been ratified by any American state.

<sup>2</sup> This treaty was signed by all of the American republics with the exception of Costa Rica and Venezuela, and has been ratified by eleven states, viz., Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, and the United States of America.

## INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE DAIRY INDUSTRIES

1426 G STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

## ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The Inter-American Committee for the Dairy Industries is an outgrowth of the Dairy Industries Exposition held in Atlantic City in October, 1940. Considerable interest in American dairy methods was evinced by Latin American representatives of governments and dairy industries who visited the Exposition. The Committee was formed for the purpose of organizing and giving impetus to collective effort among individuals; among agricultural, commercial, educational, professional, and public agencies; and among the governments of the American nations, in stimulating and broadening dairy science and dairy enterprise throughout the Western Hemisphere. Its membership is to include seven representatives each from every American nation drawn from the fields of public health, education, dairy husbandry, dairy processing, technological and economic research, consumer interest, and the government. At present there have been formed National Committees of the Inter-American Committee for the Dairy Industries in eight American countries, viz., Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay, the United States of America, and Venezuela. The members of these National Committees constitute the present membership of the Inter-American Committee for the Dairy Industries. The Inter-American Committee has a Council of Sponsors (*Consejo Honorario*) composed of the Ministers of Agriculture of the following seventeen states: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, and Venezuela.

The Committee is a provisional body without constitution or statutes. Discussions leading toward its formal organization were interrupted when the United States entered the war and will not be resumed until the end of hostilities. In the meantime the Committee is governed by an Advisory Committee and Preliminary Governing Board. The members of this governing body were chosen in an informal manner by agreement between the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Pan American Union, and a group of persons from the United States and Canadian dairy supply industries. It is at present composed of one representative each from the United States Department of Commerce, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Pan American Union, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the Inter-American Development Commission, the Ottawa Dairy Company, and the Dairy Industries Supply Association.

The Committee has met once, in Toronto in October, 1941. The meeting, which was held in conjunction with an exposition in Toronto, was attended by representatives of the United States, Canada, and fourteen Latin American countries.

Pending post-war inauguration of a self-sustaining membership dues system, the Committee has been financed by small contributions from the Dairy Industries Supply Association and a number of public-spirited men in the dairy industry. De-

spite the fact that the Committee is still in a provisional state and is hampered by lack of funds, as well as by the difficulties caused by the war, it has proceeded to carry out its objectives.

#### WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

The activities of the Committee have up to now been of two kinds: (a) it has stimulated on the ground studies by field men from the United States Department of Agriculture in Latin American countries; and (b) it has laid the bases for a comprehensive compilation of data on milk production, dairy processing, and dairy foods consumption in all the Latin American countries. The information for this compilation has been collected by mail. Of the field studies referred to, the following may be cited: As a result of the Toronto session of the Committee, the United States Department of Agriculture sent two specialists to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Venezuela, and Colombia to make a survey of dairy conditions. Another specialist was sent on a study and conference tour of Cuba and Mexico.

#### INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

SEAT: The seat of the Committee is at the residence of its Chairman. The Secretariat of the Committee is provisionally located at the International Labor Office, 3480 University Street, Montreal, Canada.

#### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

Two regional American Labor Conferences have been held by the American states members of the International Labor Office, viz., at Santiago, 1936, and at Habana, 1939. At these conferences the aims and functions of social insurance were discussed and a social insurance program was drawn up. In 1940, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Workers' Hospital of the Social Insurance Fund of Peru, a conference attended by representatives of the social security institutions of ten American states convened at Lima, Peru. This conference adopted a number of resolutions establishing an Inter-American Committee to promote Social Security which was "to make possible a systematic and continuous exchange of information among the social security institutions of the American countries, which might serve as a basis for the future organization of an Inter-American Conference on Social Security," and which was to operate "in relation with the International Labour Office" (Resolution I). The Committee was to "adopt the principles underlying the resolutions on social security approved by the Labour Conferences of the American States which are Members of the International Labour Organisation, held in Santiago de Chile in January 1936 and in Havana in December 1939" (Resolution II). Resolution III provided that the Committee should request the International Labor Office to consider the establishment of a general secretariat and the location of head-

quarters for the Committee. The Committee was to "make arrangements with the International Labour Office to prepare, in co-operation with the social security institutions of the American countries, first, a manual of information covering actuarial, statistical, administrative and all other standards involved in the most efficient application of social security, and, second, an analysis of the various approaches to social security which have developed and are developing in the various nations of the world" (Resolution IV).

These resolutions were approved by the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and the United States of America. Those of Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela agreed to report and recommend them to their respective governments. The International Labor Office, represented at the Lima Conference by its Director and the Chief of the Social Insurance Section of the Office, endorsed the establishment of the new Committee and agreed to provide its facilities for the accomplishment of the Committee's purposes.

Under the auspices of the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security and at the invitation of the Chilean Government, the First Inter-American Conference on Social Security convened at Santiago, September 10-16, 1942. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions dealing with social insurance and drew up and approved a statute of a permanent organization, composed of an Inter-American Conference on Social Security and a Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security. The latter was the successor of the Committee created at the Lima Conference in 1940.

The purpose of the Conference, as stated in Article 1 of its statute, is "to facilitate and develop the co-operation of the social security administration and institutions" of the American states; that of the Committee consists of:

- (a) Giving effect to the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Conference;
- (b) Preparing the sessions of the Conference and fixing the agenda of the sessions;
- (c) Contributing by every other means to the attainment of the purposes of the Conference. (Article 3.)

The Committee comprises one regular member, and at least one substitute member, from each country represented in the Conference. The members of the Committee are appointed by their respective governments. The following may also become members of the Committee: (a) a tripartite delegation appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labor Office; (b) the Director of the International Labor Office; (c) the Director General of the Pan American Union; and (d) the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. At the request of the Committee, the Director of the International Labor Office may appoint one of his assistants who is competent for social security questions to act as Secretary General of the Committee.

Article 12 states that "the expenses resulting from the decisions of the Conference and the Committee may be financed by the subscriptions of the administrations

and institutions which are members of the Conference, as may be determined by the members of the Committee."

Provision is made for close collaboration between the Committee and the International Labor Office, the latter being charged with keeping the Conference and the Committee informed "by means of periodical reports, on international developments in this field" (Article 10). The Director of the International Labor Office, moreover, is to "inform the Governing Body of the Office, from time to time, on the work of the Conference and the Committee" (Article 11).

The statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security was approved by delegates of administrations and institutions from twenty countries, but, under the terms of the statute, adoption by these delegates "shall not engage the administrations and institutions participating which, in conformity with the law or their rules, require to obtain special approval."

At the close of the Santiago Conference (September 17, 1942) delegates representing the administrations and institutions of thirteen countries—Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, and Uruguay—met and constituted themselves a Provisional Inter-American Committee on Social Security to act until the members of the permanent Committee were appointed by their respective governments. When a majority of its members have thus been appointed, the Committee will become the permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security and will, in accordance with the terms of the statute, "draw up its standing orders" and determine its procedure. Up to the present, only seven governments—Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and Peru—have appointed their members on the Committee. No meetings of the Committee have been held as yet. In the meantime, the Committee has published a number of monographs on social security and a periodical Provisional Bulletin on which its name appears as Inter-American Committee on Social Security. This last name appears likely to remain the permanent one for the Committee and has therefore been chosen for the Handbook.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The text of the resolutions of the 1940 Lima Conference may be found in International Labor Office, *The I.L.O. at Work* (Montreal, 1942), pp. 22-25; that of the statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, in International Labor Office, *A New Structure of Social Security: The Work of the First Inter-American Conference on Social Security, Santiago de Chile, 10-16 September 1942* (Montreal, 1942), pp. 39-40. See also C. Wilfred Jenks, "The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security," 37 *Am. Jour. Int. Law* (1943), p. 120.

INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF MUNICIPALITIES  
PAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON INTERMUNICIPAL  
COOPERATION

SEAT: The Board of Directors (Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation) and the Secretariat of the Congress are located in Habana, Cuba, Obispo, 351, Dpto. 604.

#### HISTORY

In the early 1920's efforts to set up an inter-American organization for inter-municipal cooperation were made by a small group composed for the most part of Cubans, under the leadership of Mr. Ruy de Lugo-Viña, formerly a member of the Habana City Council and a distinguished author and journalist. As a result of their activities, the Cuban delegation to the Fifth International Conference of American States, Santiago, 1923, submitted a proposal for cooperation among the municipalities of the American countries, to be promoted through the Pan American Union. The proposal was approved by the Conference, which adopted a resolution recommending that the American governments "take the measures that they may deem convenient to establish closer relations between the Municipalities of each country" (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 268). Nothing having been done to carry this resolution into effect, the Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928, took the matter up again and passed a resolution "that the First Pan American Congress of Municipalities be organized and carried into effect by the Pan American Union," stipulating that the agenda of the Congress include "subjects relating to city government and to the systems of urban administration as well as those which directly or indirectly may relate to communal life" (*ibid.*, p. 396).

Although the Sixth Conference decided that the Congress was to be held in Habana in 1931, the First Pan American Congress of Municipalities did not actually meet until seven years later, November 14-19, 1938.

Preparations for the Congress were made by an Organizing Committee appointed by the Cuban Government in 1937, after consultation with the Pan American Union. This Committee was assisted by the American Municipal Association, the American Committee for the International Union of Local Authorities, and the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago, which acted as collaborating agencies for the United States in the organization of the Congress. Some four hundred delegates representing municipalities from all of the twenty-one American republics attended the Congress. The work of the Congress was done in five commissions dealing respectively with the following topics: questions of general interest and inter-American cooperation; municipal organization and administration; public utilities; urban transport; and public welfare. At the meetings of the commissions technical papers on these subjects were read and discussed. In addition, the Congress held several general or plenary sessions attended by all of the delegates, where non-technical subjects were discussed.

Although the functions of municipal government vary considerably in the several American countries, the officials meeting for the first time at the Habana Congress found that they had many common problems and that interchange of ideas and experiences was mutually helpful. Accordingly, it was decided to establish a permanent organization for intermunicipal cooperation. The task of making plans for the permanent organization was entrusted to a Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation. Article 70 of the Final Act of the Congress provided that the President of the Congress was to be the President of this Commission and appoint its members. The Commission was to be composed of not less than seven and not more than nine members who were to represent the Congress as a whole and not any particular American country. The Commission was to be the Board of Directors of the new permanent organization. It was to establish and maintain a permanent Secretariat and publish a bulletin which would serve as a means of interchange of information on municipal topics between the cities of all the American countries. The Commission was also charged with preparing the agenda of the Second Pan American Congress of Municipalities and with submitting to that Congress a report on the Commission's plan for the permanent organization for intermunicipal cooperation.

The members of the Commission were appointed early in 1939 and held a meeting in Chicago, November 20-25, 1939, during which the by-laws of the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation were adopted and a number of resolutions concerning the work of the Commission and the organization of the Second Congress of Municipalities were approved. The Commission itself has not met since, but its Executive Committee has held a number of meetings.

At the Chicago meeting of the Commission it was resolved that the Second Congress should be held in one of the following three cities: Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, or Santiago de Chile. It was held in Santiago, September 15-21, 1941, and was attended by some three hundred delegates from municipalities in all of the American states, except Nicaragua and Venezuela. The agenda of this Congress—which adopted the name Inter-American Congress of Municipalities—was worked out by the Executive Committee of the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation. Preparation for the Congress was made jointly by a Chilean Organizing Committee and the Habana Secretariat of the Congress.

The agenda of the Santiago Congress provided for three types of meetings: (1) general sessions at which the delegates discussed general problems and no votes were taken; (2) special meetings of commissions, dealing respectively with municipal statistics, with urbanism and planning, with public services, and with public health, culture, and social welfare, these special meetings being devoted to the discussion of technical municipal problems; and (3) plenary sessions at which measures for inter-American municipal cooperation were discussed and recommended.

The Santiago Congress adopted a number of resolutions dealing with technical aspects of municipal administration, public health, and sanitation, as well as general regulations of the Inter-American Congress of Municipalities. The practice of electing the president of the local organizing committee to the presidency of the Congress, initiated at Habana, was followed at Santiago, but was not expressly

stipulated in the general regulations. It was decided to vest in two separate individuals the office of President of the Congress and President of the Board of Directors of the Congress (Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation) which had heretofore been held by one person. The President of the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation and its members were continued in office and no changes were made in the by-laws of the Commission, adopted at its Chicago meeting.

The Congress also decided that the Third Inter-American Congress of Municipalities should be held in one of the following four cities: Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Lima, or Mexico; the definitive selection to be made by the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation, in agreement with the respective municipalities.

As at present constituted, the permanent organization for intermunicipal cooperation in the Americas consists of periodic congresses held in different American cities, a permanent Board of Directors (Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation), and a Secretariat located in Habana which functions under the Board. The Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation now has nine members, in addition to the President. These represent the municipalities of Argentina, Brazil, Central America, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States of America.

Prior to the Santiago meeting, the name of the Congress was changed to Inter-American Congress of Municipalities to permit and insure Canadian participation. Preparation was made for the participation of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities at the Santiago Congress, but the exigencies of the war prevented their attendance. The Canadian municipal authorities are, however, collaborating with the municipal authorities of the other American countries in the survey of municipal institutions now being conducted by the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation (see below, under "Work Done"), and it is expected that at the next Congress Canada will be represented.

#### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

A statement of the objectives of the Inter-American Congress of Municipalities is found in Article 35 of the Final Act of the Santiago Congress, to the following effect:

The purpose of the Congress is not to arrive at a decision which will be binding upon the governments represented by the delegates, but rather to discover, by exchange of information and the results of experience, what methods may be pursued in order to improve the techniques of administration of local authorities.

A brief statement of the functions of the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation is contained in Resolution 70 of the Habana Congress. The objectives of the Commission are stated in greater detail in Article 3 of its by-laws, adopted at the Chicago meeting, November 20-25, 1939, viz.:

The Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation is an organization for scientific administrative coordination, and is in no manner con-



cerned with political issues. Its object is to study the solutions of problems affecting the activities of local organizations and the well-being of the inhabitants of cities and towns and to maintain and further intermunicipal cooperation. Its special aims shall be:

(a) To carry out the resolutions adopted by the Pan American Congresses of Municipalities.

(b) To determine, after inquiry into the economic and political situation of cities that may be disposed to defray the expenses, which shall be the seat of the succeeding Pan American Congresses of Municipalities; not fewer than two and not more than four years shall elapse between meetings.

(c) To regulate, in cooperation with the organizations and authorities of the city which shall be selected to be the seat of the next Congress, the program and procedure to be followed, reporting to the said Congress, when held, upon its activities and the results of its efforts for the most effective development of a permanent organization of intermunicipal cooperation.

(d) To cooperate with the International Union of Local Authorities.

(e) To assemble and distribute facts and reports dealing with subjects related to municipal administration; to stimulate organized efforts aimed at the establishment of cooperation among the cities of any one country and among the cities of the various countries of America, in order that international interchange may be improved and that the bonds of friendship among cities and nations may be strengthened most effectively.

(f) To promote the organization of effective national associations, unions, and leagues of municipalities in all countries where they do not exist.

(g) To organize conferences and expositions whenever it is deemed advisable, in the various cities of America, always taking into consideration the economic possibilities of the local organization—national union of municipalities, municipal association, scientific corporation, or university—which may be disposed to defray the expenses that will be incurred.

(h) To give precision to existing general principles of public administration and to formulate new principles compatible with the spirit of solidarity that should bind all the peoples of America together, in order that this sentiment may be strengthened, especially among cities of the American continent.

(i) To study problems that arise in the various fields of local administration, especially those which are typical of certain regions, and to try to solve them in accordance with generally accepted principles, or through the extension or amplification of such principles, or by the formulation of new principles adapted to the special needs of American local communities.

(j) To endeavor to find a method for the codification and standardization of the general and special principles of municipal administration which are susceptible of codification, and to formulate plans directed to that end.

(k) To aid in the task of seeking the adoption of scientific principles of public administration, contributing to spread the teaching of administrative science in its several aspects, especially in American universities, and, in general, to bring to local communities appreciation of these principles by means of conferences and lectures, as well as by the distribution of reviews, pamphlets, and publications of all types.

(l) To offer to municipal authorities all possible aid for the collection of data, records, and formulae concerning the solution of municipal problems in the various fields of municipal activity, such as budgeting and taxation, police and fire services, education and culture, public works and planning, public health, and public welfare.

(*m*) To organize the study of public administration along truly scientific and practical lines adapted to the needs of modern life, but always taking into consideration the problems pertaining to our hemisphere and American political doctrines.

(*n*) To publish a quarterly review and a monthly bulletin, with the object of facilitating the interchange of information concerning municipal affairs among the cities and municipal organizations of all the Republics of America; and to edit and distribute in like manner books and pamphlets which because of their importance for the study and improvement of the various aspects of municipal life should be known throughout America.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article 2 of the general regulations adopted by the Santiago Congress states that the following shall be members of the Inter-American Congress of Municipalities: "the delegates appointed by the Municipalities or other local authorities of the countries of America, representatives of organizations which deal with Municipal administration, members of Organizing Committees for the creation of national associations of municipalities named by the President of the Board of Directors (Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation) until such associations have been established, members of the Board of Directors (Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation), members of its Executive Committee, and members of the local Organizing Committee named by the Municipality which may be the host of a meeting of the Congress."

Resolution 70 of the Habana Congress stipulated that the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation should consist of not less than seven and not more than nine members, to be appointed by the President of the Habana Congress, who was to be the President of the Commission. Article 4 of the by-laws of the Commission adopted at its Chicago meeting provided that the members were to be "representative of the national association of municipalities, the national union of municipalities, or the municipalities of a particular country, who shall have been designated at the preceding session of the Pan American Congress of Municipalities." The Santiago Congress continued the President and the members of the Commission appointed by him in their offices. The Commission now has nine members, in addition to the President.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Congress

The general regulations adopted by the Santiago Congress provide that each Congress shall elect a President by majority vote of the members in attendance at the Congress. The President elected by the preceding Congress presides at the inaugural session and at the following meetings until his successor has been appointed. Provision is also made for a Vice President for each country represented at each meeting of the Congress, to be named by the delegates of the respective countries. The Vice Presidents together with the members of the Board of Directors (Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation) constitute a Committee on Initiatives and Coordination which is presided over by the President of the Con-

gress. This Committee "shall examine projects and proposals to be submitted to the Congress, and shall coördinate the activities of the several committees into which the Congress may be divided, or which may be named for the conduct of particular phases of its business."

The general regulations state that "all matters relating to the program, the time and place of meeting, and to the functioning of the Congress, shall be finally determined by the Board of Directors of the Congress and its Secretariat, in accordance with the decision of the Congress." Matters relating to the entertainment and stay of the delegates of a Congress are, however, left to the determination of the local organizing committee.

The by-laws of the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation provide that the Commission shall make a report of its activities to each Congress, and that its members shall be appointed by the Congress.

### **Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation**

Article 4 of the by-laws states that the members of the Commission (i.e., the Board of Directors of the Congress), "shall be apportioned in such manner that representation will be provided for the national groups of municipalities from the southern and northern parts of South America, Central America and the Antilles, and North America, and also in such manner that the four languages spoken in the American continents will be represented." Article 8 states that the officers of the Commission shall be a President, a Director General, and a Secretary-Treasurer who shall also serve as Librarian, "all of whom shall be elected by the Commission as soon as it has been constituted. With the exception of the President, the officers need not be members of the Commission." The Commission may remove the Director General and the Secretary from office at any time.

The Commission carries out the resolutions adopted by the congresses and determines the place and date, as well as the agenda, of the congresses.

### **Executive Committee of the Commission**

Since the Commission is composed of members from widely scattered countries and hence meets infrequently, the by-laws provide that the supervision of the Secretariat shall be in the hands of a small Executive Committee which meets and works in Habana. Article 9 states that the Committee shall be composed of the President, the Director General, the Secretary, a member from South America, and a member from North America (the President himself representing Central America).

### **Advisory Committee**

The by-laws also provide for an Advisory Committee to consist "of one or more experts in municipal affairs from each national group of municipalities and from such organizations as are grouped with the Public Administration Clearing House." The Committee answers questions submitted by the Commission and prepares "such schedules, studies, reports, statistical data, formulae, etc., as may be requested by the Commission or as it believes should be presented for the consideration of the Commission" (Article 7).

## **Officers**

The Director General "shall direct the technical work of the Commission and prepare the final acts of the meetings and congresses and the material of the quarterly review and the other publications of the Commission, unless otherwise determined by the Commission" (Article 10). At the beginning of each meeting he submits a report on the scientific work accomplished since the preceding meeting.

The Secretary-Treasurer-Librarian performs the usual work pertaining to this office unless the Commission determines otherwise.

## **Secretariat**

Since its establishment, the Secretariat has been financed by the municipality of Habana. In view of this fact, the second meeting of the Executive Committee, October 2-4, 1940, decided that the fixing of salaries and other matters relating to the budget of the Secretariat should be decided by the Cuban members of the Executive Committee. In all other matters the Secretariat is under the supervision of the entire Committee. In addition to the Secretary, who serves without compensation, the staff of the Secretariat consists of four full-time paid employees.

The Secretariat has a library of over four thousand publications (books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc.) dealing with municipal and administrative matters.

## **National Associations or Unions of Municipalities**

Article 69 of the Final Act of the Habana Congress recommended to the local authorities represented at Habana "that they take active steps as rapidly as possible, to form in those countries where no such organizations now exist, effective national unions of local authorities." To foster the establishment of such associations or unions the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation adopted at its Chicago meeting a resolution providing that in each country where no national organization of municipalities existed, a liaison committee of five persons should be appointed by the President of the Commission, to undertake the task of establishing a permanent national association or union. The Commission also adopted model by-laws for these organizations.

At that time national organizations of municipalities were already in existence in three countries. With the aid of national liaison committees, national organizations have now been established in seven additional countries, and in nine others liaison committees have been created which are working for the establishment of permanent organizations. There are consequently now nineteen permanent organizations or liaison committees that collaborate actively with the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation.

## **MEETINGS**

The general regulations adopted at the Santiago Congress provide that the Congress shall hold meetings at such times and places as may be determined by the Congress or its Board of Directors (the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation). Intervals between Congresses shall be not more than four nor less than two years (Article 3 of the by-laws).

The by-laws state that the Commission shall meet at least once every two years, but that during this interval the Executive Committee may call an extra session of the Commission. Actually, the Commission has met only once, at Chicago, November, 1939.

The Executive Committee meets whenever necessary.

## VOTING

No specific provisions concerning voting have been made, except that the by-laws adopted by the Commission at Chicago state that they may be amended by a majority vote at any meeting of the Congress. However, the Secretariat states that all decisions are by majority.

## FINANCES

No provision is made for payment of membership dues. The members of the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation and the Secretary-Treasurer-Librarian serve without pay and the expenses of the Secretariat are borne by the municipality of Habana. At various times, the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago has granted funds for specific projects undertaken by the Commission, and in July, 1943, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington contributed the sum of \$10,000 towards the expenses of the Commission and Secretariat, payable in monthly instalments of \$833.33.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Commission publishes a monthly *Boletín de la Comisión Panamericana de Cooperación Intermunicipal*, and plans to publish also bibliographies, catalogues, manuals, etc., on subjects of a technical nature pertaining to municipalities and municipal administration.

## WORK DONE BY THE CONGRESS AND ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The work of the Congresses consists in the reading and discussion of technical papers relating to municipal problems, and in promoting interchange of ideas and experience.

In addition to its administrative duties as Board of Directors of the Congress, the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation serves as a clearing house for information on municipal problems. It has also actively promoted the establishment of national associations or unions of local authorities in the several American countries. The Commission has, moreover, undertaken the task of making a general survey of the municipal institutions of all the American countries. A questionnaire was sent to the appropriate authorities in each country requesting information on the historical origin and development and the constitutional position of municipalities; number, area, and population of cities; legal authority and powers, finances, personnel, functions, and activities of local governments; intergovernmental

cooperation; and education in local government. The Secretariat is now working on the data collected. The Commission is also planning to promote the standardization of municipal norms, procedures, and nomenclature, and the adoption by all of the American nations of a uniform Inter-American Municipal Code.

The Commission invited the International Union of Local Authorities, whose offices in Brussels were taken over by the Nazis, to move its headquarters to the Commission's Habana office, and it will cooperate with the Union toward the rehabilitation of its organization.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The English text of the Final Act of the First Pan American Congress of Municipalities is being printed in instalments in the *Boletín de la Comisión Panamericana de Cooperación Intermunicipal*. The following issues have appeared to date: Volume II (1941), No. 5, p. 24, No. 6, p. 13, Nos. 7-9, p. 65; Volume III (1942), Nos. 1-4, p. 48, Nos. 5-8, p. 58, Nos. 9-12, p. 41; Volume IV (1943), Nos. 1-4, p. 54, Nos. 5-6, p. 38, No. 7, p. 23, No. 8, p. 26, No. 9, p. 25, No. 10, p. 24, No. 11, p. 28. The text is also printed in a publication of the Government of Cuba, entitled *Primer Congreso Panamericano de Municipios, 14 al 19 Noviembre 1938, Acta Final* (La Habana, n.d.). The English text of the resolutions adopted at the First Meeting of the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation is printed in the *Boletín de la Comisión Panamericana de Cooperación Intermunicipal*, Volume I (1940), Nos. 7-9, p. 12; that of the Final Act of the Second Inter-American Congress of Municipalities, in the same monthly, Volume II (1941), Nos. 7-9, p. 59.

See also the articles by John J. Kennedy in Volume III (1942), Nos. 1-4 of the *Boletín*, p. 17, "Second Inter-American Congress of Municipalities," and Nos. 5-8, p. 2, "Intermunicipal Cooperation in the Americas"; and speech made by Carlos M. Morán at the Twentieth Annual Conference of the American Municipal Association, Chicago, 1943, printed in *The American Municipal Association, Second Wartime Conference on Municipal Problems: Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Conference of The American Municipal Association, October 27, 28, 29, 1943. The Blackstone-Chicago* (Chicago, November 1943, Report No. 154), p. 91.

### INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

NEW WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING, 21ST STREET AND VIRGINIA AVENUE, N.W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### HISTORY

The charter of the Board is contained in Resolution XXXIX of the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Rio de Janeiro, January 15-28, 1942. This resolution recommended:

The immediate meeting in Washington of a commission composed of military and naval technicians appointed by each of the Governments to study and to recommend to them the measures necessary for the defense of the Continent. (Pan American Union, *Report of the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Rio de Janeiro, January 15-28, 1942, Congress and Conference Series, No. 36* [Washington, 1942], p. 60.)

As a preliminary step in the implementation of Resolution XXXIX the Governing Board of the Pan American Union created a special committee, consisting of the Ambassadors of Brazil, Venezuela, and Panama, to study the formation of the proposed commission. This committee suggested that the term "military and naval technicians" be construed in its broadest sense to include aviation experts in the membership of the Board, and that the Pan American Union extend invitations to the governments concerned in order that the Board might hold its first meeting in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union on March 30, 1942. The speakers at this first meeting included His Excellency the Ambassador of Venezuela, Dr. Diógenes Escalante, Acting Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union; the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War of the United States; the Honorable Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy of the United States; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army; and Major General Arturo Espinosa Mujica, Delegate of Chile. -

The organization of the Board marked the first instance in which representatives of the armed forces of the twenty-one American republics had met to discuss continental defense.

#### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The purpose and functions of the Inter-American Defense Board, as stated in the resolution which created it, are to study and recommend measures necessary for the defense of the Continent. This resolution has been interpreted in Article 2 of the revised regulations of the Board to include the following functions:

1. To study the developments of the present war and their possible effect upon the security of the Western Hemisphere.
2. To appraise the dangers to which the American nations are exposed, considering all factors which may, directly or indirectly, affect their security.
3. To conceive plans and suggest procedures for execution, in order that the American Republics may be able to unify their common defense.
4. To recommend the measures which, in the opinion of the Board, should be adopted by one or more of the American Republics, in order to render effective the provisions for the common defense.
5. To inform itself regarding action taken by other organizations dealing with continental defense, in order that the Board may collaborate with them whenever it may be necessary.
6. To consider and act upon any other matter important to the defense of the continent.

#### MEMBERSHIP

The Board is composed of Army, Navy, and Air Force officers appointed by each of the governments of the American republics. The delegations may have such advisors as they deem necessary. The approximate number of delegates and advisors has varied from forty to fifty.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The officers of the Board are a Permanent Chairman, a Coordinator, and a Secretary General. The head of the delegation of the country in which the Board

is located is *ex officio* the Permanent Chairman. A Substitute Chairman presides in case the Permanent Chairman is not present at a session. The substitute chairmanship rotates among the heads of the delegations of the American republics, excluding the country where the Board is located, in turn according to the alphabetical order of the countries in the English language.

The Board has a standing Steering Committee consisting of three members representing Army, Navy, and Aviation, one member of this Committee being replaced in turn every two months. The Coordinator is a member *ex officio* of the Steering Committee. Temporary committees are named to study and to report on technical or general matters.

## MEETINGS

In general, regular plenary sessions are held twice each month, the date and time for the session being set by the Chairman. Special sessions may be called by direction of the Chairman or upon the request of a delegation.

## VOTING

In all voting each country is entitled to a single vote, which is cast by the highest ranking officer present of the delegation of the country. The affirmative vote of a majority of the delegations present is required for the approval of any motion. The attendance of at least eleven delegations constitutes a quorum.

## FINANCES

The expenses of the Secretariat are paid by the government of the country where it is located, and the expenses of the delegates are paid by the governments of their respective countries.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Board.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Board issues no regular publications. However, reports, summaries, recommendations and similar material are made public from time to time through special publications, press releases, and other media.

## WORK DONE BY THE BOARD

Organized at a time when the Axis was at the peak of its power, the Board first gave its attention to matters of immediate defense and passed resolutions dealing in general with air defense, protection of communications, local defense and internal security, protection of the merchant marine, and production of strategic materials. Recognizing the improved military situation of the Western Hemisphere at the end of the year 1943, the Board added the consideration of measures intended to guarantee permanent security for the Americas. Working through committees and plenary sessions, it initiated studies of naval and air bases, military transportation,



and allied matters. Each measure has been studied from a continental point of view, and recommendations have been geared to the needs of the twenty-one different nations.

From time to time, United States officials and distinguished visitors from other American republics, experts in matters under discussion by the Board, have addressed the plenary sessions in order to assist the delegates in their deliberations. The Board has kept in touch with military training and industrial methods in the United States by making inspection trips to military, naval, and air installations and to plants producing war *matériel*.

The Board also has been able to contribute to continental defense by projects of a special nature undertaken by its Secretariat. Among these is a program for the preparation of Spanish and Portuguese versions of United States Army training films and their distribution to the armed forces of the other American republics through the delegates.

Not the least of the accomplishments of the Board has been the establishment of bonds of personal acquaintance between the military leaders of the Americas. By enabling these military leaders to collaborate in a professional atmosphere, the Board has helped to draw the nations of this hemisphere together and has built a background of personal associations, thus assuring greater cooperation for mutual defense. This cooperation is being furthered by the Board's close liaison with other leading inter-American agencies.

## INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The Inter-American Development Commission was created by Resolution XIII of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee (*infra*, p. 139). It is composed of five members appointed by the Committee, one each from Chile, Costa Rica, and Brazil, and two from the United States. The Commission held its first meeting on June 3, 1940.

Under the terms of Resolution XIII the Commission is charged with "promoting the formation and financing, with mixed United States and Latin American capital, of such enterprises as will undertake the development of new lines of Latin American production for which a new or complementary market can be found in the United States or in other Republics of the Western Hemisphere." Furthermore, the Commission is to "give immediate attention to any other matters and problems that the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee would deem appropriate to be studied, surveyed or carried out for the benefit of the Inter-American economic development," and is "entrusted with the formation of a committee in each

of the American Republics, consisting of United States and Latin American experts, to cooperate with the commission in carrying out this program" (Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, *Handbook of its Organization and Activities 1939-1943*, Washington, D. C. [1943], pp. 36-37).

Resolution XIII specifies that the enterprises which are to be promoted by the Commission shall be devoted to "(a) The exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in Latin America. (b) The cultivation and marketing of agricultural and forest products. (c) The establishment and development of industrial plants" (*ibid.*, p. 36). The Commission is to "secure the necessary technical studies, compile basic information, establish contacts between interested parties, and recommend in each case, or in general, the facilities and assurances which these enterprises should obtain from the governments" (*ibid.*).

The Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Habana, 1940, reaffirmed Resolution XIII of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, and the Third Meeting, Rio de Janeiro, 1942, endorsed the work done by the Inter-American Development Commission and enlarged its function. The Rio Meeting adopted a declaration stating "that to raise the standard of living of the people, the economic policy of the American nations must be founded upon a broad and complete utilization of their natural resources and directed toward a greater industrialization of those raw materials which present favorable and permanent economic possibilities both as to production and markets; and at the same time it shall be the policy to seek to improve continental coordination through international agreements" (Pan American Union, *Report on the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Rio de Janeiro, January 15-28, 1942*, Congress and Conference Series, No. 36 [Washington, 1942], p. 43). The declaration requested the Inter-American Development Commission and the National Commissions of Inter-American Development to put this economic policy into practice. Resolution VIII of the same Meeting instructed the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee to create, under the auspices of the Inter-American Development Commission, "a permanent body of technical experts to study the natural resources of each country when so requested by its government" (*ibid.*, p. 41). Finally, the Meeting adopted a declaration to the effect that "since the best interests of the Continent require the proper utilization of the natural resources of each country, including those of the subsoil, the American Republics should endeavor, within their own economic system, to develop such resources," and that "plans for cooperation should be made through the Inter-American Development Commission and its National Commissions in order to facilitate the financing of such development projects" (*ibid.*, p. 44).

In accordance with the broad functions conferred upon it by the Rio Meeting, the Inter-American Development Commission now deals with any matter which, in its opinion, will aid the development of the natural resources or of the industrial productivity of any Latin American country. A Technical Office has been created and functions under the direction of the Commission. Upon request by any American

state, this Office renders advice and assistance in over-all industrial planning and in the development of specific undertakings.

The members of the Inter-American Development Commission meet ordinarily once a month and elect their own Chairman and Vice Chairman. The Commission maintains a permanent Secretariat and a staff of approximately fifteen persons. Its expenses are met by an annual grant-in-aid from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The Commission has organized National Commissions of Inter-American Development in all of the twenty-one American countries. These are composed of citizens prominent in finance, industry, and engineering, as well as of government representatives. The members of each National Commission are appointed by the Inter-American Development Commission in agreement with the government of the respective country. The commissions receive financial assistance from their governments. In the Explanatory Note on the Conference of Commissions of Inter-American Development contained in a pamphlet issued by the Inter-American Development Commission and entitled *Conference of Commissions of Inter-American Development, May 9 to 18, 1944: Final Act* (Washington, 1944), it is stated that—

It was established at the outset that in thus setting up national groups composed of men engaged in the most important economic activities in each American country, the guiding purpose was to bring about an inter-American system of collaboration inspired into action by the good-will, the efforts and the experience of men representing collectively the economic forces of each country.

The organization of the Commissions of Inter-American Development is thus a departure from the traditional lines of cooperative inter-American effort through governmental action solely. In its guiding purposes and in its methods of action, the system of Commissions constitutes a new departure in practical international cooperation. It brings private enterprise, represented by the National Commissions, with the assistance of the national governments, into the field of direct international collaboration.

The first Conference of National Commissions of Inter-American Development, at which all twenty-one countries were represented, took place in New York, May 9-18, 1944. The chief purposes of the conference were (1) to promote personal acquaintance among the members of the various commissions and to have them reach a thorough understanding of their future program of action, and (2) to reach agreement on a plan for putting into effect, in the post-war period, the industrial and economic policies set forth in the resolutions of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. In addition to the National Commissions of the twenty-one American republics, the most important business and industrial associations of the United States—the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Foreign Trade Council, and the Committee for Economic Development—were represented at the Conference. Observers were accredited to the Conference by the governments of Argentina, Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, United States of America, and Venezuela. The Pan American Union (*infra*, p. 332), the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee\* (*infra*, p. 139), the International Labor Office, the Permanent Council of American Asso-

ciations of Commerce and Production (*infra*, p. 362), and the Economic and Financial Department of the League of Nations also sent observers.

Each National Commission submitted a technical survey of the economic position of its country. The Conference was divided into two sections, on Economic Development and Investment, and on International Trade and Transportation, respectively, and it adopted forty-eight resolutions. Resolution 1 recommended that a Commission of Inter-American Development be organized in Canada and that the Inter-American Development Commission take the necessary steps to bring about establishment of the Canadian Commission. The resolution must be approved by the American republics before it can be put into effect.

#### WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

The Commission initiated its activities by endeavoring to aid in the development of a number of new products in Latin American countries. One of the first projects it dealt with was the production in Brazil of high-quality tapioca flour. Technical studies were made and estimates and plans for the construction of mills and plants were presented by the Commission to the appropriate Brazilian authorities. At the request of the Brazilian Commission of Inter-American Development, the Inter-American Development Commission participated actively in the formation of a technical mission which visited Brazil to study the production of vegetable oils and fats. On the basis of detailed studies the technical mission submitted a report stating that a business based upon the extraction of fats and oils from vegetable products in Brazil had great possibilities and might grow into a very large industry. The report of the technical mission was printed and distributed by the Inter-American Development Commission.

The Inter-American Development Commission also took an active part in a project to send a technical fisheries mission to the Caribbean. The report of the mission was printed for distribution by the Inter-American Development Commission. It contained a general survey of the Caribbean area and separate sections for Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela, as well as for British Honduras and some of the British colonies in the Caribbean. The report has been of great assistance to the National Commissions of Inter-American Development of the Caribbean republics in their efforts to establish new, or expand existing, fisheries.

The Inter-American Development Commission evolved a project to improve the quality and increase the quantity of Latin American products of the manual industries suitable for internal consumption and for export to the United States, and sent to some of the Latin American countries experts in design and manufacture of such articles. The Commission also established an Advisory Merchandising Service in New York (now discontinued because of the wartime shipping shortage) to stimulate American consumption of imports from Latin America. The Commission and some of the National Commissions of Inter-American Development participated in the arrangement of fairs and expositions to familiarize the United States market with Latin American products. These were eminently successful. The Commission also

assisted United States firms in establishing industries in some of the Latin American countries.

The Commission has been actively engaged in helping to facilitate inter-American trade. It requested the National Commissions of Inter-American Development in Latin America to prepare reports listing the yearly minimum requirements of their countries for products normally imported from the United States. These reports were turned over to the Board of Economic Warfare. Even before the entry of the United States into the war American exports to Latin America had to be regulated in order to enable the United States to give assistance to the countries attacked by the Axis Powers. At the request of the National Commissions, the Inter-American Development Commission aided in expediting export permits and obtaining priorities.

With the entry of the United States into the war, the activities of the Commission were greatly restricted. However, the Commission decided to utilize this period of decreased inter-American trade to promote technical surveys in Latin American countries and to adopt long-range plans for industrial development in these countries. As a first experiment in technical collaboration the Commission proposed to the Mexican Commission of Inter-American Development a joint program of industrial research. The Inter-American Development Commission sent experienced technicians to Mexico to cooperate with Mexican engineers. A number of conferences were held in Mexico City and a joint program was agreed upon. Several technical reports have already been prepared under this program of collaboration.

The Inter-American Development Commission has distributed to the National Commissions of Inter-American Development a number of informative bulletins dealing with such subjects as the following: Hemisphere Defense Program; Priorities; United States Export Licenses and Clearances; Technical Cooperation between the Americas, etc. It has also issued informative news sheets dealing with industrial developments in the United States and Latin American countries. Since January, 1944, all informative matter distributed by the Commission is contained in a monthly bulletin, published in Spanish only, and entitled, *Informaciones de la Comisión de Fomento Interamericano*.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, *Handbook of its Organization and Activities 1939-1943* (Washington [1943]), pp. 84-93.—Inter-American Development Commission, *Descriptive Memorandum*, February, 1943 (typewritten).—Julian G. Zier, "First Conference of the Commissions of Inter-American Development," 78 *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* (1944), p. 382.

## INTER-AMERICAN ESCADRILLE

SEAT: Pending its definitive organization as an inter-American body, the United States Wing functions as the headquarters of the Inter-American Escadrille, at 3130 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C.

### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The initiative in founding the Inter-American Escadrille was taken in 1935 by Alfredo de los Rios, a civilian flier and newspaperman, born in Chile and naturalized in the United States, who arranged for its incorporation under the laws of New York State in 1937. It was planned as an over-all organization of national associations of private fliers and private aero clubs of the American nations. As a first step, the Escadrille, with the assistance and approval of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, organized a Civil Air Mission in 1941 which visited all of the American countries, except Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and established "Wings" or "Alas" in each of the countries visited. Before organizing these national Wings, the Mission obtained the official approval of the respective governments. Membership in the Wings was chosen with care and included leaders in government, aviation, and business, and usually the director of civil aeronautics of the country. Each Wing was given a model constitution and by-laws by the Mission. It was planned that a meeting of delegates of all the Wings was to be held in the fall of 1942 for the purpose of formally establishing the Escadrille as an inter-American organization and of electing its Governing Board and approving its constitution and by-laws. Because of the war, this meeting could not be held and had to be postponed until the end of hostilities. The Inter-American Escadrille has, therefore, not yet been formally organized. Pending its definitive organization, the United States Wing has assumed leadership of the Escadrille.

The objectives of the Escadrille are in general to promote the development of civilian aviation and travel by airplane in the American republics. Each Wing is expected to work in its own country for the elimination of obstacles of an official nature which hamper civilian flying between countries, such as, landing fees, permits, military prohibitions, etc., and is also charged with the duty of working with its government and with private interests for the promotion of the construction of intermediate airports to shorten the hops and lessen the risks of flying the Inter-American Skyway. One of the principal purposes of the Escadrille is the creation of the Inter-American Skyway for private aviation between the American countries. Other purposes are: collection and dissemination of accurate data on airport facilities in each country, as well as on navigation aids, weather conditions, hotel and transportation facilities, costs, customs requirements, government landing fees, etc.; promotion of hemisphere-mindedness among American civilian fliers; promotion of international good-will by creating popular interest in inter-American air travel and by encouraging mass good-will flights; collection and distribution of information on aviation development in each American country and promotion of interchange of information and discussion of common problems among civilian fliers;

sponsorship of a simple touring card and elimination of the need of a passport for civilian fliers.

Although the formal organization of the Escadrille has not been completed, its Wings have been very active. For example, the Cuban Wing has succeeded in having its government eliminate 90 per cent of the charges, delays, and documents previously imposed on civilian flights to Cuba. During the war, the promotion of inter-American civilian flights has had to be abandoned and most of the Wings are now concentrating on a program of promoting aeronautical education and hemisphere-mindedness of the youth by introducing model plane building in the schools, holding periodical national model plane contests, and awarding prizes. The United States Wing translated into Spanish and published in condensed form three manuals on model plane building which have been prepared by Air Youth of America. This publication, *El Aeromodelista Interamericano*, has been widely distributed in Latin American schools.

The post-war program of the Escadrille has been actively discussed through correspondence between the Wings and personal visits of Wing officials to Wings in other countries.

## INTER-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF AUTOMOBILE CLUBS

(Federación Interamericana de Automóvil Clubs—FIAC)

C/O AUTOMÓVIL CLUB ARGENTINO, AVENIDA ALVEAR 2750,  
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

### HISTORY

The Fourth Pan American Highway Congress and the Second Inter-American Travel Congress, meeting independently in Mexico City in September, 1941, approved two resolutions recommending the creation of an Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs to replace the Association Internationale des Automobiles Clubs Reconnus, which had ceased its activities soon after the outbreak of the war. Both resolutions were sponsored by the Automóvil Club Argentino, which also was instrumental in convening the constitutional session of the Federation, held in Mexico City at the close of the above-mentioned congresses. Present at this session were representatives of automobile associations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, and Uruguay. Following the signing of the agreement creating the FIAC, the constitution of the Federation was approved. Immediately thereafter the first regular meeting was called and officers were elected.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The Federation, according to Article 2 of the constitution, proposes:

(a) To ensure unity in automotive activities and to protect the interests of motorists in all the countries represented in the organization;

- (b) To further the attainment of all possible facilities for automotive travel;
- (c) To provide uniform inter-American regulation of automobile sports;
- (d) To advocate the organization of Automobile Clubs in countries where such clubs do not exist;
- (e) To encourage the construction of highways or the inauguration of adequate road service;
- (f) To promote the development of inter-American travel. (*Translation.*)

The Federation also has authority to regulate inter-American automobile sports and passes judgment in cases of dispute arising between the affiliated clubs composing the Federation.

## MEMBERSHIP

The constitution, in Article 5, provides that the number of automobile clubs eligible for membership in the Federation shall be limited to two from each country.

## ADMINISTRATION

### General Assembly

The Assembly is made up of the delegates of affiliated clubs and elects the President, the Executive Committee, and the Auditor. Each affiliated club is entitled to not more than five delegates and has one vote.

### Executive Committee

Headed by the President, this Committee is composed of eight members and eight substitute members, who are chosen from among the delegates, and all of whom are elected by the General Assembly. Each member of the Committee, with the exception of the President, must belong to a different affiliated club. No country may have more than two members on the Executive Committee.

The President serves for four years and may be reelected; the other members of the Committee serve for two years, half of the membership to be newly elected at each election.

### Officers

The Executive Committee elects from among its members a First Vice President, a Second Vice President, and an Honorary Secretary-Treasurer. It also appoints a Secretary General and such employees as are deemed necessary to assist in the administrative work of the Federation.

### Inter-American Sports Commission

Article 15 of the constitution provides that the Executive Committee shall appoint an Inter-American Sports Commission with the following functions:

- (a) To frame the Inter-American Sports Code; to suggest modifications of this Code; and to submit the completed Code to the General Assembly;
- (b) To ensure the speediest recognition of records of performances submitted for its approval. (*Translation.*)



## MEETINGS

The General Assembly holds annual meetings at the time and place fixed by the preceding Assembly. Extraordinary assemblies may be convened at the request of four affiliated clubs.

The Executive Committee meets on call of the President or upon the request of three members. ‘

## VOTING

At the meetings of the Assembly the delegates of at least a fourth of the affiliated clubs must be present to constitute a quorum. Each affiliated organization has the right to one vote in the Assembly, regardless of the number of its delegates. All decisions, except those relating to amendments, are taken by a simple majority of votes; in the event of a tie, the President casts the deciding vote.

Amendments to the constitution may be made only by the General Assembly and require the approval of two thirds of the total number of members of the Federation.

Four members of the Executive Committee constitute a quorum. All decisions of the Committee are by majority vote; in the event of a tie, the President casts the deciding vote.

## FINANCES

Annual dues, according to Article 13, are fixed by the General Assembly and must be paid before August 31 of each year. The first session of the FIAC decided on a sum of not less than \$50 or more than \$250 to be paid by each affiliated club, depending on its resources and importance.

## LANGUAGES

English and Spanish are the official languages of the Federation.

## PUBLICATIONS

None.

## WORK DONE BY THE FEDERATION

The first meeting of the Federation discussed a proposal for a contract of guaranty for the operation of a Customs Passbook which would permit the holder to drive over international frontiers and through the customs without giving bond, responsibility to be assumed by the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs. The meeting recommended that the affiliated clubs of the Federation should seek to obtain approval of this proposal by their respective governments. At the same meeting a discussion also took place regarding the adoption of an Inter-American Sports Code. It was decided that the International Sports Code issued by the Association Internationale des Automobiles Clubs Reconnus should be provisionally adopted until the Inter-American Sports Commission of the Federation completed its draft of the Inter-American Code.

The entrance of the United States into the war and the declaration of war by many Latin American countries, with the resultant curtailment of inter-American travel by automobile, have abated the activities of the Federation for the time being. However, FIAC took a prominent part in the drafting of the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic signed in Washington, D. C., on December 15, 1943 (see *infra*, p. 301).

## INTER-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS

(Federación Interamericana de Sociedades de Autores  
y Compositores—FISAC)

EDIFICIO "ARIOSA," 5TO. PISO, CALLE CUBA No. 355, HABANA, CUBA

### HISTORY

The need for adequate inter-American copyright protection for authors, composers, and artists has been a matter of discussion for many years. To remedy this deficiency, attempts were made to provide protection for the creative artist by means of inter-American copyright conventions as far back as the Second International Conference of American States, 1901-2. The convention signed at that Conference, and other conventions signed at later American International Conferences, have never had the sanction of all the American countries. At the Seventh International Conference of American States in 1933, it was decided that a new convention on the subject should be drawn up by a Committee on Inter-American Copyright Protection. This committee was charged with examining the national statutes of the American republics relating to copyright, and with preparing a draft convention, endeavoring therein to harmonize its findings with the principles set forth in the Berne and Rome conventions. In 1936, the committee submitted a report and a draft convention to the Pan American Union. A resolution with respect to the report and the draft was introduced at the Eighth International Conference of American States in 1938. The Conference, however, decided to suspend action on the report as well as on the resolution concerning the draft convention until the meeting of the Ninth International Conference of American States.

The Second Conference of National Commissions of Intellectual Cooperation (Habana, 1941), in considering the subject of copyright protection, recommended the adoption of the Buenos Aires convention signed at the Fourth Conference (1910) and amended by the Sixth Conference (1928).

Another step taken by the Conference of National Commissions of Intellectual Cooperation to secure some uniformity in inter-American copyright protection was its endorsement, jointly with the Cuban Corporación Nacional de Autores, of a proposal to form a federation of authors, composers, and artists. In urging the

creation of such a federation, the organizing committee of the Conference stressed the growing interest of authors and composers in a professional association. Accordingly, delegates of Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Chile, Uruguay, and Venezuela, at the conclusion of the Conference, signed a constitutive agreement and approved the statutes of the *Federación Interamericana de Sociedades de Autores y Compositores* (text in 41 *Revista de Derecho Internacional* (1942), pp. 62-84)

Member societies from the following countries make up the membership of the Federation. Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The first congress of FISAC was held in Habana, January 16-20, 1945.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The aims of the FISAC are specified in Article 1 (B) of the statutes, as follows:

To coordinate, improve, and unify, in the best possible manner, the organization of the federated societies for the benefit of the ethical and material interests of authors;

To endeavor to obtain the passage by the American nations of the broadest possible copyright protection;

To work for improved national legislation and inter-American treaties on this subject, not overlooking the interests of public ownership;

To establish and support a center of documentation, information, and control which will aid the affiliated organizations in securing guaranties for collecting royalties within the respective countries as well as abroad;

To study and find the solution of problems relating to the improvement, collection, and handling of royalties of authors. (*Translation.*)

Section C of Article 1 of the statutes expressly forbids the Federation to interfere with the internal functioning of any societies affiliated with the Federation and from concerning itself with religious or political matters.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article 3 provides for two classes of members: (1) American societies of authors, of writers in general, and of composers and artists of all classes whose members are chiefly concerned with producing their work for a profit under the protection of copyright laws; and (2) organizations especially devoted to protecting the rights of the author by securing official recognition in their respective countries as well as in countries where there are no affiliates of the Federation. Requests for admission must be directed to the Secretary General and passed upon by the Directive Council, which in turn submits its report on the candidate to the Congress for decision.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Congress

The supreme organ of the FISAC is the Congress and from it are derived the powers of the Federation. The Congress is composed of representatives of the

member societies augmented by the Directive Council. Each society may elect to send up to four delegates to the congresses and these representatives may be accompanied by such experts as the sending organization considers necessary.

Meetings of the Congress are called by the Secretary General.

### **Directive Council**

At the head of the Federation is the Directive Council, which is composed of the officers, viz., the President, six Vice Presidents, and the Secretary General of the Federation, all chosen by the Congress. The President and Vice Presidents serve for a period of one year, the Secretary General for five years. However, the terms of office may be extended until the holding of the next Congress. All officers may be reelected.

It is the duty of the Council under the provisions of Article 6 of the statutes:

1. To represent the FISAC before competent state authorities and international organizations and bodies;
2. To act in the interests of writers, composers, and artists in litigation that may arise between member societies, concerning questions of protection, collection, and distribution of copyright fees.
3. To make decisions on urgent matters between congresses.
4. To discharge other duties entrusted to it by the Statutes. (*Translation.*)

The President has broad powers to carry out the duties of his office. The Secretary General has the following obligations:

1. To collect documentary material pertaining to the objects of the FISAC;
2. To see that the Statutes are obeyed;
3. To employ the means necessary to carry out the resolutions of the Congress;
4. To stimulate relations among the affiliated or member societies and to suggest to the Directive Council the methods necessary to obtain solidarity among the member societies;
5. To administer the finances of the Federation, assisted by the Committee of Accounts; . . .
6. To convoke meetings of the Directive Council when he deems it necessary, or when a meeting is petitioned by a third of its members. (*Article 6. Translation.*)

### **Committee of Accounts**

This Committee, a consultative organ of the FISAC, is made up of three members elected at each Congress; it assists the Secretary General in the administration of organization funds.

### **Committee on Legislation**

Each Congress elects a Committee on Legislation which is composed of active members and associates. The active members of the Committee must consist of four lawyers, two authors, and an editor chosen by a vote of at least two thirds of the delegates at the Congress. The associates, of which any number may be named,

have only the status of advisers and are designated by unanimous vote of the Congress from among lawyers, authors, editors, and experts on matters pertaining to the rights of authors. The President of the FISAC acts as chairman of this Committee.

The function of the Committee is purely consultative. It serves as a technical body for the study of questions relating to the improvement of national legislation and inter-American treaties on copyright. The Committee formulates its own regulations.

## MEETINGS

The date and place of meeting of each Congress is decided by the preceding Congress. The Directive Council is required to meet at least once a year.

## VOTING

Each country has the right to eight votes at congresses, regardless of the number of societies from that country belonging to the Federation. These votes may be distributed among the societies by common agreement. In the absence of such agreement, the Directive Council will determine the distribution of votes for each delegation on the basis of the respective sums derived from authors' rights in the previous year.

Voting on all motions, resolutions, and in all elections is by majority of those voting, except that the active members of the Committee on Legislation must be chosen by a two-thirds vote and the associate members by unanimous vote of the Congress. Moreover, the statutes may be amended only upon the petition of at least 25 per cent of the member societies and approval by a two-thirds vote of the members.

## FINANCES

Dues are to be paid by the member societies in accordance with schedules to be fixed by the by-laws. (The by-laws have not been adopted as yet.) Financial support has been obtained from the American Society of Composers, Artists, and Publishers.

## LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Federation are English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

## PUBLICATIONS

Several informative bulletins on the origin, objectives, etc., of the FISAC have been published, as well as the *Memoria Annual* of the Secretary General. It is planned to publish an official journal of the Federation in the near future.

## WORK DONE BY THE FEDERATION

The Federation endeavors to strengthen the bonds of solidarity among the affiliated societies of authors and thus coordinates their efforts on behalf of com-

posers and authors. To carry out this program, it is engaged in bringing about an improvement of national legislation and the ratification of inter-American treaties on the subject of copyright. Furthermore, the FISAC serves as a clearing-house with respect to copyright data, and has made available all kinds of information concerning the rights of authors. It has offered its advice and services to determine such questions as those involving litigation between authors. At present the organization is engaged in carrying out—in cooperation with the Pan American Union (*infra*, p. 332)—a recommendation of the Committee on Intellectual Property of the Inter-American Bar Association (*supra*, p. 85) in regard to a comparative study of laws on intellectual property, and of administrative practice and jurisprudence pertaining thereto. Still another activity of the FISAC has been its cooperation with respect to the performance of mutual protective contracts between the societies of authors of Cuba, the United States, and Uruguay, and assistance rendered in the drawing of contracts in other countries.

## INTER-AMERICAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### HISTORY

The Seventh and Eighth International Conferences of American States (Montevideo, 1933, and Lima, 1938) and the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace (Buenos Aires, 1936), passed resolutions recommending the establishment of a collective agency for the promotion of inter-American cooperation in economic and financial matters. The Montevideo resolution proposed the creation by the Third Pan American Financial Conference of an Inter-American Organization of Economic and Financial Cooperation composed of a Board of Directors, a Consulting Economic Commission, and an Inter-American Bank. The Third Pan American Financial Conference was never held and the project was turned over to the Pan American Union by the resolutions of the Buenos Aires and Lima conferences. These resolutions proposed the establishment of an Inter-American Institute of Economics and Finance. The need for a collective economic weapon for the defense of the Western Hemisphere against the economic aggression of the Axis Powers finally led to the creation of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee by the First Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Panama, September 23–October 3, 1939. In the resolution of that Meeting concerning economic cooperation it was resolved—

1. In view of the present circumstances, to declare that today it is more desirable and necessary than ever to establish a close and sincere cooperation between the American Republics in order that they may protect their economic

and financial structure, maintain their fiscal equilibrium, safeguard the stability of their currencies, promote and expand their industries, intensify their agriculture and develop their commerce (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, pp. 322-23),

and to create an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee to be installed in Washington not later than November 15, 1939.

On October 19, 1939, the Pan American Union requested the American governments to appoint the members of the Committee. A preliminary session of the Committee took place on November 14, 1939, when the members of the Committee agreed upon its regulations and on the selection of a Chairman and Vice Chairman; they also elected a drafting subcommittee. On the following two days the inaugural session and an ordinary session were held.

The Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held at Habana, July 21-30, 1940, endorsed the work of the Committee and enlarged its functions. A number of specific tasks were assigned to the Committee by the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Rio de Janeiro, January 15-28, 1942. These had the effect of changing the original emergency character of the Committee and of transforming it into an agency operating for an indefinite period of time, with broader and more important functions. Consequently, the members of the Committee decided to reorganize the agency. On August 17, 1942, two special commissions were created, one on reorganization and the other on the budget, and charged with drafting proposals for submission to the Committee.

The special commission on reorganization submitted its proposals to the Committee on January 21, 1943. These were approved with a few modifications and put into effect. The reorganized Committee was divided into six subcommittees, one special subcommittee and three commissions. The special commission on the budget submitted a plan according to which the personnel of the Committee was to be enlarged by the addition of technical experts in economic and financial problems, and the budget of the Committee was to be increased and separated from that of the Pan American Union. Heretofore the Committee had functioned without a separate budget, with personnel furnished by the Pan American Union. On August 27, 1942, the Committee approved this plan, adopted a resolution making the budget retroactive to July 1, 1942, and requested the governments to approve the resolution. The new budget actually took effect in March, 1943.

The very close cooperation between the Pan American Union and the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee which obtained during the first three years of the Committee's existence continues, but since its reorganization and the establishment of its own budget the Committee has become less dependent on the assistance of the Union. The Committee is still housed in the Pan American Union building.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The resolution on economic cooperation adopted by the First Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Panama, September 23-October 3, 1939, listed the functions of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee as follows:

(a) To consider any problem of monetary relationships, foreign exchange management, or balance of international payment situation, which may be presented to it by the Government of any of the American Republics, and to offer to that Government whatever recommendations it deems desirable.

(b) To study the most practical and satisfactory means of obtaining the stability of the monetary and commercial relationships between the American Republics.

(c) To provide, with the cooperation of the Pan American Union, the means for the interchange of information between the Governments of the American Republics with reference to the matters mentioned in the two preceding sub-paragraphs, as well as for the exchange of production, foreign trade, financial and monetary statistics, custom legislation and other reports on Inter-American commerce.

(d) To study and propose to the Governments the most effective measures for mutual cooperation to lessen or offset any dislocations which may arise in the trade of the American Republics and to maintain trade among themselves, and as far as possible, their trade with the rest of the world, which may be affected by the present war, on the basis of those liberal principles of international trade approved at the Seventh and Eighth International Conferences of American States and the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace. These principles shall be retained as the goal of their long-term commercial policies in order that the world shall not lack a basis of world-wide international trade in which all may participate after world order and peace may be restored.

(e) To study the possibility of establishing a custom truce, of reducing custom duties on the typical commodities which an American country may offer in the market of another American country, of abolishing or modifying import licenses on such commodities, as well as all the other obstacles which render difficult the interchange of products between the said countries, of adopting a uniform principle of equality of treatment, eliminating all discriminatory measures, and of giving ample facilities to salesmen traveling from an American country to another.

(f) To study the necessity of creating an inter-American institution which may render feasible and insure permanent financial cooperation between the treasuries, the Central Banks and analogous institutions of the American Republics, and propose the manner and conditions under which such an organization should be established and determine the matters with which it should deal.

(g) To study measures which tend to promote the importation and consumption of products of the American Republics, especially through the promotion of lower prices and better transportation and credit facilities.

(h) To study the usefulness and feasibility of organizing an Inter-American Commercial Institute to maintain the importers and exporters of the American Republics in contact with each other and to supply them with the necessary data for the promotion of inter-American trade.

(i) To study the possibility of establishing new industries and negotiating commercial treaties, especially for the interchange of the raw materials of each country.

(j) To study the possibility that silver be also one of the mediums for international payments. (*Ibid.*, pp. 323-24.)

Resolution XXV on economic and financial cooperation of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Havana, July 21-30, 1940, strengthened and expanded the activities of the Committee and instructed it specifically:



(a) To cooperate with each country of this continent in the study of possible measures for the increase of the domestic consumption of its own exportable surpluses of those commodities which are of primary importance to the maintenance of the economic life of such countries;

(b) To propose to the American nations immediate measures and arrangements of mutual benefit tending to increase trade among them without injury to the interests of their respective producers, for the purpose of providing increased markets for such products and of expanding their consumption;

(c) To create instruments of inter-American cooperation for the temporary storing, financing and handling of any such commodities and for their orderly and systematic marketing, having in mind the normal conditions of production and distribution thereof;

(d) To develop commodity arrangements with a view to assuring equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers of the commodities concerned;

(e) To recommend methods for improving the standard of living of the peoples of the Americas, including public health and nutrition measures;

(f) To establish appropriate organizations for the distribution of a part of the surplus of any such commodity, as a humanitarian and social relief measure;

(g) To consider, while these plans and measures are being developed, the desirability of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in trade and industrial matters, and to propose credit measures and other measures of assistance which may be immediately necessary in the fields of economics, finance, money, and foreign exchange. (*Ibid.*, pp. 369-70.)

The Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Rio de Janeiro, January 15-28, 1942, also assigned a number of specific tasks to the Committee, viz., the formulation of a general plan for hemisphere mobilization and the preparation and periodic revision of a list of basic and strategic materials (Resolution II); the drafting of measures to improve inter-American communication facilities—air, maritime, land, and inland waterways—for submission to the American governments; the study of ways and means for allocating adequate transportation to each country (Resolution IV); the convocation of a conference of representatives of the central banks or equivalent institutions of the American republics for the purpose of drafting standards of procedure for the uniform handling of bank credits, collections, contracts of lease and consignments of merchandise (Resolution VI); the creation, under the auspices of the Inter-American Development Commission (*supra*, p. 126), of a permanent body of technical experts to study the natural resources of each country when so requested by its government (Resolution VIII); to serve as the recipient of the decisions of the American governments as to their willingness to adhere to the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Bank (Resolution X); to encourage capital investment by any of the American republics in any one of the others and to request the governments to adopt measures facilitating the flow and protection of such investments (Resolution XI); and to formulate specific recommendations relative to the economic field for consideration by an Inter-American Technical Economic Conference to be convoked by the Pan American Union for the purpose of studying present and post-war economic problems (Resolution XXV).

## MEMBERSHIP

According to Article 1 of the regulations of the Committee, its members "shall be the twenty-one experts in economic problems, one for each of the American Republics, appointed in accordance with the Resolution on Economic Cooperation approved at the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics held at Panama from September 23 to October 3, 1939."

## ADMINISTRATION

### The Committee

The Committee elects its Chairman and Vice Chairman by an absolute majority of its members. Subcommittees are appointed by the Committee "as may be considered necessary to study, report and formulate projects for the consideration of the full Committee" (Article 6 of the regulations).

### Subcommittees

During the first three years of its existence the Committee established numerous subcommittees dealing with such subjects as monetary and financial relationships; commerce, transportation, and communications; problems of an individual and urgent character; uniformity of customs procedure, nomenclature, and statistics; coffee; cotton; cacao; financing the Pan American Highway; relief distribution of surplus commodities; tourism, etc. After reorganization of the Committee in January, 1943, only six permanent subcommittees and one special subcommittee remained. These were the permanent subcommittees on Production, Markets and Disposal of Surpluses; on Finance and Credit; on Transportation, Communications, and Tourism; on Emergency Economic Controls; on Post-War Problems, and on Draft Coordination; as well as the Special Subcommittee on Cacao. The plan of reorganization also provided for three permanent Commissions of the Committee, viz., the Commission on Coordination, the Commission on Administration, and the Inter-American Maritime Technical Commission.

### Secretariat

Article 4 of the regulations provides that the Pan American Union shall organize the Secretariat of the Committee. The Secretary General, who is appointed by the Pan American Union, has the following duties: to prepare the minutes of the meetings of the Committee; to answer the official correspondence of the Committee in accordance with the resolutions of that body; to place at the disposal of the Committee everything that may be necessary for the discharge of its duties; to supervise the work of the personnel of the Secretariat; and to perform such other functions as may be assigned to him by the Committee or its Chairman. The personnel of the Secretariat consists of four persons besides the Secretary General.

## MEETINGS

The Committee meets as a rule once every one or two weeks. The subcommittees meet whenever necessary. The regulations stipulate that meetings of the Committee may be held if a majority of its members are present.

## VOTING

The regulations provide that "no vote shall be taken on any report, project or proposal except when members from at least two-thirds of the nations represented on the Committee are in attendance" (Article 10). Decisions are by majority.

## FINANCES

Until March, 1943, the Committee had no separate budget, its personnel being furnished by the Pan American Union. The Committee now has its own budget to which each American government contributes at the rate of fifteen cents (U. S. currency) for each 1-000 inhabitants. The quotas for the fiscal year 1942-1943 amounted to a total of \$42,718.42.

## LANGUAGES

The regulations state that the official languages of the Committee shall be English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Committee has published a *Handbook of its Organization and Activities 1939-1943*, Washington [1943], which includes the text of all its resolutions up to November 5, 1942.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

During the first three years of its existence the Committee held ninety-nine plenary meetings. Approximately four times as many meetings of the various subcommittees and special commissions were held during this period. Much of the work of the Committee is done in these subcommittees and special commissions.

The Committee convoked two inter-American conferences; the Inter-American Maritime Conference, Washington, November 25-December 2, 1940, and the Inter-American Conference on Systems of Economic and Financial Control, Washington, June 30-July 10, 1942. The Maritime Conference was held for the purpose of finding an early and satisfactory solution of the shipping problems created by the war and of establishing a common basis for understanding the factors affecting these problems. The Conference discussed the following matters: transportation of the commerce of the American nations; effect of war on the shipping of the Americas; passenger and tourist travel in the Western Hemisphere; ocean freight rate problems; port dues, charges, taxes, and other imposts on shipping; equitable distribution of cargoes in inter-American trade; pooling of freights; development of national merchant marines in the Americas; methods of harmonizing government shipping statistics; and continuing procedure for dealing with inter-American shipping problems. Fourteen resolutions were adopted recommending that the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee take action in regard to specific shipping problems. The Conference on Systems of Economic and Financial Control was convened by the Committee pursuant to Resolution VI of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of drafting standards of

procedure for the uniform handling of bank credits, collections, contracts of lease, and consignments of merchandise, involving real or juridical persons who are nationals of a state which has committed an act of aggression against the American Continent. The Conference approved eight recommendations which were transmitted by the Committee to the American governments.

The Committee recommended the establishment of two important inter-American agencies and cooperated in their creation, viz., the Inter-American Development Commission (*supra*, p. 126), and the Inter-American Coffee Board (*supra*, p. 93). The Committee also established the Inter-American Maritime Technical Commission. This Commission is a dependency of the Committee but occupies a much more important position than the various subcommittees and special commissions appointed by the Committee. It is therefore briefly discussed below.

The Inter-American Maritime Technical Commission was established on November 14, 1941, and is the successor of the Special Subcommittee on Immobilized Ships of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. On April 11, 1941, the Chairman of the Committee received a request from the Uruguayan Government that the Committee study the problem of the belligerent ships which, upon the outbreak of the war in September, 1939, were laid up in the ports of a number of American states to avoid capture. Since most of these vessels had previously been engaged in inter-American trade their immobilization aggravated the shipping shortage which had been caused by the war. The Uruguayan Government suggested that it might be possible to reach an agreement among the American states which would authorize the respective governments to put vessels immobilized in their ports into service. The Committee accordingly appointed a Special Subcommittee on Immobilized Ships to which the matter was referred for study and report. On August 28, 1941, the Committee unanimously approved a Plan for Placing Ships in American Ports into Service, which had been drafted in consultation with the governments concerned. Resolution XXIV of the Committee further recommended to the governments the establishment of a commission to carry out the aims stated in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Plan. These were, briefly, that the immobilized ships should be put into service in a manner which would promote the defense of the economies of the American republics as well as the peace and security of the Continent, and that there should be close cooperation among the maritime authorities of the ship-operating nations of America in planning the most effective use of all available vessels. The resolution recommended that the commission be a dependency of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee and that it consist of one representative of the Committee, to act as its Chairman, and of experts representing the respective maritime authorities, to be designated by each of the American governments that had taken over, or were in a position to take over, immobilized ships.

The American governments approved the Committee's recommendation and the Inter-American Maritime Technical Commission was organized and held its first meeting on December 23, 1941. The Commission continued the work begun by the Special Subcommittee on Immobilized Ships and assisted in carrying into effect the previously mentioned plan for the use of these ships. The Commission

has completed this work but has not been dissolved. It continues as an agency devoted to assisting the American governments in solving any problems of inter-American shipping submitted to it by the governments concerned.

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee has also drafted several conventions which have been submitted to the American governments, viz., the Convention, Charter, and By-Laws of the Inter-American Bank (signed by nine governments); the Inter-American Coffee Agreement (ratified by all coffee-producing Latin American governments and by the United States; see *supra*, p. 93); the Convention on Facilities for Commercial Travelers and Commercial Samples (submitted to the governments for approval); the Convention on the Simplification and Unification of Customs Procedures and Port Formalities (redrafted by the Committee and submitted to the American governments for approval).

The Committee has also submitted a number of recommendations to the American governments based on its studies, such as the recommendations that publication of statistical data on strategic and vitally important products be discontinued during the war; the recommendations on tariffs designed to promote inter-American trade; a recommendation that, as an emergency measure to protect the economies of the American states during the war emergency and to prevent vital commodities from reaching nations whose activities might endanger the Western Hemisphere, legislation and systems of control be adopted for the regulation of all exports and imports in each country (unanimously approved by the American governments). In this connection the Committee acts as a clearing-house for the exchange of information.

The Committee now has in preparation the draft program for the forthcoming Inter-American Technical Economic Conference which will be called by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in accordance with Resolution XXV of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Rio de Janeiro, 1942.

## INTER-AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

2000 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The Inter-American Hospital Association was established on September 17, 1941, at the Atlantic City convention of the American Hospital Association.<sup>1</sup> During the convention nineteen delegates representing ten American countries met daily and unanimously adopted a number of resolutions concerning the new Association. It was agreed that the primary aim of the Association should be "to stimulate and

<sup>1</sup> Plans for creating the association had been adopted a year before at the First Inter-American Institute of Hospital Administrators, which was held at the University of Puerto Rico, in San Juan, P. R., December 1-14, 1940, under the auspices of the American College of Hospital Administrators and the American Hospital Association.

maintain a close association among the hospital people of the American continents." Specifically, the objectives of the Association were to be the following:

1. To promote the union and collaboration of hospitals in the Americas.
2. To promote the education and betterment in hospital organization and management.
3. To organize, at intervals, institutes for hospital administrators, and hospital congresses with attendance of delegates from the membership in the various countries of the Americas for the purpose of discussing the principal hospital problems and ways and means for the improvement of hospital service.
4. To promote the creation of national hospital associations in the Americas, and to cooperate in their coordination.
5. To establish a bureau of information in matters of hospital administration through publications and other means of expression.
6. To promote the granting of study and travel fellowships that will provide for interchange of hospital directors, physicians, and technical personnel with the end in view of enhancing knowledge of hospital administration.

The Association is still in process of formation, its definitive statutes and by-laws not having yet been adopted. Pending formal establishment, the Association functions under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. It occupies an office furnished to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau by the United States Public Health Service and derives its income largely from grants-in-aid from various sources. A membership campaign has been instituted, and the Association now has members in all of the twenty-one American republics. Membership may be founding, contributing, active institutional, active personal, or associate. Philanthropic organizations and individuals donating \$100 become founding members; those donating \$25 become contributing members. Hospitals and related institutions may become active institutional members, paying \$10 annual dues; persons actively engaged in the hospital or allied fields may become active personal members on payment of \$5 in annual dues. Associate membership is open to individuals not eligible for active personal membership on payment of \$10 annually. All dues are in United States currency.

In collaboration with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the Association organized the First Regional Institute for Hospital Administration and Organization, which was held in Mexico, January 16-29, 1944, and at which the officers and members of the Directive Council of the Association were elected. Preparations for holding a Second Regional Institute in Lima, December 3-16, 1944, have been completed. It is expected that the statutes and by-laws of the Association will be definitively approved at the Lima Institute.

The Association now has two Honorary Presidents, two Vice Presidents, one Secretary, one Treasurer, one Assistant Treasurer, and one Executive Director. The Directive Council consists of the officers and twelve additional members, representing, respectively, Central America (one member each from Costa Rica and Panama), South America (one member each from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Colombia), the Antilles (one member each from Cuba and Puerto Rico), and two members each from Mexico and the United States of America.\*

## INTER-AMERICAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION

SEAT: Hotel Ruiz Galindo, Fortín de Las Flores, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Until such time as the Board of Officers and Directors may otherwise decide, the business office of the Association is at 221 West 57th Street, New York City.

### HISTORY

During the sessions of the First Inter-American Travel Congress held in San Francisco, California, in 1939, a number of the delegates representing hotel interests decided that inter-American travel and the cause of hemisphere solidarity would be benefited by a federation of national hotel associations or groups in all of the American republics. The President of the American Hotel Association was appointed President *pro tempore* of the proposed association and was instructed to carry out the preliminary work of organization by getting in touch with the hotel men of Latin America with a view to obtaining their ideas concerning the usefulness of such an organization and by enlisting their cooperation in bringing it into existence.

To assist him in this work, the President appointed an Inter-American Contact Committee composed of members of the American Hotel Association. One of the members of this Committee made an extensive tour in 1940, visiting eighteen of the twenty Latin American countries and explaining to hotel groups and associations the purpose of the proposed Inter-American Hotel Association.

In February, 1941, as a further step in developing interest in the creation of the Association, the President of the American Hotel Association invited a group of hotel men from these eighteen Latin American countries to visit the United States for a tour of the country, to be followed by a side trip to Mexico City where the Second Inter-American Travel Congress was in session. Representatives of all the Latin American countries, except El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua availed themselves of the invitation.

The Inter-American Hotel Association was formally created at a meeting of these representatives at Fortín de las Flores, Vera Cruz, on September 19-20, 1941.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

In a declaration preceding the constitution and by-laws the objectives of the Association are outlined as follows:

The objectives of the association shall be the exchange of information regarding hotel design, construction and operation of a beneficial character to the advantage of the member associations and their representatives throughout the western hemisphere. It is the intention of this organization to promote the greatest possible understanding between the peoples of the countries of the entire western hemisphere. To exchange information regarding laws, governmental regulations and administrative functions affecting hotels of the various countries of the western hemisphere is another objective of this association. The association also proposes to develop friendship and confraternity among the nations and the promotion of travel in the western hemisphere on the part of the peoples of all countries, thus lending further impetus to a thorough understanding throughout the Americas.

## MEMBERSHIP

In accordance with Article 2 of the constitution, the membership of the Association is composed of national associations from such countries in the Western Hemisphere as have established national hotel associations or, in countries where no national organization has been formed, of individual hotels or groups of recognized hotel men. Under the provisions of Article 5, a member association may be suspended or expelled from membership for due cause by a two-thirds vote in any biennial session of this association at which a quorum is present. Due cause is to be construed as failure to participate in the purposes and objectives of the association, failure to pay dues, or such other grounds as may be determined by a two-thirds vote of a quorum at an official meeting.

## ADMINISTRATION

### General Convention

The supreme authority of the Association is vested in the General Convention. This Convention meets every two years and consists of the properly designated representatives of the hotels and hotel associations which are members of the Inter-American Hotel Association. It elects the Board of Officers and Directors.

Each country participating in the conventions may send other representatives in addition to hotel owners, managers, or officers of hotel companies, with the approval of the General Convention, provided they are *bona-fide* hotel men or properly appointed representatives of tourist agencies. In no event, however, shall any country be entitled to more than three votes in any balloting or elections of the Association.

### Board of Officers and Directors

In accordance with Article 12, the General Convention at each biennial session elects a Board of Officers and Directors. Each country has one representative on the Board. The officers of the organization consist of an Honorary President, an active President, five Vice Presidents, an Executive Director, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, and an Attorney and General Counsel. The remaining members of the Board are directors. All officers and directors are inducted into office at the close of the last business session of the Convention and serve until the next session.

## MEETINGS

The General Convention is convoked biennially.

## VOTING

Each country represented in the Association is entitled to three votes in the General Convention. A quorum of the General Convention consists of representatives of a majority of the countries included in the membership of the Association. The constitution does not specify whether decisions are by majority vote.



No provision is made for amending the constitution. Amendments of the by-laws require the approval of a majority of those present in any General Convention or a two-thirds vote of those present in a Special Convention.

#### FINANCES

The constitution provides that membership dues shall be determined by the by-laws. However, no provision to that effect is made in the by-laws now in force.

#### LANGUAGES

English and Spanish are the official languages of the Association.

#### PUBLICATIONS

None.

#### WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION

The Inter-American Hotel Association affords hotel men of the Americas the opportunity for free interchange of opinions and ideas with respect to the improvement of the construction and the operation of hotels, and by reason of its close touch with conditions in Latin America contributes not a little to the strengthening of the union of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Its activities have, however, necessarily been abated because of the war.

### INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

LIVERPOOL 2, MÉXICO, D. F.

#### HISTORY

All of the American countries have an Indian population, ranging from a small percentage of the total population—as in Argentina and the United States of America—to a large portion of the total population—as in the Andean countries of South America. There are altogether some thirty million Indians in the Americas. Their social, economic, and health standards vary in the different American states, but in general it is unfortunately the fact that the majority of the American Indians belong to the poorest, least educated, and most exploited part of the population. However, in all of the American countries the governments have taken measures designed to ameliorate the conditions under which the Indians are living, in particular to raise their educational and sanitary standards. The preamble to Resolution XIII of the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938, which recommended the creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute, expressly recognized that “the Indian problem is a continental question which concerns all, either directly or because of reasons of solidarity or scientific interest,” and that

therefore "it is desirable to establish a center for the study, compilation and exchange of data and information on the status of the indigenous population and on the process of their complete integration in the corresponding national life" (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, p. 242). Five years earlier, the Seventh International Conference of American States, held in Montevideo, had passed a resolution (XCIII) which charged the Pan American Union with the organization, in Mexico City, of an Inter-American Conference of Experts on Indian Life in the Americas, for the purpose of the interchange of information and opinions on the problem of the protection of the native races, which Conference was to submit its findings to the Eighth International Conference of American States. Again in 1937, the Third Inter-American Conference of Education, which met in Mexico City, passed a resolution recommending the holding of such a conference. The First Inter-American Conference on Indian Life, which had originally been planned for Mexico City, and was later scheduled for La Paz, Bolivia, was finally held in Pátzcuaro, State of Michoacán, Mexico, April 14-24, 1940. All of the American republics except Paraguay and Haiti were represented by official delegations, as was the Pan American Union. In addition, forty-seven representatives of Indian tribes from Chile, Mexico, Panama, and the United States of America also attended the Conference.

The Final Act of the Pátzcuaro Conference consists of seventy-two resolutions, agreements, declarations, and recommendations. In compliance with the resolution of the Eighth International Conference of American States that "the Conference of Experts on Indian Life in the Americas study the desirability of creating an Inter-American Indian Institute and, if established, determine the bases of its organization and take the necessary measures for its immediate establishment and operation" (*ibid.*, p. 243), the Pátzcuaro Conference in Resolution LXXI made provision for the establishment of the Institute. The President of the Conference was charged with creating a Provisional Executive Committee composed of five members and two alternates which was to prepare an inter-American convention for the establishment of the Institute, to be submitted to the American governments through the office of the Mexican Government. Although this convention was to be the legal basis of the Institute, Resolution LXXI provided that the Institute "shall begin to function immediately after the Executive Committee . . . concludes its studies relative to its organization" (*Final Act of the First Inter-American Conference on Indian Life, Held at Pátzcuaro, State of Michoacán, Mexico, April 14-24, 1940*. Translation by the U. S. Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., n.d.).

By August, 1940, the Provisional Executive Committee had drafted the Convention Providing for Creation of the Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. L. 1303; also in II *América Indígena* (1942), No. 1, p. 9), which was submitted to the American governments for ratification. Under the terms of the convention, the permanent administrative organ of the Institute, the Governing Board, was to be formed as soon as five states had ratified the convention. The Board was thereupon to appoint the Director of the Institute. One year later, the Board was to hold a special meeting for the purpose of electing the permanent Executive Committee of the Institute. Pending ratification by the requisite number of states, a provisional office of the Institute was set up in the Bureau of Indian Affairs of

Mexico. By December 13, 1941, five countries had ratified the convention, but the Governing Board was not established until March 25, 1942, at which date the Institute began functioning under its permanent administrative form.

The convention has been ratified by thirteen countries, viz., Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, and the United States of America. It recommended that the participating countries organize National Indian Institutes affiliated with the Inter-American Indian Institute. To date such National Indian Institutes have been established in Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, and the United States of America.

The Pátzcuaro Conference adopted a resolution providing that the next Inter-American Indian Conference was to be held in 1943 in Cuzco, Peru. However, because of the war, this Conference has been indefinitely postponed.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article IV of the Convention Providing for Creation of the Inter-American Indian Institute restates with slight changes the purposes and functions of the Institute as stipulated in Resolution LXXI of the Pátzcuaro Conference. Article IV reads as follows:

The Institute shall have the following duties and obligations, except that it shall not have functions of a political character.

1. It shall act as a Standing Committee for the Inter-American Indian Conferences, and shall be the custodian of the reports, papers and archives thereof. It shall cooperate in the execution and contribute towards the fulfillment of the resolutions adopted by Inter-American Indian Conferences, as well as those arising from this Convention, within the sphere of its duties. It shall further cooperate with the Organizing Government in the preparation and holding of the Indian Conference.

2. It shall solicit, collect, arrange and distribute reports on the following;
  - (a) Scientific investigations in regard to Indian problems;
  - (b) Legislation, jurisprudence and administration of Indian communities;
  - (c) Activities of any institutions interested in such groups;
  - (d) Material of all kinds utilizable by the Governments as a basis for development of policies looking to economic and social improvement of living standards among Indian communities;

- (e) Recommendations made by the Indians themselves in regard to any matters of concern to their people.

3. It shall initiate, direct and coordinate any scientific investigations and inquiries immediately applicable to the solution of Indian problems; or such investigations and inquiries as may, even though not immediately applicable, contribute to better knowledge of Indian life.

4. Publish periodically any magazines or such other material as it may from time to time think fit, and carry on publicity work by means of films, phonograph records and other adequate means.

5. Manage the funds provided by the American nations and accept any other contributions of whatever nature they may be, from public or private sources including personal services.

6. Cooperate in an advisory capacity with the Bureaus of Indian Affairs of the American Nations.

7. Cooperate with the Pan American Union and seek its cooperation for the realization of these aims common to both.

8. Create and authorize the establishment of advisory technical committees, in agreement with the respective Governments.

9. To promote, foster and coordinate the training of men and women experts devoted to the problems of the Indian.

10. To encourage the exchange of technicians, experts or advisers in matters affecting Indians.

11. Discharge such other functions as may be allotted to it by Inter-American Indian Conferences, or by the Governing Board, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the latter by this Convention.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Institute is supported by those American states that ratify the convention providing for the creation of the Institute.

## ADMINISTRATION

### The Conference

The seat and date at which each Inter-American Indian Conference shall meet are determined by the preceding Conference. The Conference is composed of delegates appointed by governments members of the Institute, and by a representative of the Pan American Union "An effort shall be made to include members of the National [Indian] Institutes and Indian members among the staff of the delegations" (Article II of the convention). Each member state has one vote. The Conference may assign new functions to the Institute.

### Governing Board

The Governing Board exercises supreme control over the Institute. It is composed of one representative—preferably an expert—and one substitute from each of the states members of the Institute. Each member has one vote. The Governing Board appoints the Director of the Institute and the Executive Committee; approves its own by-laws and regulations and those for the Committee and the Institute; submits to the member governments any modifications which it may desire to introduce in the functions of the Institute; manages the funds of the Institute, and promotes the assembling of international conferences of experts for the study of technical problems of common interest to member states.

### Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is composed of five regular members elected by the Governing Board. "They shall be citizens of different countries participating and must be preferably persons well acquainted with the Indian Problem or well informed in sociological matters" (Article VIII of the convention). Each of the states represented in the Committee appoints a substitute to act in the absence of the regular member. Regular members are elected for a period of five years, "and the election shall be so arranged that their number shall be renewed to the extent of two fifths on one occasion, and three fifths on the succeeding one; to this end, of

the first members so elected, three shall hold office for five years and the other two for three years" (*ibid.*). The Director of the Institute is *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee and acts as its Secretary, with the right to be heard but without the right to vote. The Executive Committee exercises "the Executive Powers of the Institute" (*ibid.*), under the control and direction of the Governing Board. In particular, it decides on the general plan or program of work of the Institute; draws up the annual budget; determines the remuneration and terms of retirement and pensions of the staff; appoints special commissions charged with the study of specified subjects; supervises the publications of the Institute; submits an annual report to the member states on the progress of the work and on the revenue and expenditures of the Institute; submits a similar report to each ordinary meeting of the Governing Board; calls extraordinary meetings of the Board, with the consent of a simple majority of member states, and organizes, in agreement with the governments or entities concerned, such international meetings, conferences, or congresses as the Governing Board may promote.

### The Director

The Director of the Institute is appointed by the Governing Board and "must be a person admittedly competent in Indian Affairs and possess a comparative knowledge of Indian problems in the various American States." He retains his office for six years and is answerable to the Executive Committee for the satisfactory progress and operation of the Institute. The Director decides upon the plan of work and activities of the Institute within the general program approved by the Executive Committee; appoints the personnel of the Institute, with the approval of the Executive Committee, endeavoring in so far as possible to distribute positions among nationals of the member states; manages the funds and property of the Institute and administers the budget; and attends, as a consultant, the meeting of the Governing Board, of the committees appointed by the Board, and of the Inter-American Indian Conferences, for the purpose of furnishing the information that may be necessary. He is also *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee and acts as its Secretary. The Director "may communicate directly with any Governments and public or private institutions, in the name of the Institute, for the execution of any orders issued by the Executive Committee and by the Governing Board." (Article IX of the convention.)

### National Indian Institutes

Article X of the convention provides that the signatory states "shall, on such date as they may deem advisable, and within their respective jurisdictions, organize National Indian Institutes," whose functions "shall, by and large, consist in stimulating interest in and furnishing information about Indian matters to any persons and to public and private institutions," and in carrying out "any studies on these questions that may be of particular interest to the Nation concerned." These National Indian Institutes are affiliated with the Inter-American Indian Institute, to which they must submit an annual report. The financing, organization, and regulation of the National Institutes pertain exclusively to the governments concerned.

## MEETINGS

The Inter-American Indian Conferences are usually to be held every four years. The Governing Board holds ordinary meetings every two years "and such extraordinary general meetings as may be convened by the Executive Committee, with the consent of a simple majority of the member States" (Article VII of the convention). The Executive Committee meets as a rule once a month unless there are no matters requiring its attention. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the Director whenever necessary.

## VOTING

Voting in the Governing Board and Executive Committee is by simple majority. A majority also constitutes a quorum in both these bodies.

## FINANCES

Article V of the convention fixes the annual budget of the Institute at \$30,600 United States currency, which is divided into 102 units of \$300 each. The annual quota of each member government is determined by assigning to each a certain number of units, depending on the total population as well as the number of Indians in the country. Since up to the present the quotas received by the Institute have amounted to only some \$11,000, the Mexican Government has granted it an extraordinary subsidy of over \$8,000. In addition, Mexico pays the rent of the offices of the Institute.

## LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Institute are English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Institute issues two periodical publications, viz., *América Indígena* and *Boletín Indigenista*, published quarterly in English and Spanish. The Institute also publishes monographs and other works dealing with the American Indian. A résumé of the activities of the Institute is given in its publication *Actividades del Instituto Indigenista Interamericano. Extracto del Informe presentado al Consejo Directivo del Instituto Indigenista Interamericano en la Asamblea Celebrada el 18 de Abril de 1944* (Mexico, D. F., 1944).

## WORK DONE BY THE INSTITUTE

In addition to its publication of the two quarterlies, *América Indígena* and *Boletín Indigenista*, in which various aspects of the Indian problem are discussed scientifically, the Institute has undertaken a number of investigations on special subjects. For example, it made arrangements for a study by Professor Luis Chavez Orozco on the documentary evidences of democratic institutions among the Indians of Mexico. The findings of the study were published in *América Indígena* under the title *Las Instituciones Democráticas de los Indígenas Mexicanos en la Época Colonial*, and have been made available as a reprint. The Institute has also com-

pleted a *Recopilación de Leyes Indígenas* and has prepared a Directory of Indian-ists. In December, 1943, the Institute, with technical assistance from the National Indian Institute of the United States, began a study of the personality of the Indian child in Mexico. The National Institute of Anthropology and History, the Department of Public Assistance and Health, and other Mexican governmental agencies also participated in this study, which, when completed, will be made available to government agencies for use in planning an educational program for the Indian child.

The Institute has also undertaken a number of field projects. Of these, the most important is its work in connection with the elimination of onchocercosis. This is a mosquito-borne disease prevalent in Guatemala and in the Mexican states of Chiapas and Oaxaca which border on Guatemala, in an area of approximately 1,000 square kilometers lying athwart the route of the Pan American Highway. Onchocercosis causes cysts and often results in ocular disturbances which may lead to total blindness. Although it is a disease of the Indian, there is danger, because of its location along the Pan American Highway, that it may spread beyond its present area and affect non-Indians as well. A number of attempts to combat onchocercosis had previously been made by the authorities of Guatemala and Mexico, acting independently of each other. The Institute arranged for a conference of health officials of the United States, Mexico, and Guatemala, and representatives of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (*infra*, p. 324), and the Inter-American Indian Institute, which met at Mexico City, January 21-28, 1943. As a result of the conference, the campaign against onchocercosis has been coordinated under an Inter-American Committee against Onchocercosis which represents the Ministry of Health of Mexico, the Department of Health of Guatemala, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and the Inter-American Indian Institute, as well as institutions from other countries members of the Institute which are interested in this problem.

Another important project of the Institute, which it carries out together with the National Indian Institute of the United States, consists of a program for the training of Indian medicine men in rudimentary health practices. This program was initiated at the request of some of the Indian tribes and has been started in Nicaragua, Panama, and Ecuador. The direction of the project rests primarily with the National Indian Institutes of these countries, but technical assistance and financial aid will be given by the National Indian Institute of the United States and by the Inter-American Indian Institute.

The Institute has also begun a project to improve the diet of the Indians and has succeeded in inducing the Indians of Mexico to incorporate soy beans into their diet. Certain sections of Mexico are being irrigated for experimenting with selected soy bean seeds furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the cultural field, the Institute has made arrangements for a permanent Inter-American Exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts in Mexico City and for a collection of records of indigenous music and folklore. The records have been prepared with financial assistance from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Mexican Ministry of Education, and the Library of Congress of the United States of America.

## INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS: Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

PRINCIPAL FIELD HEADQUARTERS: Turrialba, Costa Rica

### HISTORY

The First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, held at Washington, September 8-20, 1930, recommended to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that it consult the governments members of the Union and specialists in the American countries concerning the possibility of establishing a Pan American experiment station which would serve as a center for carrying on research work on plant diseases, introduction of new plants, seed improvement, and other technical investigations on agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, and which would contribute scientifically to a program of diversified agriculture in the American countries. After consultation, the Governing Board was to formulate a plan for establishing the center which was to be submitted to the Second Inter-American Conference on Agriculture. Although attempts were made to comply with this recommendation, it was not possible at the time to obtain financial support for the center.

On December 21, 1939, the President's Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics formulated recommendations for the establishment of an Institute of Tropical Agriculture, to serve as a symbol of amity and of the economic and cultural relations between the Americas. The Institute was to make possible cooperative planning leading to a better balanced American agricultural economy, and to collect and disseminate information on the agriculture of the several American countries. The project was first publicly announced by Henry A. Wallace, who, as Secretary of Agriculture, outlined the objectives of the proposed Institute before the Eighth American Scientific Congress held in Washington, May 10-18, 1940. The Congress adopted a resolution endorsing its establishment and recommending that the Pan American Union appoint a committee of five representatives of the American republics to study the proposal and make specific recommendations regarding the establishment of the Institute. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, at its session of June 5, 1940, appointed the Inter-American Committee on Tropical Agriculture, composed of representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, and Venezuela, and entrusted it with the organization of the Institute. The Committee, later increased by the inclusion of members representing Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, and the United States of America, held its inaugural session September 20, 1940. During the next two years it met several times to develop its plans and to consider offers of Latin American countries to furnish quarters for the Institute.

On February 26, 1942, the Director General of the Pan American Union received a communication from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, offering to make a grant of \$500,000 for the establishment of the Institute, provided certain conditions were fulfilled. This proposal was accepted by the Committee at its session of March 23, 1942, with certain modifications, notably a change



of the name of the organization to Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.<sup>1</sup> On June 4, 1942, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union approved the by-laws and the certificate of incorporation of the Institute, giving the organization the power to operate as an inter-American entity, pending the drafting and ratification of a treaty or convention by the governments of the American republics which would give permanent status to the Institute. On October 7, 1942, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union approved the recommendation of the Committee that the field headquarters of the Institute be established in Turrialba, Costa Rica. The selection of Turrialba as the site of the Institute was made on the basis of the recommendations of a commission of agricultural experts appointed by the Committee, which made a survey tour of the sites proposed by thirteen Latin American governments. The station at Turrialba was formally inaugurated on March 19, 1943. The physical construction of the station is almost completed and the teaching staff and student body will presently be selected.

The certificate of incorporation of the Institute provides that "the term of existence of this Institute shall be perpetual, provided that the existence of this Institute may be modified by the members of the Institute following the consummation of a treaty or convention between the governments of the American Republics providing for the establishment and maintenance of an organization having purposes similar to this Institute." As soon as the by-laws had been approved, the Inter-American Committee on Tropical Agriculture, now called the Organizing Committee of the Institute, prepared a draft convention for the Institute, which was approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on December 15, 1943. The Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences was opened for signature on January 15, 1944, and has been signed by thirteen states, of which the following five have deposited their ratifications: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and the United States of America. In accordance with Article XV, the convention came into force November 30, 1944, three months after the deposit of the fifth ratification with the Pan American Union (text in *Congressional Record* (daily), June 22, 1944, pp. 6580-82).

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The purposes of the Institute as stated in Article II of the convention of January 15, 1944, are—

to encourage and advance the development of agricultural sciences in the American Republics through research, teaching and extension activities in the theory and practice of agriculture and related arts and sciences.

In furtherance of these purposes the Institute may, subject to the laws of the several countries, exercise the following powers: To develop, finance and operate similar establishments and installations in one or more of the American Republics; to give assistance in the establishment and maintenance of organizations having similar purposes in the said Republics; to purchase, sell, lease, improve or operate any property in the American Republics, in accordance with the purposes of the Institute; to collaborate with the Government of

<sup>1</sup> The Coordinator had proposed that the organization be called Inter-American Institute for Education and Research.

any American Republic, or with any other organization or entity, and to give assistance to the same; to receive contributions and donations of money or property, both real and personal; to enter into and carry out contracts and agreements; to raise or acquire and, in any manner, dispose of all agricultural commodities and products thereof essential for experimental or research purposes; and to carry on any other business or activity appropriate to the foregoing purposes.

## MEMBERSHIP

The certificate of incorporation stipulates that the Institute "shall be a membership corporation, and shall have no capital stock." It shall consist of "twenty-one members and they shall be the representatives of the twenty-one American Republics on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union." This provision is repeated in the by-laws, which provide that "until a treaty or convention is signed, this Institute shall consist of twenty-one members and they shall be the representatives of the twenty-one American Republics on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, presided over by its Chairman" (Article II). The same article stipulates that "the members of this Institute shall remain members during the tenure of their membership on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union." Article III of the convention of January 15, 1944, confirms the above provisions of the by-laws by stipulating that "the representatives of the twenty-one American Republics on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall serve as members of the Institute."

## ADMINISTRATION

### Board of Directors

Article III of the convention states that "the representatives of the twenty-one American Republics on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall serve as members of the Institute, and shall be considered as members of the Board of Directors thereof." The Board exercises supreme control over the Institute, its functions being, among others, the following:

- To elect the Director of the Institute and to approve the appointment of the Secretary made by the Director.

- To remove both the Director and the Secretary.

- To determine the compensation of the Director and the Secretary.

- To supervise the activities of the Director, who shall be responsible for carrying out all orders and resolutions of said Board.

- To appoint and define the duties and compensation of an administrative committee consisting of not more than eight persons, of whom one shall be the Director of the Institute *ex officio*. The members of this administrative committee need not be members of the Board of Directors.

- To approve the budget for the administration of the Institute to be submitted annually by the Director.

- To fix the annual quotas of the Institute.

The Board may also amend, alter, or repeal the by-laws.

## Officers

Article IV of the convention provides that the Institute shall have a Director and a Secretary. The former is elected by the Board of Directors in plenary session for a term of six years and may be reelected one or more times; the latter is appointed by the Director with the approval of the Board and is directly responsible to the Director.

In accordance with the terms of Article V of the convention, the Director, under the supervision of the Board, "shall have ample and full powers to direct the activities of the Institute" and "shall be responsible for carrying out all orders and resolutions of said Board." He is the legal representative of the Institute and, under the supervision of the Board, has the power to appoint, remove, and determine the compensation of the employees of the Institute. Article V of the by-laws stipulates that he "shall submit an annual report . . . setting forth the progress, accomplishments and work of this Institute during the year, its financial condition and status, budget and plans for the ensuing year." The report is submitted to the members at the annual meeting, to the Technical Advisory Council, and to the Pan American Union for distribution to the governments of the American republics.

Article VI of the convention provides that the Secretary shall keep the minutes and records of the Institute, and shall exercise all prerogatives and carry out all administrative duties assigned to him by the Director.

## Technical Advisory Council

Article VII of the convention makes provision for the establishment of a Technical Advisory Council on which each of the contracting states shall have the right to appoint an agricultural expert to be its representative. The members of the Council shall serve for a period of five years at the will of their respective governments, and may be reappointed one or more times. Article VI of the by-laws states that this Council "shall consider the questions of general policy pertaining to the advancement of education and science in the American Republics through teaching, research, experimentation and extension activities in the sciences and art of agriculture, and other related arts and sciences," and that it "may make recommendations to this Institute concerning the advancement of the purposes for which this Institute was organized." The members of the Council receive no pecuniary compensation for their services from the Institute other than the travel expenses of members to the annual meeting of the Council.

## MEETINGS

Article II of the by-laws provides that an annual meeting of the members shall be held at the principal office of the Institute in Washington, D. C., on the first Wednesday in October of each year. "Special meetings of the members of this Institute may be called by the Chairman and shall be called upon request in writing by the Director or any of its members." Article VII of the convention of January 15, 1944, states that the Technical Advisory Council shall meet at least once a year, under the chairmanship of the Director of the Institute, at such place as the activities

of the Institute may require, and that the Director may call special meetings of the Council on his own initiative, whenever the best interests of the Institute may require.

#### VOTING

Article III of the convention provides that the decisions of the Board of Directors "shall be adopted by a majority vote of its members, which majority vote shall include the votes of a majority of the members representing Contracting States." Article II of the by-laws stipulates that a majority of the members of the Institute present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum at all meetings.

#### FINANCES

Article IX of the convention makes provision for the maintenance and operation of the Institute through an income derived from annual quotas of the member states, as well as from legacies, donations, and contributions which the Institute may accept. The annual quotas of the member states shall be determined by the Board of Directors, "provided the vote is unanimous with respect to the members representing the Contracting States." The quotas shall be in proportion to the population of each contracting state and shall not exceed one dollar United States currency per one thousand of the total population of any state.

#### LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Institute.

#### PUBLICATIONS

The Institute has published an *Annual Report* for the fiscal year 1942-43, and is planning to publish a quarterly in cooperation with the American Society of Agricultural Sciences, which will be called *Agro America*. It has issued numerous press releases and magazine articles on the work of the organization.

#### WORK DONE BY THE INSTITUTE

Up to the present, the work of the Institute has been chiefly organizational and preparatory. As stated previously, the physical plant at Turrialba is almost completed and the teaching staff and student body will presently be selected. Planting for experimental purposes at the station is already in process and research studies are being conducted. Work is also in process at a rubber experiment station on Lake Gatun in Panama, which has been taken over from the Goodyear Rubber Company. Approximately a dozen other experiment stations functioning independently in Latin American countries have offered to cooperate with the Institute and permit it to use their facilities.

## INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MUSIC

(Instituto Interamericano de Musicología)

CASILLA DE CORREO, 540, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The need for a center of dissemination of the works of American composers and for inter-American collaboration in the field of music in general was acknowledged in Resolution LXIX of the Eighth International Conference of American States, held in Lima, Peru, in 1938. The resolution paid tribute to the work already accomplished in this respect by the eminent Uruguayan scholar, Dr. Francisco Curt Lange, who founded a movement for "Musical Americanism" in 1933 which functioned within the Section on Musical Research of the Institute of Higher Learning of Uruguay, and who has since 1935 been the editor of the excellent *Boletín Latinoamericano de Música*. In response to this resolution, the Uruguayan Government enacted a decree on June 26, 1940, in which official status was given to the Inter-American Institute of Music, founded the previous year by Dr. Lange. In Article 2 of this decree the principal purposes of the Institute were enumerated as follows:

(a) The promotion of Inter-American relations in the field of music, particularly the interchange of works and the organization of concerts of American music.

(b) The temporary incorporation, as members of the Institute, of professors and advanced students who wish to acquire more thorough knowledge in the Archives of the Institute, and to make known the results of their research.

(c) The organization of a Center for Research which will facilitate the study of the musical history of the [American] Continent, and will stimulate its present productivity in the fields of folklore, musicology, and pedagogy.

(d) The formation of an Inter-American Library of Music, of a National Archives of Musical Scores, and of an Inter-American Museum of Musical Instruments.

(e) The publication of individual and collective studies in the official publications of the Institute and the publication of unpublished American music.

(f) The elaboration of a plan for the establishment of an Inter-American Association of Contemporary Composers, an Inter-American Association of Musicology, and an Inter-American Association of Musical Pedagogy.

(g) The organization of periodical congresses, in order to facilitate the meeting of the most representative exponents of the profession in their respective countries and the exhibition and discussion of their works and projects.

(h) Participation in the activities connected with international intellectual cooperation which are being developed by the American countries, in compliance with the various agreements signed by them. (Translation of text supplied by the Institute in mimeographed form.)

The decree confirmed Dr. Lange in his post as Director of the Institute and requested him to submit to the Uruguayan Government a draft for the internal regulations and statutes of the Institute. Up to the present, the Government has not acted upon the draft submitted by Dr. Lange, nor has it fulfilled its obligations to support the Institute financially, which are stated in Article 4 of the decree.

Despite the lack of official backing and financial support, the Institute, depending for its funds almost entirely on the private purse of its Director, has done excellent work and it is expected that Uruguay and the other American republics will eventually give it their official support. Since no action has as yet been taken with regard to its internal organization, the Institute is functioning in a very informal manner under the supervision of the Director and a Secretary. The Institute has numerous members in all of the American countries with the exception of Haiti, most of whom had previously belonged to the movement "Musical Americanism."

#### WORK DONE BY THE INSTITUTE

Of the work already accomplished by the Institute in the short time since its foundation, the following may be mentioned: In 1941 an Inter-American Cooperative Publishing House was founded under the direction of the Institute which has published twenty-five works; five others are in the process of completion and ten more have been accepted for publication. In collaboration with the Government of Venezuela, an *Archivo de Música Colonial Venezolana* is being published which contains the works of Venezuelan composers of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Institute continues the publication of the *Boletín Latinoamericano de Música* and issued for a time a review, *Música Viva*, which, however, has had to be suspended. The Institute has been active in arranging lectures and has organized 221 concerts of American music. Upon the invitation of the governments concerned, the Director has made a number of study trips to other South American countries. It is planned that the Institute will publish a *Revista Interamericana de Musicología*, in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, as soon as the necessary funds are available.

### INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

CONSÉLHO MUNICIPAL, PRAÇA FLORIANO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

#### HISTORY

Upon the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the procedure for consultation which had been agreed upon at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, 1936, and at the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938, was put into effect by the American governments in order to meet by joint action the potential danger to their peace and security. On September 5, 1939, the Panamanian Government issued invitations to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics to attend a conference at Panama. At this meeting a General Declaration of Neutrality of the American Republics was adopted which affirmed their "unanimous intention not to become involved in the European conflict," and stated "the standards of conduct, which, in conformity with

international law and their respective internal legislation, the American Republics propose to follow, in order to maintain their status as neutral states and fulfill their neutral duties" (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, p. 327). The concluding paragraph of this declaration established, for the duration of the European war, an Inter-American Neutrality Committee, composed of seven experts in international law, to be designated by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union before November 1, 1939. This Committee was charged with "studying and formulating recommendations with respect to the problems of neutrality, in the light of experience and changing circumstances" (*ibid.*, p. 329), and its recommendations were to be transmitted through the Pan American Union to the American governments.

In selecting the members of the Committee, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union followed the procedure adopted for the appointment of the Committee of Experts on the Codification of International Law (*supra*, p. 42). Accordingly, the six governments—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, and the United States of America—which were represented on the Committee of Experts were requested to designate one member each to serve on the Inter-American Neutrality Committee. In addition, the Governing Board requested the Government of Venezuela, which had proposed the establishment of the Neutrality Committee at the First Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Panama, to appoint a member. The Board also designated Rio de Janeiro as the seat of the Committee.

The Inter-American Neutrality Committee held its first session at Rio de Janeiro on January 15, 1940. At the request of the Uruguayan Government, the Committee chose "Internment" as its first topic and formulated recommendations concerning persons to be interned, treatment of sick or wounded internees, escaped prisoners, and shipwrecked officers and crews of belligerent warships and planes. Other recommendations of the Committee dealt with admission of belligerent submarines in neutral ports, treatment to be accorded auxiliary belligerent vessels of war, inviolability of postal correspondence and search of mails for contraband, regulation of belligerent radio stations and telecommunication systems, and treatment of crews of merchant ships suspected of sabotage. Resolution I of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Habana, July 21–30, 1940, requested the Committee to draft a preliminary project of convention dealing with the juridical effects of the Security Zone (which had been established by the First Meeting at Panama) and the measures of international co-operation which the American states were ready to adopt to ensure respect for this Zone. The resolution further entrusted the Committee with the drafting of a convention covering completely all the principles and rules generally recognized in international law in matters of neutrality, "and especially those contained in the Resolutions of Panama, in the individual legislation of the different American States, and in the recommendations already presented by the same Committee" (*ibid.*, p. 350). The Committee completed the draft project on the Security Zone and submitted it to the American governments. The draft convention on neutrality has not yet been completed.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, a Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held in Rio de Janeiro, January 15–28,

1942. Resolution XXVI of the Rio Meeting provided that the Inter-American Neutrality Committee was to continue to function under the name of the Inter-American Juridical Committee with greatly expanded functions. Minor changes were made in its organization. The resolution stipulates that its members shall have no other duties than those pertaining to the Committee. Previously, several of the governments had appointed their diplomatic representatives in Rio de Janeiro to membership. This practice was felt to be incompatible with the inter-American character of the Committee, whose members were expected to represent not their respective countries but all of the twenty-one American republics. Another new provision in the resolution authorizes the Committee to invite American jurists, whom they consider to be specialists on particular subjects, to take part in their deliberations on special juridical matters, and permits the Committee, in exceptional cases, to make use of the services of technical experts.

The inaugural session of the Inter-American Juridical Committee was held on March 10, 1942. The Committee held regular sessions until December, 1942. During 1943 and until February, 1944, when regular sessions were resumed, the Committee did not meet because the requisite quorum of five was lacking. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, therefore, decided at its meeting of December 15, 1943, to recommend that four members should constitute a quorum. This recommendation was submitted to the American governments for approval, with the proviso that any government which had not sent its decision to the Pan American Union prior to April 15, 1944, was to be considered as having approved the recommendation. The new provision was finally adopted by the Governing Board at its session of October 4, 1944.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Committee may be grouped under four main headings: (1) juridical problems arising out of the present war; (2) post-war problems; (3) the development and coordination of the work of the codification of international law, and (4) the coordination of the resolutions of the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics.<sup>1</sup>

(1) *Juridical problems arising out of the present war*: Resolution XXVI of the Rio Meeting states that the Committee will have as its object:

(a) To study, in accordance with experience and the development of events, the juridical problems created for the American Republics by the world war and those which are submitted to it in accordance with the resolutions approved at the Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs or at the International Conferences of American States;

(b) To continue the studies on the subject of contraband of war and on the project of a code relative to the principles and rules of neutrality;

(c) To report on possible claims arising from the requisition or use of immobilized merchant vessels or those under the flag of a non-American enemy, or belonging to states whose territories are occupied by a non-American enemy;

<sup>1</sup> These are the classifications adopted in the article by Charles G. Fenwick, "The Inter-American Juridical Committee," 37 *Am. Jour. Int. Law* (1943), p. 8.



as well as on possible claims by any American Republic against a non-American enemy state for unlawful acts committed to the detriment of such Republic, its nationals or their property. . . . (Pan American Union, *Report on the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Rio de Janeiro, January 15-28, 1942*, Congress and Conference Series No. 36 [Washington, 1942], p. 54.)

(2) *Post-war problems*: Resolution XXV of the Rio Meeting, which deals with post-war problems, entrusts the Committee "with the formulation of specific recommendations relative to the international organization in the juridical and political fields, and in the field of international security" (*ibid.*, p. 53), and provides that projects of the American states concerning the juridical and political bases for a new order of peace shall be presented to the Pan American Union for transmission to the Inter-American Juridical Committee. The recommendations formulated by the Committee are to be submitted to the American governments through the Pan American Union "so that the conclusions reached may be adopted at a subsequent Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs" (*ibid.*).

(3) *Development and coordination of the work of the codification of international law*. Resolution XXVI of the Rio Meeting states it to be one of the objects of the Committee, "to develop and coordinate the work of codifying international law, without prejudice to the duties entrusted to other existing organizations" (*ibid.*, p. 54).

(4) *Coordination of the resolutions of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics*: Resolution XXVII of the Rio Meeting states that because of the continual changes which characterize the present period of emergency, it is necessary to coordinate the resolutions, declarations, and other acts of the Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, and recommends to the Inter-American Juridical Committee "the study and coordination referred to in the preceding paragraph, entrusting it to transmit its conclusions to the Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs through the Pan American Union" (*ibid.*, p. 55).

## MEMBERSHIP

The Committee is composed of seven jurists appointed by the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, the United States of America, and Venezuela. These countries were selected by the Pan American Union for membership on the Inter-American Neutrality Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the General Declaration of Neutrality adopted by the First Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics. The Inter-American Juridical Committee is the successor of the Neutrality Committee. Resolution XXVI of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics provided that the Neutrality Committee should continue to function in its existing form under the name of Inter-American Juridical Committee, with the proviso that its members were to have no other duties than those pertaining to the Committee. As a result of this provision, a number of governments appointed new members to the Committee.

## ADMINISTRATION

### The Committee

The Committee follows the practice established by the Inter-American Neutrality Committee of discussing in full committee the general principles upon which its recommendations are to be based. Each problem is then referred to a subcommittee appointed to report on the subject. The subcommittee prepares a preliminary draft of a recommendation which is thereupon discussed and acted on by the full Committee. The Committee elects its own Chairman, who, in turn, appoints a Secretary.

### The Secretariat

The Secretariat is maintained by the Government of Brazil. Under the supervision of the Secretary, the staff prepares the minutes of official meetings of the Committee; communicates official acts of the Committee to the Pan American Union and handles official correspondence; gives secretarial assistance to individual members of the Committee; translates documents, etc.

## MEETINGS

Meetings of the Committee are held ordinarily once a week.

## VOTING

Under Resolution I of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics the Committee was authorized to function with a minimum of five members present. A later modification, proposed by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at its meeting of December 15, 1943, reduced the number to four, subject to the approval of the American governments (see "History" above). The new provision came into effect on October 4, 1944.

The adoption of resolutions requires the affirmative vote of four members of the Committee.

## FINANCES

The members of the Committee are paid by their respective governments. The expenses of the Secretariat and maintenance of the office of the Committee are borne by the Government of Brazil. The salaries of technical experts whom the Committee may employ in exceptional cases are paid by the American governments through the intermediary of the Pan American Union.

## LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Committee are English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

## PUBLICATIONS

The minutes of the meetings of the Committee are sent to the Pan American Union for transmission to the American governments. The Committee issues no

periodical publication, but has up to the present published two studies, entitled "Reaffirmation of Fundamental Principles of International Law," and "Preliminary Recommendations on Post-War Problems," which are discussed in the section below.

#### WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

As a result of a project introduced by the delegation of Bolivia to the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, entitled "Affirmation of the Traditional Theory of Law in Face of a Deliberate Disregard of International Justice and Morality," which was specifically referred to the Committee by Resolution XXVIII of the Rio Meeting, the Committee, after lengthy discussions, adopted a draft "Reaffirmation of Fundamental Principles of International Law" which was submitted to the American governments by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on July 9, 1942. A number of changes and additions which were proposed by the governments were incorporated in a modified project which was again transmitted to them in January, 1943. Additional suggestions were received, whereupon the Governing Board of the Pan American Union requested the Committee to redraft the original document. The revised project was sent to the governments on April 26, 1944, with the request that they communicate their observations to the Pan American Union on or before September 15, 1944. Several governments transmitted observations, many of them in the form of specific objections to certain sections of the project. In view of the number of objections raised against parts of the draft, the Governing Board, at its meeting of October 4, 1944, decided that the draft should be included as a topic of the program of the Ninth International Conference of American States or of a Meeting of Consultation of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, in the event that such a meeting is called before the Conference meets.

As regards its assignment to draft recommendations concerning post-war problems, the Committee decided to begin by stating the fundamental principles on which plans for post-war organization should be based. Accordingly, the Committee formulated "Preliminary Recommendations on Post-War Problems" for submission to the American governments. This document consists of Part I, entitled "Factors Which Contributed to the Breakdown of International Law and Order," and Part II, entitled "Conclusions." In Part I the Committee surveys the limitations of international law before 1920, the defects of international organization, and the political, economic, and social factors which contributed to the breakdown of law and order both in 1914 and in 1939. Part II consists of a series of principles which in the opinion of the Committee should constitute the basis of a stable international system.

In order to facilitate action in regard to Resolution XV on Perfection and Coordination of Inter-American Peace Instruments adopted by the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, on May 7, 1943, requested the Committee to prepare a single instrument embodying the principles now included in the following existing inter-

American agreements: Treaty to Avoid or Prevent Conflicts between the American States, of May 3, 1923; General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, of January 5, 1929; General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration and Additional Protocol of Progressive Arbitration, of January 5, 1929; Additional Protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, of December 26, 1933; Anti-War Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation, of October 10, 1933; Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation, and Reestablishment of Peace, of December 23, 1936; Convention to Coordinate, Extend, and Assure the Fulfillment of the Existing Treaties between the American States, of December 23, 1936; Inter-American Treaty on Good Offices and Mediation, of December 23, 1936; Treaty on the Prevention of Controversies, of December 23, 1936; and the declarations on the procedure of consultation adopted at the Eighth International Conference of American States and the Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics.<sup>1</sup> In pursuance of this request the Committee prepared a draft treaty embodying the principles contained in the above-mentioned inter-American agreements (Draft Treaty Coordinating the Principles of the Inter-American Peace Agreements). Furthermore, it drafted an alternative treaty which took into account the proposals and observations presented to the Lima and other conferences by the American governments, as well as the conclusions of the Committee itself as the result of its study of the subject (Draft of an Alternative Treaty relating to Peaceful Procedures). The Executive Committee on Postwar Problems of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union printed these two draft treaties, as well as the comments thereon by the Inter-American Juridical Committee, in its publication *Pan American Postwar Organization* (Washington: Pan American Union, 1944).<sup>2</sup>

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Manuel S. Canyes, "The Inter-American Juridical Committee," 78 *Bulletin of Pan American Union* (1944), p. 268.—Charles G. Fenwick, "The Inter-American Neutrality Committee," 35 *Am. Jour. Int. Law* (1941), p. 12; and "The Inter-American Juridical Committee," 37 *ibid.* (1943), p. 5.—William Sanders, "Legal Uniformity, Unification, and Codification in the Americas. Principles, Organization, and Methods," article in *Inter-American Bar Association, Origin of the Association and Proceedings of the First Conference Held at Habana, Cuba, March 24-28, 1941* (Washington, n.d.), p. 379.

<sup>1</sup> For the texts of the above-mentioned agreements, in the order indicated, see *Am. Int. Confs.*, pp. 285, 455, 458, *Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, pp. 120, 496, 188, 192, 199, 197, 360, 362; and Pan American Union, *Report on the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Rio de Janeiro, January 15-28, 1942*, Congress and Conference Series No. 36 (Washington, 1942), p. 57.

<sup>2</sup> This is the third report issued by the Executive Committee on Postwar Problems of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the first and second being, respectively, the following: *Basic Principles of the Inter-American System* (Washington, 1943), and *Recent Trends in Inter-American Economic Cooperation* (Washington, 1943).

## INTER-AMERICAN RADIO OFFICE

CALLE CUBA 64, HABANA, CUBA

### HISTORY

The Inter-American Radio Office was established by the Inter-American Radio-communications Convention signed at the First Inter-American Radio Conference in Habana on December 13, 1937 (53 Stat. L. 1576). The convention is the first successful radio agreement covering the entire Western Hemisphere (with the exception of the European colonial possessions in America, for whose adherence provision is made in the convention). In view of the tremendous importance of American regional radio agreements for the further development of broadcasting in the American countries, the historical background of international and inter-American regulation of radio is given in some detail below.

Radio communications are peculiarly dependent on international agreement and regulation. During the period from 1896 to approximately 1920, when radio was used only for the transmission of messages from point to point, its use for international communication depended upon the conclusion of treaties whereby the governments exercising jurisdiction over wireless transmission and receiving sets agreed to the exchange of radio communications without regard to the system of wireless telegraphy employed. In 1903, seven years after Marconi took out his first patent for a system of wireless telegraphy, a preliminary international conference on wireless telegraphy had convened in Berlin and had adopted a protocol containing a number of proposals which the delegates were to submit to their governments and which were to serve as a basis for a formal convention. Three years later, on November 3, 1906, the first International Wireless Telegraph Convention was signed in Berlin (37 Stat. L. 1565); this convention was revised at the Conference of London, on July 5, 1912 (38 Stat. L. 1672). The principal feature of the 1906 and 1912 conventions was the acceptance by the signatory states of the obligation to exchange radio communications without regard to the system of wireless telegraphy employed.

After 1920, when radio broadcasting came into general use, international agreement and regulation became necessary not only, as theretofore, for the effective use of radio in the international sphere, but even for its proper functioning within the territory of the individual state. For, unlike other means of communication, such as air and rail transport, or telegraph and postal communication—which require international regulation only when crossing national frontiers since they operate effectively within the territory of each state without the need of international rules—radio cannot be used effectively even in the national domain unless radio interference has been eliminated through allocation, by international treaty, of radio frequencies. This is due to the fact that electro-magnetic waves cannot be stopped at political frontiers and local radio communications cannot be protected from interference originating beyond the national territory. Therefore, in 1927, again only seven years after the advent of broadcasting, an international conference was convened to

consider the problems caused by this new form of radio communication. An International Radiotelegraph Conference met in Washington and adopted the International Radiotelegraph Convention and General Regulations of November 25, 1927 (45 Stat. L. 2760). The most important achievement of this Conference was the allocation of frequencies for various specified services, such as maritime, military, naval, long distance point to point, broadcasting, etc. Although the right of each state to assign any frequency and any type of wave to any radio station within its jurisdiction was expressly recognized, provided "that no interference with any service of another country will result therefrom," the signatories agreed to assign to those of their stations "which by their nature are believed capable of causing serious international interference" only such frequencies and types of waves as are in conformity with the rules for allocation set forth in the regulations (Article 5 of the regulations). The Washington convention was revised at the International Radio Conference in Madrid in 1932 (49 Stat. L. 2391) and at the International Telecommunication Conference in Cairo in 1938 (54 Stat. L. 1417).

Under the terms of the Madrid convention regional agreements were permitted for the distribution of wave bands among the services of participating governments. However, such agreements had to remain within the limits of the convention and regulations and were not allowed to interfere with the service of other countries. A number of such regional agreements have been made, notably in Europe, in Africa, and in the Western Hemisphere.

In the Americas, attempts to conclude regional radio agreements were made as early as 1924. Pursuant to a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States, Santiago, 1923 (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 278), a meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Electrical Communications<sup>1</sup> was held in Mexico City, May 27-July 22, 1924, at which a General International Convention and Complementary Regulations of Radiotelegraphy were signed. These were ratified by only a few states and never came into effect. During the 1920's and 1930's an increasing struggle for frequencies took place which caused considerable irritation. The congestion was particularly heavy in the limited band set aside by the international radio conventions for broadcasting. An effort was made to reach a North and Central American radio agreement in 1933, when delegates from nine American countries, viz., Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and the United States of America met at Mexico City from July 10 to August 9, to discuss the possibility of reaching such an agreement. A number of resolutions were passed but did not become effective. Four years later another attempt was made to conclude a regional radio convention for the Americas. From March 15-29, 1937, a preliminary Conference attended by representatives of Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the United States of America was held in Habana and adopted fifteen resolutions which were to serve as a basis for a general American radio conference. This general Conference was finally held in Habana from November 1-December 13, 1937, with the participation of the following countries:

<sup>1</sup> The Committee, which was established pursuant to a resolution of the Fifth Conference, is no longer in existence.

Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela. All of these countries sent representatives with plenipotentiary powers. Argentina and Newfoundland sent official delegates who did not have full powers.

The Conference signed the following documents on December 13, 1937: (1) Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention (53 Stat. L. 1576), signed by Brazil (with the reservation that its provisions may not conflict with the South American Regional Radio Communications Agreement of Rio de Janeiro, 1937,<sup>1</sup> nor with any other international commitments already entered into by the Brazilian Government), Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela; it has been ratified by Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and the United States of America; Paraguay adhered *ad referendum*. (2) Internal Regulations of the Inter-American Radio Conferences, comprising Annex 1 to the Radiocommunications Convention. (3) Internal Regulations of the Inter-American Radio Office, comprising Annex 2 to the Radiocommunications Convention. (4) Inter-American Arrangement concerning Radiocommunications (54 Stat. L. 2514), signed by Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela; the latter has been ratified by Brazil, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and the United States of America. Furthermore, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States of America concluded among themselves a North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement which has been ratified by all of them and which entered into force March 29, 1940.<sup>2</sup>

The Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention provides that the contracting states shall meet periodically "for the purpose of resolving by common understanding such problems as may arise in the field of radiocommunications in the American continent" (Article 1). Each state shall have one vote at these conferences, which are to be held at intervals not greater than three years. In this connection, the convention defines the qualifications which a state must have in order to be allowed to vote, viz., (1) a permanent population; (2) a defined territory; (3) a government; (4) capacity to enter into relations with other states. "Countries or territories not possessing these qualifications may have voice but no vote in the conferences," although their home governments may adhere to the agreements signed at the conferences (Article 3).

<sup>1</sup> The first South American Radio Agreement was signed at Buenos Aires, April 10, 1935 (text in Manley O. Hudson, *International Legislation: A Collection of the Texts of Multipartite International Instruments of General Interest* [Washington, 1931-], Vol. VII, p. 47). It was revised at Rio de Janeiro, June 6, 1937 (*ibid.*, p. 767), and at Santiago, January 17, 1940.

A Central American Regional Agreement, to which the United States adhered on behalf of the Canal Zone, was signed at Guatemala City, December 8, 1938 (54 Stat. L. 1675).

<sup>2</sup> The agreement was implemented by the recommendations adopted at the First North American Regional Radio-Engineering Meeting, Washington, January 14-31, 1942. These came into force at the same date as the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, viz., March 29, 1940.

The convention established an Inter-American Radio Office as a consultative and informational agency of the signatory states.<sup>1</sup> The Office is located in Habana and began functioning in May, 1939. Under the terms of the convention, it is placed "under the auspices of the Government of Cuba" (Article 9).

A Second Inter-American Radio Conference was held in Santiago, January 18-26, 1940, at which nineteen American republics (all except El Salvador and Honduras) were represented by official delegates. The Conference made no changes affecting the Inter-American Radio Office.

A Third Inter-American Radio Conference was scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1943, but has been postponed on account of the war.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 6 of the 1937 convention establishes the Office "as an Inter-American organization of a consultative character which shall centralize and facilitate, among the administrations of the American countries, the interchange and circulation of information relative to radiocommunications in all their aspects, and collaborate in the organization of the conferences mentioned in Part One of this convention." The signatory governments agree to communicate to the Office "all provisions of internal and international radio legislation and the regulations in force in their territories, and such amendments as may be introduced in these provisions; as well as statistical, technical, and administrative reports relative thereto," and, specifically, "to transmit to the OIR (Oficina Interamericana de Radio) every six months an official list of the frequencies assigned by them to all broadcasting stations and to notify monthly all changes and additions thereto."

Article 7 lists the functions of the Office as follows:

(A) the preparatory work of conferences and the work resulting from their decisions;

(B) providing in accord with the organizing government concerned, the Secretariat of the conferences;

(C) the issuance of such publications as may be established by conferences;

(D) the publication and circulation of technical information other than that resulting from conferences, including the exchange of data relating to the accuracy and stability of frequencies, to interference or other disturbances observed in the territories of the contracting countries, and such other studies as may be carried on, such as the propagation of waves, the general characteristics of antennas, etc.; also the exchange of documents of a legal nature, treaties and general information designed for a better understanding and raising of the standards of radio communications in the American continent;

(E) the submission of an annual report of its work, which shall be communicated to all contracting governments;

(F) the performance of such other duties as may pertain to it or be assigned to it by the conferences.

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union in Berne performs similar functions for the members of the Union. It was originally established as the International Bureau of Telegraph Administrations by the International Telegraph Convention of Paris of May 17, 1865 (*British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 56, p. 294), and received its present name in 1932.



## MEMBERSHIP

The Office is supported by the American governments that have ratified the Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention of 1937.

## ADMINISTRATION

The Office functions under the supervision of the Cuban Government and is governed by the provisions of the Inter-American Radio Conventions and the Internal Regulations for the Inter-American Radio Office annexed thereto. The Director of the Office is appointed by the Cuban Government and he, in turn, appoints the staff of the Office which consists at present of eight persons. The Director submits annually to the Cuban Government a draft budget for the Office which, after approval by that government, is communicated to the other signatory states.

## VOTING

Article 10 of the 1937 convention provides that the internal regulations of the Inter-American Radio Office (Annex 2) may be amended by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the states represented at a conference. Each state has one vote.

## FINANCES

The general expenses of the Office shall not exceed \$25,000 (Article 8 of the convention), and are defrayed by the governments signatories to the convention in accordance with a system of categories. Category I, to which Argentina, Canada, and the United States of America belong, pays 25 units; Category III, to which Brazil and Mexico belong, pays 15 units; Category IV, to which Cuba belongs, pays 10 units; Category V, to which Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela belong, pays 5 units. The remaining countries belong to Category VI and pay 3 units. No country belongs to Category II.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Office.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Office issues no periodical publication.

## WORK DONE BY THE OFFICE

The activities of the Office have been primarily devoted to the interchange of technical information among the American governments signatories to the 1937 convention. The Office also serves as an intermediary for negotiations on matters pertaining to radio which are carried on among these governments.

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## INTER-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY

SEAT: The Society has its seat at the residence of its Secretary. At present the Secretary is Dr. Ralph L. Beals, University of California, Los Angeles, California.

### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The Inter-American Society of Anthropology and Geography, which was established January 1, 1943, is an outgrowth of the Congresses of Americanists which have been held periodically since 1875. Many of the scientists who regularly attended these congresses felt that a permanent organization was needed to give continuation to the work done at the congresses. The first concrete steps toward establishing the Society were taken by Dr. Julian Steward of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., on a tour of South America which he undertook early in 1942, in connection with his work on the *Handbook of South American Indians*, a publication of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Steward discussed the project with numerous South American anthropologists and geographers and found them most enthusiastic. Upon his return to Washington, the Smithsonian Institution invited Dr. Ralph L. Beals of the University of California, Los Angeles, to come to Washington and, as Secretary of the new Society, to undertake the work of setting it up. Funds for the promotion of the project were furnished in part by the Smithsonian Institution and in part by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The Smithsonian Institution appointed a temporary Organizing Committee composed of five United States scientists which adopted the provisional statutes of the Society. Subsequently, the Committee was enlarged by the addition of scientists from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela who were invited to associate themselves with the Committee. The number of representatives from each country on the Committee varies. Members correspond by mail.

The provisional statutes state that the objectives of the Society are—

to formulate and maintain scientific objectives in the rapidly increasing volume of social science investigation in the Americas with particular reference to anthropology and geography; to foster interchange of information, views, and methods among anthropologists, geographers, and students of cultural problems of the Americas; to coordinate anthropology and geography with other sciences; to foster local or regional societies devoted to anthropology and geog-

raphy and to cooperate with existing societies; to serve as a bond of union among American anthropologists and geographers and anthropological and geographical organizations present and prospective; and to publish and encourage the publication of matter pertaining to anthropology and geography and related fields.

The provisional statutes make provision for life, regular, student, affiliated, and institutional membership. Life members are individuals meeting the requirements for regular membership who pay a lump sum of \$100 United States currency. Regular members are persons interested in American anthropology or geography who are elected by the Board of Trustees on presentation of their names by the Secretary or Treasurer of the Society; they pay \$3 United States currency annually in dues. Student members pay \$2 annually and must be students of anthropology, geography, or related subjects who are certified as students by two instructors. Affiliated members are organizations and institutions, professionally concerned with the anthropology and geography of the Americas which, upon submitting a formal request accompanied by one year's dues (\$3), are approved by the Board of Trustees. Institutional members are libraries and other institutions not primarily interested in the objects of the society that have submitted a request for admission, accompanied by one year's dues (\$3), to the Secretary of the Society.

The provisional statutes stipulate that the Society shall have a Council and a Board of Trustees. Nominations for the Council have been submitted to the members, who will vote by mail. When elected, the Council will appoint the officers of the Society, viz., a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Editor. The President will then appoint a committee to draft the definitive statutes of the Society which will be submitted to the members for approval at the first meeting of the Society. This will not take place until after the war is ended.

The Society now has a membership of approximately eight hundred of whom more than a quarter are Latin Americans. The following countries are represented in the Society: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela; in ten of these the leading national organizations of anthropology and geography have affiliated with the Society.

The official languages of the Society are English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. The Society began publication of a quarterly, the *Acta Americana*, in January, 1943. The publication contains articles of inter-American rather than purely local interest, book reviews, news from the several American countries, and brief communications on developments in the field of anthropology and geography.

## INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

C/O BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, GENERAL FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING,  
SUITLAND, MARYLAND

## HISTORY

The first gathering of statistical delegates from the American countries took place at the Eighth American Scientific Congress, Washington, May 10-18, 1940. This Congress included for the first time a Section on Statistics which met May 11-17 and adopted a number of resolutions, the most important of which endorsed the organization of a professional society dedicated to the solution of the statistical problems facing the American republics. The immediate impetus for the formation of this new organization was the termination of the activities of the International Institute of Statistics—founded in 1885—after the occupation by Germany in 1940 of its Permanent Office at The Hague. The establishment of an Inter-American Statistical Institute was first discussed in correspondence among members of the International Institute of Statistics in several American countries. Preliminary steps to organize the new Institute were taken at a meeting in Washington, May 12, 1940, at which were present sixteen members of the International Institute of Statistics from Argentina, Canada, Mexico, and the United States of America, who were attending the sessions of the Eighth American Scientific Congress. Statutes for the Institute were tentatively prepared and approved, and steps were taken to enlarge its membership. The United States Arrangements Committee for the twenty-fifth session of the International Statistical Institute, originally scheduled to be held in conjunction with the Eighth American Scientific Congress, but postponed indefinitely because of the war, was asked to serve as a temporary Organizing Committee of the new Institute.

In August, 1940, the charter membership roster of the Institute was completed with forty-three members from twelve American countries. New constituent members were added at elections conducted by mail late in 1940 and during 1943. The definitive statutes were adopted in 1940 and the officers of the Institute were elected in April, 1941. May 12, 1941, was designated by the statutes as the closing date of the organizing period and as the date of the formal establishment of the Institute. However, certain minimum conditions as to adherence of governments and annual income of the Institute had to be fulfilled before the government of the Institute could pass from the temporary Organizing Committee to its permanent administrative organ, the Bureau or Executive Committee. The stipulated conditions having been met, this transfer took place at a meeting of the members of the Bureau in Charlottesville, Virginia, August 21-23, 1942, at which meeting the date of termination of the interim period was retroactively fixed at June 30, 1942, to coincide with the end of the fiscal year.

Because of the war, no meetings of the members of the Institute have been held. The Institute now has seventy-eight constituent members from nineteen countries, viz., Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Do-

minican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The following fourteen governments have become adhering members of the Institute: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and the United States of America. Two institutions are affiliated members of the Institute: the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, and the Dirección General de Estadística, Uruguay. All of the twenty-one American governments, as well as the International Labor Office, the League of Nations, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and the Pan American Union are *ex-officio* members.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article I of the statutes states that the objectives of the Institute are, in general, "to foster statistical development in the Western Hemisphere." Specifically, the Institute seeks:

- (a) to stimulate improved methodology in the collection, tabulation, analysis, and publication of both official and unofficial statistics;
- (b) to encourage measures designed to improve the comparability of economic and social statistics among the nations of this hemisphere;
- (c) to provide a medium for professional statistical collaboration among statisticians of this hemisphere; and
- (d) to cooperate with national and international organizations, especially with the International Statistical Institute, in advancing the science and administration of statistics.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article II of the statutes provides for both individual and institutional membership. Individual members may be constituent or *ex-officio*; institutional members may be adhering or affiliated. Constituent members, in whom the active control and direction of the Institute's affairs are vested, are limited to 150 persons, of whom no more than fifteen may be elected from any one country. It is stipulated that they "shall be persons distinguished for their professional attainments and for their contributions to statistical science and development in the Western Hemisphere." They are elected by the votes of the constituent members of the Institute, the elections being conducted by mail. *Ex-officio* members "shall be persons occupying certain statistical offices or having certain representative capacities, as prescribed in Sections 3 (c) and 6 of this Article." These sections provide that each institutional member is entitled to designate a representative as an *ex-officio* member, and also that the Secretary General "shall ascertain from the respective governments the highest statistical office in each nation in the Western Hemisphere, and the occupant of the said office shall be considered an *ex-officio* member of the Institute." Furthermore, the Pan American Union is to have the right to designate a representative as an *ex-officio* member and "at the discretion of the Bureau and subject to conditions which it may stipulate, an *ex-officio* member may be designated by any other agency or committee working partially or wholly in the field of statistics, in order

to further the coordination of statistical studies undertaken in this hemisphere." The governments of the American countries are eligible to become adhering members upon payment of the prescribed dues. Upon payment of dues, "any official or unofficial agency, institution, organization or office in the Western Hemisphere which is engaged in statistical work or which has statistical interests may, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Institute," become an affiliated member.

## ADMINISTRATION

### General Assembly

The government of the Institute is vested in the General Assembly of Constituent Members during any regular session and, in the interim between regular sessions of the Institute, in the Bureau. The General Assembly and the *ex-officio* members who are present at the end of the regular session of the Institute elect from the constituent membership a President, a First, a Second, and a Third Vice President, and a Treasurer, all of whom serve without compensation. Questions of procedure in the General Assembly are decided in accordance with the latest edition of *Robert's Rules of Order*.

### Bureau or Executive Committee

The President, the First, Second, and Third Vice Presidents, and the Treasurer constitute the Bureau or Executive Committee of the Institute. The functions of the Bureau are: to select a Secretary General and determine his compensation; to designate the official seat of the Institute and administer its affairs; to supervise its publications; to appoint at each session of the Institute a Committee of Constituent Members, no one of whom shall be a member of the Bureau, to nominate officers of the Institute; and to establish committees, at its own initiative or by direction of the General Assembly, to study technical or administrative questions of statistical significance. The Bureau makes a report to each General Assembly on the activities of the Institute in the interim since the last session. In collaboration with local advisory committees the Bureau prepares the agenda for the Institute sessions.

### Secretariat

The Secretariat of the Institute functions under the supervision of the Bureau and of the Secretary General appointed by the Bureau. It has a regular staff of between fifteen and twenty persons, and a rotating staff of from four to six visiting statisticians.

The chief functions of the Secretariat are those of correspondence and administration; services to committees and technical staff; services to Journal and Yearbook; maintenance of a biographical file of statistical personnel in the American nations; development and maintenance of a bibliographical file of statistical sources; maintenance of a monthly microfilm service "Intercambio Estadístico" (launched in 1944), in collaboration with the General Bureau of National Statistics in each American country.

### Visiting Statisticians

On the initiative of the President of the Institute, a plan for the interchange of statistical technicians has been inaugurated. This plan contemplates that leading officials of Latin American statistical services will be detailed each year to the Institute by their respective governments or other employers, on a rotating basis, to work on problems related to inter-American statistical development. These statistical technicians receive leave of absence with pay from their governments or employers and travel expenses and a subsistence allowance from the Institute, or through arrangements negotiated by it.

Thus far five grants have been made available for work in the following fields: foreign trade classification problems; uniform basic procedures for a continental census in 1950; agricultural production statistics; industrial and mining statistics; methods and materials for statistical training.

### Committees

The committees of the Institute are appointed and discharged by the Bureau. Membership in committees is not restricted to the members of the Institute, although in the absence of other considerations Institute members are preferred. Where a committee consists entirely of non-members, a member of the Bureau is designated as an *ex-officio* member of the committee. The Secretary General is *ex-officio* member of all Institute committees.

Unless otherwise specified by the Bureau, each committee must furnish an annual report to the Bureau. The findings or recommendations of the committees may, in the interim between sessions of the General Assembly, be endorsed by the Bureau.

The Institute has at present five committees, of which two have one subcommittee each. The committees deal with the following subjects: Current Publications, Inter-American Statistical Yearbook, Demographic Statistics (with Subcommittee on Index to International List of Causes of Death), Statistical Education, and Projects (with Subcommittee on Standards for Balance of International Payments Statements).

### MEETINGS

The statutes provide that the Institute shall hold regular sessions at the same time and place as the American Scientific Congress and at such other times and places as the General Assembly of Constituent Members may decide. Special sessions may be called by the Bureau at such times and places as it may decide.

### VOTING

Election of constituent members is by two-thirds vote of all the votes cast, provided that no less than 50 per cent of the entire membership have participated. The voting is conducted by mail through the offices of the Secretary General.

Amendments to the statutes which are proposed at any session of the Institute will not be adopted until the following session, unless the General Assembly by a

three-fourths majority decides upon the immediate consideration of the proposal. In the latter case, the amendment shall be deemed adopted only if "it receives a favorable vote of not less than 50 per cent of the entire membership, and a three-fourths majority of those voting" (Article IX). Proposals for amendment of the statutes which were made at a preceding session of the Institute, however, require for their adoption only a two-thirds majority of those voting.

Endorsements by the Bureau of the findings and recommendations of an Institute committee require approval of the majority of the Bureau.

## FINANCES

Financial support of the Institute is derived from membership dues, contributions, and payments for services. The dues of constituent members are \$5 per annum; those of adhering members (governments) are at an annual rate of 20 cents per 1,000 of population; those of affiliated members are \$100 per annum. *Ex-officio* members pay no dues. The bulk of the financial support is derived from governments.

## LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Institute are English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

## PUBLICATIONS

From February to November, 1942, the Institute published a *News Letter* which has since been discontinued. Since March, 1943, the Institute has issued a quarterly publication, *Estadística: Journal of the Inter-American Institute*, which contains articles, statistical news, personal notes, and information on the affairs of the Institute.

The Institute has also published *Statistical Activities of the American Nations* (Washington, 1940), and a descriptive pamphlet, which also contains the text of the statutes, entitled *The Inter-American Statistical Institute: Its Origin, Organization and Objectives*, second edition (Washington, 1943).

## WORK DONE BY THE INSTITUTE

In addition to the publications listed above, the files on statisticians and statistical sources kept by the Secretariat, and the monthly microfilm service "Intercambio Estadístico" (see under "Secretariat"), the Institute now has the following projects under way: a survey of agricultural production statistics; a survey in connection with minimum standards for a 1950 hemispherical population census; a survey of industrial and mining statistics; a study of statistical training methods and materials; preparation of a "convertibility index" for commodities in international trade among the American nations. Plans are in preparation for the publication in late 1944 or early 1945 of a bibliography of selected statistical sources in the American nations. Also in progress are preliminary plans for an Inter-American Yearbook.



## INTER-AMERICAN TRADE-MARK BUREAU

EDIFICIO METROPOLITAN, HABANA, CUBA

### HISTORY

Legal protection of rights in patents, trade-marks, commercial names, and other forms of industrial property is of comparatively recent origin. Domestic laws in most countries are less than a hundred years old, and international legislation for the protection of industrial property did not begin until the latter part of the nineteenth century. The need for international legislation arose when improved communications resulted in a large increase in world trade, and manufactured goods began to flow in volume across national frontiers. Since rights in industrial property are created by law they can exist only within the territory over which the law extends. Consequently, express agreement by treaty is needed to guarantee protection in a given country of rights in industrial property acquired under the domestic law of a foreign country. Such guaranties were at first contained in bilateral treaties providing for reciprocal recognition of rights in industrial property. Most of these treaties provided that the nationals of each of the contracting states should enjoy national treatment in the other contracting states. This meant that a foreigner granted national treatment by a country under the provisions of a treaty had to comply with all of the requirements of the local law in order to obtain the same protection as the citizen of that country. The great diversity of national laws pertaining to rights in industrial property in different countries made this procedure both cumbersome and expensive.

Beginning with the Congress of Vienna for Patent Reform in 1873, and the South American Congress at Montevideo in 1889, attempts were made both in Europe and in the Americas to unify national laws and to provide for greater international protection of rights in industrial property, through the adoption of multipartite conventions. After a number of preliminary conferences, a Union for the Protection of Industrial Property was established by the treaty of Paris of March 20, 1883 (25 Stat. L. 1372), to which most of the European countries as well as a number of non-European countries adhered. Although some of the American republics were members of this Union, attempts to establish an American regional régime for the protection of industrial property were continued. The First International Conference of American States, Washington, 1889-90, recommended ratification by all the American republics of the conventions on protection signed at Montevideo in 1889. The Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth International Conferences of American States drew up and adopted conventions, and, at the request of the Sixth Conference, there was held in Washington, February 11-20, 1929, a special Pan American Trade-Mark Conference which signed a General Inter-American Convention for Trade Mark and Commercial Protection (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 469). Except for one of the conventions adopted at the Fourth Conference in 1910, none of these conventions was ratified by even a majority of the American states. In part, this has been due to the fact that some of the American states which are mem-

bers of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property are not in favor of establishing an American regional régime, but prefer that all the American states adhere to the international Union created in 1883. Another reason for the failure of the American conventions to receive the approval of a substantial part of the American governments has been the fact that the conventions, which deal with an intricate technical subject requiring specialized knowledge, were drafted by diplomatic representatives lacking the requisite technical knowledge. Even the special Pan American Trade-Mark Conference at Washington was not strictly speaking a conference of experts; many of the American countries were represented by their ministers or first secretaries of legation. The drafting of the conventions of the international Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, on the other hand, has generally been done by technical experts. Finally, many of the American republics do not have the same interest in international protection of industrial property as have the highly industrialized countries of Europe.

At the present time, the following American conventions are in force: The Convention on Inventions, Patents, Designs, and Industrial Models, adopted at the Fourth International Conference of American States in Buenos Aires, August 20, 1910 (*ibid.*, p. 191), is in effect in thirteen countries, viz., Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, the United States of America, and Uruguay. The Convention on Protection of Trade-Marks adopted at the same Conference (*ibid.*, p. 201), was ratified by ten countries, viz., Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, and Uruguay. Of these, only Ecuador and Uruguay failed to ratify any of the succeeding conventions, and consequently this convention is now in force only between these two countries on the one hand and the remaining eight countries that ratified the convention on the other hand. The Convention for the Protection of Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Trade-Marks and Commercial Names adopted at the Fifth International Conference of American States, Santiago, April 28, 1923 (*ibid.*, p. 251), was ratified by six countries, viz., Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Paraguay, and the United States of America. Of these, only Brazil, Dominican Republic, and Paraguay failed to ratify the 1929 convention; hence the 1923 convention remains in force as between these three countries on the one hand and Cuba, Haiti, and the United States on the other hand. The General Inter-American Convention for Trade Mark and Commercial Protection of February 20, 1929 (*ibid.*, p. 469), has been ratified by ten countries, viz., Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and the United States of America; the accompanying Protocol on the Inter-American Registration of Trade Marks (*ibid.*, p. 476) has been ratified by only six countries, viz., Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Peru, and the United States of America. Both the convention (Article 35) and the protocol (Article 17) of 1929 provide that they will come into force for each state upon ratification, and that as soon as they become effective, the trade-mark conventions of 1910 and 1923 shall automatically cease to have effect (Article 36 of the convention and Article 18 of the protocol), but that any rights which have been acquired thereunder shall continue to be valid until their due expiration.

The leading principle in all of the American conventions—as in the conventions of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property—is the granting of national treatment to the nationals of the treaty states, and the adoption of a simplified procedure whereby industrial property rights acquired in any one of the signatory states may be placed under the protection of the laws of all of the other signatory states. The conventions differ in some of the details of this procedure.

The American conventions of 1910 and 1923, like the conventions of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, expressly state that the signatory states form a union. The relevant provision of the 1910 and 1923 conventions reads as follows: "For the purposes indicated in the present Convention a Union of American States is hereby constituted. . . ." The convention of 1929 which, upon becoming effective, abrogates the 1910 and 1923 conventions, and the protocol to the convention of 1929 do not contain any statement to that effect.

Both the conventions of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and the American regional conventions make provision for a joint trade-mark bureau.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, the American conventions of 1910 and 1923 make provision for two joint trade-mark bureaus, one in Habana for the North and Central American states, and one in Rio de Janeiro for the South American states.

The Bureau in Rio de Janeiro has never been established. The Habana Bureau, which was established in 1917 and began functioning in 1919, was continued in existence by the 1929 convention and protocol.

Like the Bureau in Berne, the Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau is an agency for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to municipal laws on protection of industrial property. Its informational functions are similar to those of the Berne Bureau and it also publishes a periodical in which such information is printed. In addition, the Bureau in Habana serves as an agency for the transmission of trade-marks for registration. It performs this service for states having ratified the 1929 protocol, the 1910, or the 1923 conventions. The owner of a trade-mark registered in one of these states may, upon the payment of a fee of \$50, apply to the Bureau for registration in any one of the other contracting states. This fee covers only the costs of handling the registration and the owner must in addition pay all of the costs charged by each of the countries in which he seeks to obtain protection for his mark. The Bureau transmits the application for registration to the respective countries which, under the terms of the protocol of 1929, must notify the Bureau, within seven months after receipt of the application, of the action taken by them in respect of the trade-marks. If a country fails to notify the Bureau

<sup>1</sup> The Union has maintained an International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property since 1883. It is located in Berne and functions under the supervision of the Swiss Government. The principal purpose of the Bureau is the centralization of information concerning the laws relating to industrial property of all countries, and the publication of a periodical containing articles and documents relating to the protection of industrial property. Some of the members of the Union form among themselves a restricted Union which uses the Bureau for the registration of trade-marks. Nationals of the members of this restricted Union may register their trade-marks with the Bureau which will notify member countries of such registration, whereupon the owner of the trade-mark enjoys the same protection in each member country that he would enjoy if he had registered his trade-marks directly in each country. Provision is made in the conventions of this restricted Union for specific cases when countries may refuse protection to trade-marks registered by the Bureau. The cost for registration with the Bureau is 100 Swiss francs and the duration of protection in each member country is twenty years.

within seven months, it is considered to have registered the mark. Provision is made in the convention for permitting states, in specified cases, to refuse registration of a foreign trade-mark. The period of protection granted to a trade-mark, whether it is registered directly or through the intermediary of the Bureau, differs from country to country, since it is fixed by the laws of the state in which registration is made.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Since the 1929 convention expressly provides that upon coming into effect it will abrogate the 1910 and 1923 conventions, the provisions of the latter will not be discussed here.<sup>1</sup>

The 1929 convention itself does not specify the duties of the Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau. These are found in the Protocol on the Inter-American Registration of Trade Marks of the same date, which states that "the maintenance of an international American agency is considered desirable," whose purpose is to "serve as a center of information, and cooperate in the fulfillment and improvement of the provisions of the Convention," and in the regulations annexed to the protocol. The protocol lays down the procedure whereby "natural or juridical persons domiciled in or those who possess a manufacturing or commercial establishment or an agricultural enterprise in any of the States that may have ratified or adhered to the present Protocol, may obtain the protection of their trade-marks through the registration of such marks in the Inter-American Trade Mark Bureau" (Article 1). Upon receipt of an application for registration "the Inter-American Trade Mark Bureau shall issue a certificate and shall transmit by registered mail copies of the same accompanied by a money order for the amount required by the respective Offices of the States in which protection is desired" (Article 3). The state where protection of the trade-mark is sought then issues a certificate of registration and sends it to the Bureau which transmits it to the proprietor of the mark. Article 7 provides that "trade marks shall be published in a bulletin edited by the Inter-American Bureau," and that "publication of a mark in the bulletin of the Inter-American Bureau shall have the same effect as publication in the official journals or bulletins of the Contracting States." Article 9 charges the Bureau with the duty of keeping "a record of renewals which have been effected in compliance with the requirements of the domestic laws of the Contracting States," and Article 12 provides that the Bureau shall record all annulments, cancellations, renunciations, transfers, and all other changes in the ownership or use of the mark, notify the contracting states of these changes, and publish them in its bulletin.

In addition to the above functions, the regulations state that the Bureau "may carry on any investigation on the subject of trade marks which the Government of any of the Contracting States may request, and encourage the investigation of all problems, difficulties or obstacles which may hinder the operation of the General Inter-American Convention for Trade Mark and Commercial Protection, or of this Protocol" (Article 9). Article 10 of the regulations provides that the Bureau "shall cooperate with the Governments of the Contracting States in the preparation

<sup>1</sup> For text of the 1910 and 1923 conventions see *Am. Int. Confs.*, pp. 201, 251.

of material for international conferences on this subject; submit to those States such suggestions as it may consider useful, and such opinions as may be requested as to the modifications which should be introduced in the inter-American pacts or in the laws concerning these subjects and in general facilitate the execution of the purposes of this Protocol." The Bureau is required to make an annual report to the signatory states on the work done in the preceding year. It shall maintain relations "with similar offices and scientific and industrial institutions and organizations for the exchange of publications, information, and data relative to the progress of the law on the subject of the protection of trade marks, defense and protection of commercial names and suppression of unfair competition and false indications of origin" (Article 12).

#### MEMBERSHIP

The Bureau serves all those American states that have ratified the 1929 Protocol on the Inter-American Registration of Trade Marks, the 1910 or the 1923 conventions.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The Bureau functions under the supervision of the Government of Cuba which appoints the Director of the Bureau "from among lawyers of experience in the subject matter and of recognized moral standing" (Article 8, Regulations). The Director appoints and removes the staff of the Bureau, and adopts and promulgates rules, regulations and circulars in regard to the operation of the Bureau. He may attend the sessions of conferences for the revision of the convention and protocol of 1929, taking part in the discussions but without the right to vote. Preparations for such conferences shall be made by the country in which the conference is scheduled to take place, with the assistance of the Pan American Union and the Trade-Mark Bureau.

#### FINANCES

The Bureau is supported in part by the \$50 fee which it receives for each registration of a trade-mark, in part by direct quotas paid by countries on the basis of population.

#### LANGUAGES

The inter-American trade-mark conventions contain no provisions concerning the official languages of the Bureau. However, the Bulletin of the Bureau contains an English and a Spanish section.

#### PUBLICATIONS

The Bureau publishes a quarterly *Bulletin of the Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau* in English and Spanish.

#### WORK DONE BY THE BUREAU

The Bureau carries out the activities described above under "Purpose and Functions."

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## INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION

38 LASALLE ROAD, WEST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

## HISTORY

The foundation of the International Amateur Radio Union was due to the initiative of the American Radio Relay League, the organization of the licensed amateur operators of the United States. There are approximately one and a half times as many licensed amateur transmitting stations and amateur operators in the United States as there are in the rest of the world combined. Amateur radio was, in fact, outlawed by most European governments before the Radiotelegraphic Conference held in London in 1912, and, in some cases, remained so until 1927. The first step towards removing restrictive legislation and encouraging international amateur relations was taken when the Board of Directors of the American Radio Relay League requested its President, Hiram Percy Maxim, who was making a trip to Europe early in 1924, to represent the League in negotiations with European radio amateurs for closer relations among the radio amateurs of the world.

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of creating an international amateur organization was held in Paris, March 12, 1924. Besides Mr. Maxim there were present representatives of eight countries, viz., Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, Spain, and Switzerland. These were primarily scientists and professors since, as a rule, in Europe only such persons were allowed to make private experiments with radio. At this meeting it was decided to call the new organization the International Amateur Radio Union. A temporary organizing committee was chosen, Mr. Maxim presiding, and entrusted with working out the details of the permanent organization. The American Radio Relay League was requested to draft a constitution for transmittal to this committee, and formal organization of the Union was then to take place at a general amateur radio congress.

This Congress was held from April 14 to 18, 1925, in Paris. The Union was inaugurated at the final plenary session with twenty-five nations represented, viz., Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, Uruguay, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Although it had originally been planned to make the Union a federation of national amateur radio societies, the lack of strong national societies made this impractical. The first constitution therefore provided for individual membership in the Union. As the Union grew in membership, national sections began to be formed in most of the principal countries of Europe and South America. A few such sections were formed on the other continents. By 1928 so many national sections had been formed that it was deemed advisable to change the structure of the Union, reverting to the original plan of a federation of national societies. On October 30, 1928, the national sections voted for a corresponding change in the original constitution. The active national sections now became members of the Union as national societies and a number of new national societies were added. At the end of 1929 there were fourteen national member societies, and in November, 1941, this number had grown still further to thirty-nine, representing the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Manchukuo, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Many of these are now inactive because of the war.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

According to Article I of the constitution, revised June 30, 1936, the objects of the Union are listed as:

the promotion and co-ordination of two-way radio communication between the amateurs of the various countries of the world; the effecting of cooperative agreements between the national amateur radio societies of the various countries of the world on matters of common welfare; the advancement of the radio art; the representation of two-way amateur radio communication interests in international communication conferences; the encouragement of international fraternalism; and the promotion of such additional activities as may be allied thereto.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article II of the constitution states:

1. The membership of the Union shall consist of the national amateur radio societies which, on the date of the adoption of these provisions, are recognized as sections of the Union under its previous Constitution, and any additional national amateur radio societies which subsequently may be admitted to membership as provided below.

2. A national amateur radio society is defined as a non-commercial association of radio amateurs, devoted substantially to the interests of two-way amateur communication and experimentation, the influence and recognition of which substantially cover the country or separate colony in which it is located. There shall be but one member of the Union from each country or separate colony.

3. Any such national society desiring to become a member of the Union shall make application by letter to the Headquarters of the Union. The appli-

cation shall be accompanied by a copy of the constitution of the applicant society and any other data which in the opinion of the applicant society would be useful to the Headquarters in establishing the eligibility of the applicant society and its desirability as a member. The Headquarters may conduct such further investigation as may be necessary to determine the eligibility of the applicant. The Headquarters shall thereupon list the application in the next succeeding *Calendar* published, together with sufficient data and comment to enable the members to vote intelligently upon the question of admission.

Member societies may resign membership upon giving ninety days notice to the Headquarters. Members are bound to support to the fullest extent of their ability the interests of amateur radio communication. Failure to do so may result in expulsion from the Union. The same article provides that "upon the written request of three or more members that, for cause therein stated, a member of the Union be expelled, the Headquarters shall consider the matter and, if there appears to be sufficient reason, shall advise the accused society of the charges against it." The accused society may then present its defense in writing to be filed with Headquarters within ninety days. Headquarters publishes both the complaint and the defense in the next issue of its periodical publication, the *Calendar*, and submits the question to the vote of the membership. If "in the opinion of two-thirds of the members of the Union a satisfactory proof of the undesirability of the accused society has been established, and it has not in the meantime tendered its resignation, it shall be dropped from membership."

## ADMINISTRATION

The International Amateur Radio Union has no administrative apparatus of its own. The constitution provides that one of the member societies shall be chosen, by majority vote, to act as the Headquarters of the Union. "The service of a member society as the Headquarters shall be without definite term and shall endure until the member so serving shall resign the appointment or shall be succeeded by another member by action of the membership." The officers of the Union are a President, a Vice President, and a Secretary. "The president, first vice-president and corresponding secretary of the member society chosen as the Headquarters of the Union shall serve in their respective capacities as officers of the Union during their society's term as Headquarters." The President exercises general supervision over the affairs of the Union and directs the work of the Secretary in the handling of correspondence, records, funds, and the publication of the Union, the *Calendar*. (Article III of the constitution.)

The American Radio Relay League is and always has been the Headquarters of the Union.

## MEETINGS

The Union has held only one conference, that of April 14-18, 1925, in Paris, at which it was formally inaugurated. Contact between members is maintained by correspondence and by the official publication, the *Calendar*.



## VOTING

The constitution provides that proposals for international agreement among the member societies shall be sent by mail to the Headquarters. Proposals may also be submitted by the officers of the Union. All such proposals are listed by the Headquarters on the *Calendar* which is sent to the members. Members vote by mail, each society having one vote. "Except in the case of a proposal made regarding an amendment of the Union's constitution, wherein it is provided below that action will be determined by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Union, all Union action will be determined by the concurring vote of an absolute majority of those members whose votes have been received at Headquarters within a period of five months from the date of issuance of the respective *Calendar*." (Article IV of the constitution.) Proposals thus enacted are binding upon all members of the Union.

## FINANCES

There are no entrance charges or dues for membership. Article III of the constitution states that the member society acting as the Headquarters "shall, during such term, finance the normal expenses of operating the Headquarters from its own funds; but it shall be under no obligation to expend its monies on behalf of the Union for other than the normal operating expenses of the Headquarters as contemplated in this Constitution."

## LANGUAGES

The constitution makes no provision for official languages.

## PUBLICATIONS

The official publication of the Union is *The Calendar of the International Amateur Radio Union*, which is sent to member societies by the Headquarters twice a year. All proposals submitted to the vote of the membership are printed in the *Calendar*; votes are then mailed to the Headquarters, which prints these in the next issue of the *Calendar*. Furthermore, members are required to transmit to the Headquarters each year a brief report of their activities during the year and of the current status of amateur radio in their respective countries. These reports are printed in the December *Calendar*. The constitution states that "the *Calendar* shall be, in general, a medium for presenting the business of the Union to the members for action" (Article IV).

## WORK DONE BY THE UNION

The Union has achieved a high degree of international recognition. At the International Telecommunications Convention at Madrid in 1932 the Union was admitted to participation in the meetings of the International Technical Consulting Committee. The first meeting of the Committee in which the Union participated was that of Lisbon, 1934. The Union has been active in promoting and coordinating two-way amateur radio communication between different countries and in ef-

fecting cooperative agreements between national societies on matters of common welfare.

The activities of the Union have been abated because of the war.

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### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

918 F STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

In May, 1893, a meeting of police executives was held in Chicago to discuss the need for cooperation among local police forces. At that time the police agencies of the nation were operating as strictly independent units of the local, state, or federal governments. There was very little cooperation among them in the apprehension of criminals. In order to remedy this situation, the fifty-one chiefs of police who attended the meeting decided to found a voluntary association of police executives—the National Chiefs of Police Union—which would serve as a central clearing-house for all police information.

The organization was originally intended to serve only the United States, but at the first meeting membership was extended to chiefs of police of Canada, and within another year to the chiefs of police of all nations. The organization then became the International Association of Chiefs of Police. It grew from the fifty-one founding members to a present membership of approximately 1600. In the early years of the Association it had a considerable number of foreign members. These gradually diminished until in 1909 the organization had only American and Canadian members. Since then the trend has reversed itself and the Association now has some twenty-six Canadian members and sixteen members representing nine other foreign countries.

During the present war a large number of American police officials have joined the ranks of the Military Government Division of the War Department. The Association expects that its foreign membership will increase considerably in the near future, as a result of the contacts and friendships which will be made by these police executives with the local police officials of territories governed by the Military Government Division. The standards and procedures which the Division will set up in occupied areas will, it is hoped, make possible greater international police cooperation after the war than had heretofore been possible. Moreover, as a result of the good-neighbor policy, many officials of Latin American police departments are now calling upon the police agencies of the United States for information on

operating techniques; some of the Latin American officials have taken special training in this country and will, upon their return, improve standards and procedures in their own countries. Already Argentina, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Peru are represented in the Association and it is expected that membership will soon be extended to the remaining Latin American countries.

Although the present membership in the Association is overwhelmingly American and its internal administration is entirely American (with the exception of the Third Vice President and one member of the Executive Committee, who are Canadians), it is included in the *Handbook* because of the likelihood, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, that it may develop into a definitely international organization in the near future. However, since the Association is not yet, properly speaking, international in character, its internal organization is only briefly discussed here.

The purpose of the Association is stated in Article 1 of the constitution and rules, adopted October 7, 1937, to be "to advance the science and art of police administration and crime prevention, to develop and disseminate improved administrative and technical practices and promote their use in police work, to foster police cooperation and the exchange of information and experience among police administrators throughout the world, to bring about enlistment and training in the police profession of qualified persons, and to encourage adherence of all police officers to high professional standards of conduct." The Association has active, life, associate, honorary, and distinguished service members. The following persons only are eligible for active membership: "commissioners, superintendents, chiefs, and directors having actual supervision of, and receiving salaries from, any legally constituted national, state, provincial, county, or municipal police department, or other police department in any governmental jurisdiction; executive heads and division, district, or bureau commanding officers of such departments, when recommended for such membership by the chief of police or other commanding officer of their department; and chief executive officers of railroad police systems and railroad express company police systems" (Article 2).

The officers of the Association are a President, six Vice Presidents, an Executive Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Sergeant-at-Arms, and an Executive Secretary, all of whom are elected at the annual meeting of the Association. The Association is governed by an Executive Committee consisting of all of these officers, except the last two, together with all past Presidents and twelve additional active members who are regularly engaged in police work and who receive a government salary therefor. Six of the twelve additional members are appointed by the President at each annual meeting for a two-year term. Membership dues for active members are \$10 per annum, and for sustaining members, \$100 or more. Decisions at the meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee are by majority, a majority also constituting a quorum.

Since 1936 the Association has maintained a Safety Division, located at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. The Division, which is supported by the automobile industry, consists of a Director, office personnel, and field staff; it conducts a program of research, field assistance to police agencies, and training of traffic police personnel. Through joint sponsorship with Northwestern University, the

Association has made it possible for picked men from police agencies in Latin America to secure fellowships for training at Evanston. This is of particular importance in view of the fact that the Pan American Highway may be open to the motorists of the Americas at the end of the war. The Safety Division has been very successful in reducing traffic accidents. For example twenty-eight cities which reorganized their traffic control programs with the assistance of the Safety Division showed in 1942 a 46.6 per cent decrease in their traffic death rate as compared with the year preceding their reorganization. A joint publication of the Safety Division and the Northwestern University Traffic Institute—*Accident Investigation Manual*—has also met with much success and is widely used in the United States. Requests for the Manual have also been received from several foreign countries. In the eight years of its existence, the Safety Division has advised and serviced twenty-nine police departments.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police publishes a monthly *Police Chiefs' News Letter* and a *Yearbook* containing the proceedings of each annual membership meeting; these are sent free of charge to all active and associate members in good standing. The annual meetings have been held in the United States with the exception of four, which were held in Canada, viz., Toronto, 1912; Montreal, 1924; Windsor, 1927; and Toronto, 1938. The official language of the Association is English.

Up to the present, the work of the Association has been exclusively with police problems in the United States. One of the most important achievements of the organization was the founding, in 1897, of a national fingerprint identification bureau. The bureau was operated by the Association until 1923. In that year, largely as a result of many years of work on the part of the Association, legislation was enacted authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take over the bureau. Another important accomplishment of the organization is its work on behalf of unification of police reporting methods and the filing of monthly crime reports with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This is now done voluntarily by most police departments. Previously, each police force kept its own records and there existed no central clearing-house for crime statistics.

## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL MUSEUMS

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### HISTORY

The initiative in founding this Association was taken by persons in the United States and Canada who were either actively engaged or who were interested in medical museums and who felt that an organization was needed that would facilitate interchange of information among the medical museums of all countries. Preliminary meetings were held in Washington, May 15, and Baltimore, May 17, 1906, and an organizing committee composed of Americans and Canadians was elected. The

first International Conference of Medical Museums was held in Washington, May 6, 1907, with forty-four persons, representing medical museums or medical institutions in twelve countries, attending. At this Conference, the Association was formally established. It was decided to continue the organizing committee and to entrust it with the drafting of a constitution for the Association. A President, three Vice Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer were elected and it was agreed that the organization should publish an annual bulletin.

A second meeting was held in Washington, October 1-2, 1908, with persons representing five countries in attendance. At this meeting the constitution was approved and new officers were elected. The next international conference did not take place until five years later, in London, August 5-7, 1913.

In the meantime a number of meetings had taken place in the United States in which only Americans and a few Canadians participated. The 1912 meeting adopted a motion that the United States and Canada should form a local American section of the International Association. This section was formed at the London Conference in 1913 and has been active to this day.

The Association began as an organization of individual members, but at the London Conference the constitution was altered to provide for the establishment of local sections with local officers which were to function under the supervision of a central international body with international officers. In accordance with this provision, there were formed at the London Conference eight such local sections of national societies—for Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, respectively—and a combined local section for the United States and Canada. Of these sections, there were functioning in 1939, at the outbreak of the present war, only two, that of Great Britain and that of the United States and Canada. No meetings have been held by the British Section since 1939, or by the United States-Canadian Section since 1942. However, the Bulletin of the Association continues to be published and it is expected that the Association will continue its activities when the war is ended.

The constitution adopted at the London Conference also provided that the Association should meet every three years, at the time and place of the international congresses of medicine, and that the local sections should meet annually or at more frequent intervals as provided in their statutes. However, no international conference of medical museums has been held since 1913. The officers then elected have all died and no new ones have been elected. Although lacking an international administration, the Association continues to have an international membership. In 1939 it had 342 members representing the following countries: Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States of America.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 1 of the constitution adopted at the London Conference of 1913 (text in *Bulletin of the International Association of Medical Museums*, No. 2) gives as the objectives of the Association the following:

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1. The promotion in a general way of the efficiency of the Medical Museum as a compendium of scientific facts, a storehouse of material for, and of the results of, research, and as a medium for teaching
2. Discussion of plans of cataloguing and classification, and methods for the preparation and preservation of specimens.
3. Arrangements for the interchange of specimens and for the specialization of certain museums along particular lines in which they may enjoy the best facilities.
4. The publication of a Medical Museum Bulletin, which shall aim at the furtherance of the above objects.
5. The consideration of the feasibility of establishing an Index Pathologicus in the future.
6. The establishment of central bureaus in various countries for the preservation of the results of original research and for the exchange of material.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article 2 of the constitution provides :

The membership shall be elective, and shall be international in scope, including the representatives of the leading medical museums throughout the world.

All persons actively engaged in, or interested in, the work of medical museums may become active members on election and the payment of \$2 per annum.

Members may be elected at the International meetings or in the interim of the meetings, by the local Section of that country to which they belong.

Only those persons officially accredited to a medical museum as its representative may vote.

Persons distinguished for eminent services to science and especially to the cause of museums and of this Association, may be made honorary members.

## ADMINISTRATION

Article 4 of the constitution provides for the election of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer, and as many Councillors as there are countries represented in the Association, one for each country. These officers constitute the Executive Committee and hold office for three years. No elections have taken place since 1913 and the Association now has no international administration. The Secretary-Treasurer of the American-Canadian Section carries on the necessary work for the International Association.

The American-Canadian Section has no written constitution. Its administrative set-up consists of a President, a Vice President (who by custom is the President-elect), a Secretary-Treasurer, and a Council of ten, of which two are elected each year. The section meets annually.

## MEETINGS

Article 6 of the constitution provides that meetings of the Association shall be held every three years at the same place and time as the meetings of the International Congress of Medicine. No meeting has taken place since 1913. The British and American-Canadian sections met annually until the outbreak of the war.

## VOTING

Article 7 of the constitution states that decisions shall be by two-thirds majority and that the quorum for international conferences shall be nine members. Provision is made for voting by correspondence in the interim between conferences.

## FINANCES

The Association is financed from the income of an endowment of \$10,000, given by the Carnegie Corporation and by Lord Strathcona, and from membership dues. Although the constitution fixes the dues at \$2 for each member, the present dues are only \$1.

## LANGUAGES

The constitution makes no provision concerning official languages.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Association publishes an annual Bulletin

## WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION

The Association has published twenty-three annual bulletins and sponsors the exchange of specimens between museums, and annual scientific meetings of the British and the American-Canadian sections.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION— UNITED STATES, ALASKA, AND CANADA

UNITED STATES SECTION: Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

CANADIAN SECTION: Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario

## HISTORY

The boundary between the United States, Alaska, and Canada is one of the longest international boundaries in the world. From Passamaquoddy Bay to the Pacific Ocean it measures 1,789 miles on land and 2,198 miles along streams and lakes; from the southernmost point of Alaska to the Arctic Ocean, 1,540 miles. The total length of the boundary is 5,527 miles.

The initial description of the boundary between the United States and Canada is contained in the treaty of peace of November 30, 1782, between the United States and Great Britain (8 Stat. L. 54); that between the territory of Alaska and Canada, in the treaty of March 30, 1867, between the United States and Russia (15 Stat. L. 539), whereby the latter ceded Alaska to the United States. The definition of the boundary in these treaties is largely based on degrees of longitude and latitude, and

reference to rivers, lakes, islands, channels, mountain ranges, and highlands. Lack of knowledge of these topographical features led to a number of disputes over the exact location of the boundary. Some of these were settled by direct negotiation and some by arbitration. Minor adjustments were made by the treaties of May 21, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 2477), and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. L. 2102).

During the nineteenth century a number of surveys were made. In time, however, many markers were destroyed or overgrown with vegetation. Along the water boundary the exact location of the boundary was in doubt in many places since the maps showed merely that the line of demarcation followed the middle of the channel, stream, or body of water, without giving turning points.

To remedy this situation the two governments concluded several treaties establishing a boundary commission charged with the duty of ascertaining by scientific methods the exact location of the boundary between the United States and Canada and between Alaska and Canada. The convention of April 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 2948), provided for the survey and demarcation of the 141st meridian boundary between Alaska and Canada. Through concurrent action providing for the appointment of Commissioners in 1902 and 1903 the boundary from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean was retraced and monumented. In 1903 the award of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal established the coastal boundary from Cape Muzon to the 141st meridian and provided for its survey and for selection by the Commissioners of certain boundary peaks. The treaty of April 11, 1908 (35 Stat. L. 2003), provided for more complete definition and demarcation of the boundary from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean with the exception of the section lying between the intersection of the boundary with the St. Lawrence River and the mouth of the Pigeon River. This section was to be surveyed by the International Waterways Commission which had been created for a different purpose in 1902 by concurrent legislation of the United States and Canada (see *infra*, p. 226).

When the survey and marking of the entire boundary had been almost completed, the two governments concluded the treaty of February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. L. 2102), which makes the Commission a permanent body charged with the upkeep of the demarcation line, including that determined by the International Waterways Commission, which Commission was dissolved in 1910.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 4 of the treaty of 1925 states the functions of the Commission to be as follows:

The Contracting Parties, in order to provide for the maintenance of an effective boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, as established or to be established, and for the determination of the location of any point thereof, which may become necessary in the settlement of any question that may arise between the two governments hereby agree that the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of April 11, 1908, are hereby jointly empowered and directed: to inspect the various sections of the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada at such times as they shall deem necessary; to repair all dam-



aged monuments and buoys; to relocate and rebuild monuments which have been destroyed; to keep the boundary vistas open; to move boundary monuments to new sites and establish such additional monuments and buoys as they shall deem desirable; to maintain at all times an effective boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, as defined by the present treaty and treaties heretofore concluded, or hereafter to be concluded; and to determine the location of any point of the boundary line which may become necessary in the settlement of any question that may arise between the two governments.

#### MEMBERSHIP

The Commission is composed of two members, one designated by each of the two governments.

#### ADMINISTRATION

Article 1 of the treaty of 1906 provided that each government "shall appoint one Commissioner with whom may be associated such surveyors, astronomers and other assistants as each Government may elect." Each Commissioner has a separate office and a separate field force, but all field work is done jointly and the maps and reports are signed and certified by both Commissioners.

#### MEETINGS

In addition to annual joint inspections of parts of the boundary by the Commissioners, meetings are held in either Ottawa or Washington once a year for the purpose of signing the annual reports and of arranging for field operations.

#### VOTING

Article 9 of the treaty of 1908 states:

If a dispute or difference should arise about the location or demarcation of any portion of the boundary covered by the provisions of this Treaty and an agreement with respect thereto is not reached by the Commissioners charged herein with locating and marking such portion of the line, they shall make a report in writing jointly to both Governments, or severally each to his own Government, setting out fully the questions in dispute and the differences between them, but such Commissioners shall, nevertheless, proceed to carry on and complete as far as possible the work herein assigned to them with respect to the remaining portions of the line.

In case of such a disagreement between the Commissioners, the two Governments shall endeavor to agree upon an adjustment of the questions in dispute, and if an agreement is reached between the two Governments it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol, and shall be communicated to the said Commissioners, who shall proceed to lay down and mark the boundary in accordance therewith. . . .

#### FINANCES

In accordance with Article 9 of the treaty of 1908 and Article 4 of the treaty of 1925, each government pays the salaries and expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and the expenses jointly incurred are borne equally by the two governments.

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Commission.

## PUBLICATIONS

Article 4 of the treaty of 1925 and Article 4 of the treaty of 1906 provide that the Commission shall submit to the two governments from time to time, and at least once in every calendar year, a joint report. Article 4 of the treaty of 1925 requires that the report shall contain a statement "of the inspections made, the monuments and buoys repaired, relocated, rebuilt, moved, and established, and the mileage and location of vistas opened." Moreover, the Commission is enjoined to submit with its reports tables certified and signed by the Commissioners, "giving the location and geodetic positions of all monuments moved and all additional monuments established within the year, and such other information as may be necessary to keep the boundary maps and records accurately revised."

These annual reports are not published but may be seen at the offices of the Commissioners. Six reports have been published at irregular intervals, the first being dated 1918 (*International Boundary Commission, Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the International Boundary between the United States and Canada along the 141st Meridian from the Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias* (n.p., 1918).

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## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

UNITED STATES SECTION: 627 First National Bank Building, El Paso, Texas

MEXICAN SECTION: Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico

## HISTORY

As defined by the treaties of February 2, 1848 (9 Stat. L. 922) and December 30, 1853 (10 Stat. L. 1031), the boundary between the United States and Mexico runs for almost two thirds of its entire length along the center of the deepest channel of the Rio Grande (1210 miles) and the Colorado River (20 miles). The remaining 675 miles follow four straight lines across New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The surveying and monumenting of the land boundary was completed in 1894. Because of the arid climate and scarce vegetation of the border territories, the upkeep of the boundary monuments requires little attention. The southern land boundary of the United States thus differs from the northern (Canada-United States) boundary, where lush vegetation constantly overgrows the monuments and

where it was therefore necessary to create a permanent joint agency charged with the duty of repairing the boundary markers and clearing the vistas (*supra*, p. 196). However, along the water boundary between the United States and Mexico the two governments are faced with several problems which require joint action. Of these, the most important are: (1) jurisdictional problems caused by a constantly shifting boundary; (2) flood control; and (3) diversion of water for irrigation.

(1) *Jurisdictional problems caused by a constantly shifting boundary*: The alluvial character of the two boundary rivers causes them to change their channels constantly by erosion and avulsion, especially during floods. Erosive changes take place when one bank of the river is gradually eaten away by the force of the silt-bearing current and soil is deposited on the opposite bank, causing the river to form an ox-bow bend. Avulsion occurs when the river suddenly deserts its old bed and forces for itself an entirely new channel. Often an ox-bow bend formed by erosion is later cut off at its narrow base by avulsion and may subsequently be isolated from the river by further accretions. The land lying between the new short channel of the river and the old dry river bed is called a banco. The shifting of parcels of land from one side of the river boundary to the other raises a number of jurisdictional problems.<sup>1</sup>

(2) *Flood control*: The boundary rivers, especially the Rio Grande, are subject to violent floods which occur once or twice a year, causing great damage to property on both sides of the rivers. Flood control measures, such as the building of levees, and the straightening and deepening of river channels require the consent and collaboration of both governments.

(3) *Diversion of water for irrigation*: Agriculture suffers on both sides of the border from lack of water. Hence the equitable distribution of the available supply is a joint problem of the utmost importance to the United States and Mexico. Collaboration is required because, although the upper parts of both the Colorado and the Rio Grande lie within United States territory, irrigation dams erected there lower the water supply in those parts of the rivers where Mexico has riparian rights which must be respected by the United States. Conversely, since most of the water supply of the Rio Grande below the El Paso-Juarez Valley comes from its Mexican tributaries, irrigation dams erected on these rivers by Mexico lower the water content in the Lower Rio Grande where the United States has riparian rights which must be respected by Mexico.

The problems described above did not arise as long as the border territories remained largely uninhabited. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, however, towns, cities, and agricultural communities were established along the boundary, partly owing to the discovery of oil, but primarily because of the development of agriculture through irrigation. With the growth of population it became necessary to know at all times where the exact location of the boundary was located in the constantly changing channels of the Rio Grande and Colorado River, if disturbances and disputes along the border were to be avoided; joint action was also

<sup>1</sup> The problem of a shifting channel presents itself mainly in the alluvial valleys; the canyon and hill sections give little trouble on this score. Along the Rio Grande the following are the principal problem areas: the El Paso-Juarez Valley, the Ojinaga-Presidio Valley, and the Lower Valley (Rio Grande City to the Gulf).

needed to control the perennial floods and to distribute the available water supply for irrigation equitably among the agricultural users on both sides of the boundary.

On March 1, 1889, the United States and Mexico, therefore, concluded a convention (26 Stat. L. 1512) creating a joint agency to deal with these common problems. Article 1 of this convention established the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, to which all differences or questions arising along the water boundary were to be submitted for examination and decision.<sup>1</sup> Five years previously, in an attempt to solve the problems caused by the shifting channels of the Rio Grande and Colorado River, the two governments had concluded a treaty (November 12, 1884; 24 Stat. L. 1011) which applied to these two rivers the rules of international law concerning erosion and avulsion in boundary rivers. The 1889 convention, as stated in its preamble, was concluded to facilitate the carrying out of the principles contained in the treaty of 1884, and, in general, to avoid the difficulties occasioned by reason of the changes which take place in the channels of the Rio Grande and Colorado River.

In the beginning, the work of the Commission consisted primarily in defining the water boundary, the treaty of March 20, 1905 (35 Stat. L. 1863) specifically authorizing the Commission to eliminate bancos. Later its functions and powers were enlarged to include flood control and irrigation, new duties being assigned to the Commission by the treaties of May 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 2953) and February 1, 1933 (48 Stat. L. 1621). After lengthy negotiation a treaty was signed by the United States and Mexico on February 3, 1944, relating to the "Utilization of the Waters of Certain Rivers" (U. S. Senate, Executive A, 78th Congress, 2d Session), which confirmed the existing powers of the Commission and greatly enlarged its functions to include the planning, supervision, and maintenance of vast engineering works to be constructed jointly or separately by the two governments at or along the boundary, for the conservation, distribution, and use of the waters of the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman and of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers. The treaty has not yet been ratified. However, since it constitutes one of the most far-reaching and important international agreements dealing with the joint use by two neighboring countries of their boundary waters, the main provisions of the treaty, in so far as they add to the existing powers and duties of the International Boundary Commission, are briefly discussed in the footnote below.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Commission was made permanent by the convention of November 21, 1900 (31 Stat. L. 1936).

<sup>2</sup> (a) Provisions of a general nature relating to the Commission are contained in Parts I and V of the treaty. The existing functions of the Commission are confirmed, in so far as they are not modified by the 1944 treaty. The name of the Commission is changed to International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and its jurisdiction is extended not only to the limitrophe parts of the Rio Grande and the Colorado River, but also to the land boundary between the two countries and to works located on the common boundary. (Article 2.)

(b) The treaty stipulates that the head of each of the two sections of the Commission must be an engineer. The Commissioner, two principal engineers, one legal adviser, and one secretary, designated by each government as members of its section of the Commission, are to be entitled in the territory of the other country to the privileges and immunities appertaining to diplomatic officers. (Article 2.)

(c) Article 24 of the treaty enumerates the powers and duties which are vested in the Commission, in addition to those specifically provided in Parts II, III, and IV of the treaty. These powers and duties include the making of investigations and preparation of plans for

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article I of the convention of March 1, 1889, states these broadly as follows:

All differences or questions that may arise on that portion of the frontier between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico where the Rio Grande and the Colorado Rivers form the boundary line, whether such

works and the control thereof; the exercise of jurisdiction by the respective sections over all works; the discharge of the specific powers and duties entrusted to the Commission by this and other treaties; the prevention of any violation of the terms of the treaty, the settlement of all differences that may arise between the two governments with respect to the interpretation or application of the treaty; the preparation of reports and the making of recommendations to the two governments; and the construction, operation, and maintenance of all necessary gaging stations.

(d) In cases where the Commission is called upon to make provision for the joint use of international waters, it shall be guided by the following order of preference: (1) domestic and municipal uses; (2) agriculture and stock-raising; (3) electric power, (4) other industrial uses; (5) navigation; (6) fishing and hunting, (7) any other beneficial uses which may be determined by the Commission. The foregoing uses are subject to any sanitary measures or works mutually agreed upon by both governments. (Article 3)

(e) Part II deals with the Rio Grande. Mexico and the United States are allotted specified shares in the water of this river. (Article 4.) Provision is made for the construction and operation of international storage dams—specifically, three major international dams to provide for water storage, flood control, and the retention of silt—and other works on the Rio Grande. The cost of construction, operation, and maintenance of these dams is to be divided between the two countries in proportion to the conservation capacity allotted to each, that of the other works, in proportion to the benefits which each country receives therefrom, as determined by the Commission and approved by both governments. (Article 5.) Articles 6 and 7 charge the Commission with the duty of studying, investigating, and preparing plans for additional flood-control works and for hydroelectric plants at the international storage dams.

(f) Article 8 charges the Commission, subject to the approval of both governments, with the preparation of regulations for the storage, conveyance, and delivery of the waters of the Rio Grande, including the assignment to each country of capacities in the reservoirs.

(g) Article 9 specifies the cases in which the diversion and use by one country of water not belonging to such country may be authorized by the Commission. The same article also stipulates that the Commission shall keep a record of the waters belonging to each country and of all uses, diversions, and losses of those waters, and that for this purpose it shall construct, operate, and maintain all necessary gaging stations and other measuring devices.

(h) Part III of the treaty deals with the Colorado River. Provision is made for the allotment to Mexico of a guaranteed annual quantity of water from that river. (Articles 10 and 15.) In order to facilitate the delivery of Mexico's allocation of water, Article 12 provides for the construction by Mexico at its own expense of a main diversion structure; it shall also construct such other works as in the opinion of the Commission may be necessary to protect lands within the United States against damage from floods and seepage which might result from the construction, operation, and maintenance of this diversion structure. By the same article the United States agrees to build on its own territory and at its own expense a regulating dam (Davis Dam) and other works necessary for the conveyance of water to Mexico.

(i) In case the diversion structure to be built by Mexico is located in the limitrophe section of the river, its location, design, and construction is to be subject to the approval of the Commission. The latter is also charged with constructing, operating, and maintaining all necessary gaging stations and other measuring devices for the purpose of keeping a complete record of the waters delivered to Mexico and of the flows of the Colorado River below Imperial Dam. (Article 12.)

(j) Article 13 provides that the Commission shall study, investigate, and prepare plans for flood control on the Lower Colorado River, in both the United States and Mexico, and the two governments agree to construct, through their respective sections, such works as may be recommended by the Commission and approved by both governments.

(k) Part IV deals with the Tijuana River. The Commission is to study, investigate, and submit to the two governments for their approval: (1) recommendations for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Tijuana River system; (2) plans for storage and flood control to promote and develop domestic, irrigation, and other feasible uses of the waters of this system; (3) estimated cost of the proposed works; (4) recommendations regarding the parts of the works to be operated and maintained by the Commission and the parts to be operated and maintained by each section.

differences or questions grow out of alterations or changes in the bed of the aforesaid Rio Grande and that of the aforesaid Colorado River, or of works that may be constructed in said rivers, or of any other cause affecting the boundary line, shall be submitted for examination and decision to an International Boundary Commission, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the case of said differences or questions.

In addition, the Commission has by treaty provision, agreements effected by exchange of notes, and national legislation been entrusted with a number of specific duties. These are the following:

(1) *The Commission is charged with marking the water boundary in accordance with existing treaty provisions.* Article 4 of the convention of 1889 specifies:

When, owing to natural causes, any change shall take place in the bed of the Rio Grande or in that of the Colorado River, in that portion thereof wherein those rivers form the boundary line between the two countries, which may affect the boundary line, notice of that fact shall be given by the proper local authorities on both sides to their respective commissioners of the International Boundary Commission, on receiving which notice it shall be the duty of the said Commission to repair to the place where the change has taken place or the question has arisen, to make a personal examination of such change, to compare it with the bed of the river as it was before the change took place, as shown by the surveys, and to decide whether it has occurred through avulsion or erosion, for the effects of Articles 1 and 2 of the convention of November 12th, 1884; having done this, it shall make suitable annotations on the surveys of the boundary line.

Articles 1 and 2 of the treaty of 1884, as already stated, apply the rules of international law in regard to the effect of erosion and avulsion in boundary rivers to the Rio Grande and the Colorado River. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848, and the Gadsden Treaty of December 30, 1853, which fix the boundary in the center of the deepest channel of these two rivers, made no provision for changes in the river bed. In order to clarify disputes over land moved from one side of the river to the other by shifts in the river channel, the treaty of 1884 specified that the center of the deepest channel should forever be the dividing line, regardless of alterations in the river bed, provided such alterations are "effected by natural causes through the slow and gradual erosion and deposit of alluvium"; but that changes "wrought by the force of the current, whether by the cutting of a new bed, or when there is more than one channel by the deepening of another channel than that which marked the boundary" should have no effect on the existing boundary line, even though the latter might now pass along a wholly dry river bed.

The Boundary Commission found it practically impossible to put the foregoing rules into practice. In a report submitted by the Commission to the two governments on January 15, 1895, the difficulties of ascertaining the nature of changes in the rivers, whether by erosion or by avulsion, were pointed out. The Commissioners also stressed the expense of surveying and monumenting all bancos and the increase in border difficulties and administrative problems with which local, state, and federal authorities would be faced if bancos lying on the opposite side of the

altered channel of the river remained with the parent country. They proposed that the treaty of 1884 be amended to the effect that any banco having less frontage on the river's current than depth from the river be transferred to the country in which it was located.

After lengthy negotiations the two governments incorporated in the treaty of March 20, 1905, provisions similar to those proposed by the Commission. Articles I and II of this treaty laid down the rule that bancos on the right bank of the river should pass to Mexico and those on the left bank to the United States, with the exception of tracts of land having an area of over two hundred and fifty hectares, or a population of over two hundred persons, which were to remain with the parent country.

Article III of the 1905 convention provides that:

With regard to the bancos which may be formed in future, as well as to those already formed but which are not yet surveyed, the Boundary Commission shall proceed to the places where they have been formed, for the purpose of duly applying Articles I and II of the present convention, and the proper maps shall be prepared in which the changes that have occurred shall be shown. . . .

The convention of 1905 expressly guarantees the citizenship and property of the inhabitants of bancos moved under the terms of the convention from one country to the other. Article IV provides that citizens of such bancos may remain thereon or remove at any time; may keep their property or dispose of it; may retain their citizenship or acquire the nationality of the country to which they will belong in the future; and that "property of all kinds situated on the said bancos shall be inviolably respected, and its present owners, their heirs, and those who may subsequently acquire the territory legally, shall enjoy as complete security with respect thereto as if it belonged to citizens of the country where it is situated."

For purposes of civil litigation involving property rights in land situated on bancos eliminated under the terms of the 1905 convention, the legal nature of the decisions of the Commission dealing with the elimination of bancos is of importance. The convention of 1905 is silent on this point; but the question was discussed in an exchange of letters between the Department of State of the United States and the Mexican Ambassador in Washington in 1930. Referring to Article 8 of the treaty of 1889, which declares that all decisions of the Commission shall be binding on the two governments unless disapproved within one month after the decision has been pronounced, the Department of State took the position that this article applied to decisions on banco elimination and suggested that the date of transfer be accepted as one month after the Commission had pronounced its decision. The Mexican Ambassador replied that his government concurred in the above suggestion (*Proceedings of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, Elimination of Bancos under Convention of March 20, 1905. El Paso-Juarez Valley, Rio Grande Nos. 301-319 Inclusive* [1930, n.p.], p. 16).

This interpretation of the treaty of 1889 by the foreign relations departments of the United States and Mexico appears to regard a decision of the Commission eliminating a banco as effecting actual transfer of sovereignty over that banco from the state on whose side of the river the banco had originally been located to the state

to which it had subsequently been cut off. In a number of cases which have come before the state and federal courts in the United States this interpretation of the treaty has not been entirely accepted. Since these cases were not political in character but were confined to contests of private rights between citizens of the United States, the courts took the position that the interpretation of the treaty by the executive branch of the government was not binding on them. The legal nature of the decisions of the Commission eliminating bancos was fully discussed in four cases, of which one was decided in the Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit (*Willis v. First Real Estate & Investment Co. et al.*, 68 F. (2d) 671), and three were decided in the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas (*San Lorenzo Title & Improvement Co. v. City Mortgage Co.*, 48 S.W. (2d) 310; *San Lorenzo Title & Improvement Co. v. Clardy*, 48 S.W. (2d) 315; *San Lorenzo Title & Improvement Co. v. Caples et al.*, 48 S.W. (2d) 329).<sup>1</sup> All four cases concerned conflicts of title to land situated in the San Lorenzo banco which, originally located on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, had for a short time been moved by action of the river to the Mexican side, but which had again been cut off to the Texas side in 1898; the banco was eliminated by the Commission in 1930. The conflicting titles were of United States and Mexican origin, although the parties were both American citizens. The United States titles had their origin in Texas grants made prior to the time when the banco was moved over to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The Mexican titles had their origin in a Mexican court decree of 1927 declaring the land in question vacant and selling it to a Mexican citizen who, in turn, resold it to an American company. The Mexican court decree was passed at a time when the banco had been on the American side of the river for twenty-nine years; although it was not until three years later that the banco was eliminated to the United States by the Commission.

In all four cases the courts decided in favor of the claimants under United States title, holding that under the terms of the 1905 convention Mexico had no authority to exercise full sovereignty over the San Lorenzo banco. The courts made a distinction between the right of political dominion and sovereignty (which they held had passed from the parent country of the San Lorenzo banco to the country which now surrounded it as of the date of signature of the convention of 1905) and actual dominion (which remained with the parent country until one month after the Commission's decision to eliminate the banco). The courts held that a country exercising only temporary actual dominion over a banco had no right to grant titles or to alter existing titles, but that its authority was limited to keeping order and settling disputes among the inhabitants of such banco. In *San Lorenzo Title & Improvement Co. v. Caples et al.* (48 S.W. (2d), 329 at 337), the court held that this interpretation of the treaty recognized the opinion of the State Department concerning the date on which every vestige of authority ceased in a banco eliminated by the Commission, thus harmonizing its own view with the position taken by the foreign relations departments of the United States and Mexico.

<sup>1</sup> For a detailed discussion of the position taken by the courts, see Charles A. Timm, *The International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico* (University of Texas, Austin, Texas, 1941), pp. 96-131.



Unless the two governments overrule the courts by concluding a new treaty giving the Commission broader powers, the latter will probably continue to be regarded by the courts in the United States as a fact-finding body charged merely with marking the boundary in accordance with the provisions of the 1905 convention.<sup>1</sup>

(2) *The Commission is charged with preventing construction of works that might interfere with navigation on the Rio Grande and Colorado River.* Article 7 of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo guarantees free passage to the vessels of both nations on that part of the Rio Grande where it forms the boundary. Article 3 of the treaty of 1884 prohibits any works that might artificially change the navigable course of the Rio Grande and the Colorado River (such as the building of jetties, piers, or obstructions which might deflect the current), the shortening of the river, the deepening of another than the main channel by dredging, etc. Article 5 of the treaty of 1889 places such matters under the supervision of the Commission:

Whenever the local authorities on any point of the frontier between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, in that portion in which the Rio Grande and the Colorado River form the boundary between the two countries, shall think that works are being constructed, in either of those rivers, such as are prohibited by Article III of the convention of November 12, 1884, or by Article VII of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848, they shall so notify their respective Commissioners, in order that the latter may at once submit the matter to the International Boundary Commission, and that said Commission may proceed, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing article, to examine the case, and that it may decide whether the work is among the number of those which are permitted, or of those which are prohibited by the stipulations of those treaties.

The Commission may provisionally suspend the construction of the works in question pending the investigation of the matter, and if it shall fail to agree on this point, the works shall be suspended, at the instance of one of the two Governments

Although the Rio Grande and the Colorado River are not actually navigable, the fiction of navigability has been retained by the two governments and much of the power and activity of the Commission is based thereon. In so far as they effect artificial alterations in the main channel of the two boundary rivers, flood control and irrigation works come under the supervision of the Commission under the broad powers of Article 5 of the treaty of 1889. For example, enforcement of the provisions of the treaty of May 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 2953), which deals with the construction of a dam in the United States, near Engle, New Mexico, and with the apportionment to Mexico of part of the Rio Grande water supply above the boundary line, falls to the Commission under the provisions of Article 5, even though the Commission is not mentioned in the text of the treaty of 1906. Similarly, the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project which consists of the building of river levees, inland floodways and incidental structures, designed to provide flood protection for approximately one million acres, and which is being carried out under a joint agreement between the United States and Mexico, with each country perform-

<sup>1</sup> The treaty of February 3, 1944 (*supra*, p. 201) contains no provisions dealing with banco elimination.

ing the work within its own territory, will upon completion be operated and maintained by the Commission.<sup>1</sup>

(3) *The Commission is charged with supervision of the joint rectification program on the Rio Grande and in the El Paso-Juarez Valley:* A progressive rise in elevation of the bed of the Rio Grande in the vicinity of El Paso and Ciudad Juarez has caused frequent overflow of the river banks on both sides during floods. It was recognized that the problem was international and that a complete solution depended upon joint action by the two governments. The question was therefore referred to the Commission, which made detailed engineering investigations and in 1930 submitted a minute (based upon a joint report submitted to the Commissioners by the consulting engineers) to the two governments recommending the excavation of a straightened channel from El Paso to Fort Quitman and the building of substantial levees on both sides of the rectified river bed. The plan proposed that, inasmuch as the river formed the natural boundary, the two countries agree to exchange equal areas in order that the straightening could be carried out. This proposal—novel and interesting in that it is the first instance of its kind where two sovereign nations have agreed to exchange territory and to alter peaceably their mutual boundary—was subsequently approved by both governments and incorporated in the treaty of February 1, 1933. The treaty places the direction and inspection of the works in the hands of the Commission. Furthermore, Article XI of the treaty states:

The International Boundary Commission is charged hereafter with the maintenance and preservation of the rectified channel. To this end the Commission shall submit, for the approval of both Governments, the regulations that should be issued to make effective said maintenance.

The project has been constructed and is now being maintained by the Commission under joint regulations approved by both governments.

(4) *The Commission is charged with investigating, studying, and reporting on the equitable use of the waters of the Rio Grande, Colorado, and Tijuana:* These functions were originally exercised by an International Water Commission, United States and Mexico, established in 1927 and abolished in 1932 after having submitted a report to the two governments. Since 1932 the Boundary Commission has been charged, by exchange of notes between the two governments and by national legislation, with studying and reporting on the equitable use of the waters of these three rivers for the purpose of obtaining information that could be used as a basis for a treaty between the two governments.<sup>2</sup> To this end, the Commission operates sixty-five stream-gaging stations which measure the run-off from the drainage area of the Rio Grande within the United States and Mexico between Fort Quitman and the Gulf of Mexico.

<sup>1</sup> However, the treaty of February 3, 1944, which has not yet been ratified, vests in the Commission specific powers and duties in regard to flood control and irrigation works. See footnote, *supra*, p. 201, sections *c, e, f, g, h, j, and k*.

<sup>2</sup> The treaty of February 3, 1944, which has not yet been ratified, expressly charges the Commission with making investigations and reports regarding the most feasible projects for the conservation and use of the Tijuana River system. See footnote, *supra*, p. 202, section *k*.

(5) *The Commission is charged with special duties on the land boundary:* By treaty the duties of the Commission are limited to problems arising along the water boundary.<sup>1</sup> However, from time to time the two governments have by special order entrusted certain tasks along the land boundary to the Commission. Surveys to redetermine the boundary and relocate monuments were carried out by the Commission in 1906, 1907, 1909, and 1933, and the upkeep of the land boundary monuments is now considered a recognized charge of the Commission. In so far as the American section is concerned, this duty is specifically stated in the Act of 1935 (49 Stat. L. 660).

In 1931, the two governments instructed the Commission to make a study and submit a report on a project for defensive works for flood control at Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora, where the drainage of rain water down a wash constituted a menace. The works were completed in 1936, in accordance with the plan submitted by the Commission. Again, in 1934 the Commission was asked to submit a plan for the construction of an international sanitation system along the Lower Tijuana River Valley that would improve the serious sanitary situation existing along the boundary in both countries. By an exchange of notes, the plan was approved. The works have been constructed and are maintained by the respective local agencies of the United States and Mexico, but the Commission exercises general supervision over maintenance.

At the request of the two governments, the Commission, in 1941, submitted a report recommending the construction of a sanitation project at Douglas, Arizona, and Agua Prieta, Sonora. This project was to prevent the discharge of improperly treated sewage from Douglas across the boundary line, which had, in the past, given rise to complaints by the Public Health Bureau of Mexico. The Commission recommended the construction in the United States of a disposal plant at Douglas, and in Mexico of an outfall extension line to discharge at a point sufficiently removed from the populated area. The necessary funds for the United States portion of the project have been appropriated, but actual construction will not be initiated until after the war when materials, supplies and labor are available.

It is evident from the foregoing summary that the International Boundary Commission is no longer a purely technical agency to determine the location of the boundary line. It has developed into a body to which both governments refer a large variety of problems arising along the common frontier which require action by a joint agency of the United States and Mexico. While it is still occupied with determining the exact location of the boundary, the Commission is now principally engaged in the investigation of engineering problems, drafting of plans for joint works of an engineering character, and supervision of the construction and maintenance of such works. This change in the character of the Commission's work is also reflected in its personnel, the Commissioners now being selected chiefly on the basis of their competence to deal with technical and engineering problems.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> However, the treaty of February 3, 1944, which has not yet been ratified, expressly extends the jurisdiction of the Commission to the land boundary. See footnote, *supra*, p. 201, section *a*.

<sup>2</sup> In the treaty of February 3, 1944, which has not yet been ratified, it is stipulated that the Commissioners must be engineers. See footnote, *supra*, p. 201, section *b*.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Commission is composed of two members, one designated by each government.

## ADMINISTRATION

### The Commission

Article 7 of the treaty of 1889 provides:

The International Boundary Commission shall have power to call for papers and information, and it shall be the duty of the authorities of each of the two countries to send it any papers that it may call for, relating to any boundary question in which it may have jurisdiction in pursuance of this convention.

The said Commission shall have power to summon any witnesses whose testimony it may think proper to take, and it shall be the duty of all persons thus summoned to appear before the same and to give their testimony, which shall be taken in accordance with such by-laws and regulations as may be adopted by the Commission and approved by both Governments. In case of refusal of a witness to appear, he shall be compelled to do so, and to this end the Commission may make use of the same means that are used by the courts of the respective countries to compel the attendance of witnesses, in conformity with their respective laws.

The rules and regulations of the Commission, approved February 12, 1884, state further:

The testimony of witnesses shall be taken according to the laws of their respective countries. (Article 7.)

The evidence furnished by the witnesses shall be included in the journal of the day on which they are examined, briefly or in detail, if either of the commissioners so desire. . . . (Article 9.)

### Staff

Article 2 of the treaty of 1889 provides that, in addition to one commissioner from each country, the International Boundary Commission shall be composed "of a Consulting Engineer, appointed . . . by each Government, and of such Secretaries and Interpreters as either Government may see fit to add to its Commission."<sup>1</sup> In regard to the status of these persons, Article 1 of the rules and regulations states:

Neither the engineers nor the secretaries shall have the right to vote on any question at issue, but the engineers, when requested by their respective commissioners, shall furnish any information or report, either verbally or in writing regarding any question at issue, which reports shall be recorded in the journal, either briefly or in detail. . . .

## MEETINGS

According to Article 3 of the treaty of 1889, the Commission—

shall sit on the frontier of the two contracting countries, and shall establish itself at such places as it may determine upon; it shall, however, repair to places

<sup>1</sup> Concerning the diplomatic privileges and immunities of the Commissioners and specified members of the staff, as provided in the treaty of February 3, 1944, which has not yet been ratified, see *supra*, p. 201, section b.

at which any of the difficulties or questions mentioned in this convention may arise, as soon as it shall have been duly notified thereof.

The Commission has adopted no specific rule relating to the time when meetings shall be held. They are held whenever questions coming under the jurisdiction of this body arise for consideration or determination, and they may be called by either Commissioner.

## VOTING

Article 8 of the treaty of 1889 provides :

If both Commissioners shall agree to a decision, their judgment shall be considered binding upon both Governments, unless one of them shall disapprove it within one month reckoned from the day on which it shall have been pronounced. In the latter case, both Governments shall take cognizance of the matter, and shall decide it amicably. . . .

The same shall be the case when the Commissioners shall fail to agree concerning the point which occasions the question, the complaint or the change, in which case each Commissioner shall prepare a report, in writing, which he shall lay before his Government.

and Article 4 of the rules and regulations states :

The final decision in each case shall be made in duplicate and in both languages, duly signed by both commissioners and attested by the secretaries, one copy to be forwarded to each Government within three days after signing.

Article 3 of the treaty of 1889 further stipulates that the International Boundary Commission "shall not transact any business unless both Commissioners are present."

## FINANCES

Article 2 of the treaty of 1889 states that "each Government separately shall fix the salaries and emoluments of the members of its Commission." The costs of surveys are defrayed by each section of the Commission for work performed in their respective territories, or for work assigned to them by formal action of the Commission. The proration of construction costs is usually based upon the percentage of benefits derived from such construction. For instance, in prorating the costs of constructing the Rio Grande Rectification Project, the United States was assigned 88 per cent of the cost and Mexico 12 per cent. There has been no formal exchange of notes providing for a general proration of costs, and each project is considered individually in relation to benefits, value, location, and other factors.

## LANGUAGES

English and Spanish are the official languages of the Commission.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Joint Commission shall keep a journal of all its proceedings in duplicate (one copy for each commission), each copy in both English and Spanish, and the proceedings of each meeting or session shall be duly signed by both commissioners and attested by the secretaries, each secretary keeping one of the two journals. (Rules and Regulations, Article 2.)

The record shall embrace everything material that occurs at each meeting. (*Ibid.*, Article 3.)

The unpublished Joint Journals and Minutes are filed in the offices of the American and Mexican sections of the Commission. From time to time it publishes *Proceedings of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico*, dealing with specific subjects, such as elimination of bancos, placing of boundary monuments, equitable distribution of waters, diversion of the waters of the Rio Grande, etc.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

Reference to the work done by the Commission has been made in the section on "Purpose and Functions" of this report. The Commission has settled most of the banco problems: as of August 9, 1944, it had surveyed and eliminated from dispute some 197 bancos or cut-offs, of which 125 were transferred from Mexico to the United States and 72 from the United States to Mexico. In the exchange of equal areas under the rectification program in the El Paso-Juarez Valley, 86 parcels of land were ceded by Mexico to the United States and 89 parcels were ceded by the United States to Mexico, the area ceded by each country to the other totaling exactly 5,121.08 acres. In this difficult work the Commission has had only one conspicuous failure, the case of the El Chamizal tract. Controversy over the possession of this tract of land dates back forty-nine years and has not yet been settled despite two major efforts to reach an agreement. The Commission has surveyed and relocated the monuments on the land boundary and keeps them in repair. In 1933-34 the Commission reset and repaired all the land-boundary monuments between El Paso and the Pacific Ocean. The Commission has also been successful in obtaining government approval for a number of its proposals for flood control and irrigation works and has successfully supervised their construction and maintenance. Upon ratification by the two governments of the treaty of February 3, 1944, the work of the Commission will be devoted chiefly to the planning and supervision of flood control and irrigation works.

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For a fuller bibliography concerning the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, see C. A. Timm, *The International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, op. cit.*, Appendix X, pp. 269-80.

## INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The International Cotton Advisory Committee was created by a resolution of the International Cotton Meeting which was held in Washington, September 5-9, 1939, for the purpose of discussing the international cotton situation. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the British colonies exporting cotton, the French colonies exporting cotton, Brazil, Egypt, India, Mexico, Peru, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

The preamble of the resolution states that the delegates "have considered the world cotton situation and . . . agree that the regulation of the world cotton supplies in relation to demand would help materially in improving the existing unbalanced condition." Although under normal circumstances, the delegates would have recommended steps to achieve international agreement for this purpose, they realized that under existing international conditions such a course was impracticable. As an interim measure, the delegates therefore agreed to recommend to their respective governments:

That an advisory committee be set up in Washington representing the countries participating in the present conference, and including in addition representatives of other important cotton growing and exporting nations; such committee to undertake the following functions:

(a) To observe and keep in close touch with developments in the world cotton situation.

(b) To suggest, as and when advisable, to the Governments represented any measures the committee considers suitable and practicable for the achievement of ultimate international collaboration. (Taken from mimeographed text of resolution supplied by the Committee.)

The Committee is composed of delegates from the countries which attended the International Cotton Meeting and Turkey (which joined later). Most of its members are members of the diplomatic staff in Washington of their respective countries. Three meetings have been held by the Committee, primarily for the purpose of reviewing the international cotton situation and bringing together the views of the members in regard thereto. The proceedings of the meetings have been made available to the countries represented on the Committee. Since the entry of the United States into the war and the development of the war on a global basis the meetings have been discontinued. It is expected that the Committee will resume its activities at the end of hostilities.

## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

HOTEL BILTMORE, NEW YORK CITY

### HISTORY

In 1919 a national federation of business and professional women was established in the United States. This organization sent groups of business and professional women to Europe on several occasions to meet women doing similar work there. As a result of these contacts a conference was convened in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1930, at which the International Federation of Business and Professional Women was founded. At that time it consisted of national women's organizations in five countries. In January, 1937, membership had grown to include organizations representing twenty-four countries. At the present time, due to war conditions, it is impossible to give accurate estimates of membership. The headquarters of the Federation is still in contact with active organizations in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Great Britain, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America.

The Federation has held international conferences in Geneva, 1930; Vienna, 1931; Paris, 1936; and Budapest, 1938. Meetings of the Board of Directors have been held in Paris, 1932; Chautauqua, New York, 1933; Geneva, 1934; Brussels, 1935; Stockholm, 1937; and Trondheim, 1939.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article II of the constitution lists the following as objects of the Federation:

To promote friendly relations and understanding among the business and professional women of all countries.

To promote the interests of business and professional women and to secure combined action by them.

To work for high business and professional standards of service.

### MEMBERSHIP

Article IV of the constitution adopted August 5, 1938, provides for four types of membership: active, cooperating, associate, and contributing. Active membership is limited to one national federation in each country. To be eligible for membership, a national federation must be "composed of affiliated clubs or organizations at least 75% of whose membership is comprised of business or professional women or both." International organizations "at least 75% of whose membership is comprised of business or professional women or both" may become cooperating members if they desire to participate in the program of work of the Federation. Such organizations "may attend all general meetings, may speak, except on matters of internal policy and administration, and may record one vote." The following may become associate members: (a) "a single organization, at least 75% of whose membership is comprised of business or professional women, or both, existing in coun-



tries where no national federation has yet been organized," it being provided that such organizations "may attend all general meetings of the Federation, with the right to speak and to record one vote"; (b) "a single organization within a national federation at least 75% of whose membership is comprised of business or professional women, or both," with the right to attend general meetings but without the right to speak or vote; (c) "Any woman who is in agreement with the objects of this Federation"; such member is permitted "to attend all general meetings and speak, except on matters of internal policy and administration, but has no right to vote." Finally, "any person who is in agreement with the objects of this Federation and makes a financial contribution to the Federation, may become a Contributor, and may attend all general meetings and speak, except on matters of internal policy and administration, but has no right to vote."

## ADMINISTRATION

### Congress

Each national federation is entitled to twelve voting delegates at the triennial congresses of the Federation. The Congress elects the officers of the Federation, votes on proposed amendments of the constitution and by-laws, and receives the reports of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer, and the Standing Committees.

### Board of Directors

Article VII of the constitution states that the Board of Directors "shall consist of the officers of the Federation, Chairmen of Standing Committees and one representative from each National Federation, such representative to be designated by the National Federation." Article IV of the by-laws specifies the functions of the Board: It "shall transact the business of the Federation in the interim between Congresses and shall report at each Congress the business transacted since the previous Congress." Furthermore it "shall create and control such standing and special committees as may be deemed advisable" and "shall make recommendations to the Congress regarding proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws." The Board also fills any vacancies in office.

### Committee of the Board

In accordance with Article IV of the by-laws, the Board "may delegate its powers between meetings to a committee of not less than three (3) of its officers, of which the President must be one. Such a Committee must report quarterly to the Board of Directors on any action taken."

### Officers

Article VI of the constitution stipulates that the officers of the Federation shall be: a President, eight Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected at each Congress. Article V of the by-laws states that the duties of these officers "shall be such as are generally prescribed by parliamentary usage." Specifically, the President "shall be the chief executive officer of the Federation and the Board of Directors" and shall preside at meetings of the Congress and the Board. The

President has the power to appoint chairmen of all committees "subject to the ratification of the Board of Directors" and "shall be a member ex officio of all committees." The Vice Presidents perform such duties as are designated by the Board of Directors. The Secretary keeps a permanent record of all proceedings of the Congress and of the Board of Directors and performs any further duties that the Board may assign to her. The Treasurer is the custodian of all moneys of the Federation and keeps an account thereof. She reports at each annual meeting of the Board of Directors and at each Congress.

### **Standing Committees**

Article VI of the by-laws provides that there shall be standing committees as follows: Finance, Fine Arts, Hospitality and Courtesies, Legislation, Membership, Publicity, Study and Research, "and such others as the Board of Directors may deem desirable to meet the needs of the Federation." Each chairman of a standing committee "shall submit an outline of proposed activities to the President for her approval within one month after her appointment and shall submit annually a written report to the Board of Directors or Congress."

### **MEETINGS**

The constitution stipulates that the congresses shall be held at least triennially at a time and place to be fixed by the Board of Directors. The latter meets annually at a time and place to be fixed by itself. The Committee of the Board meets at no specified time but whenever there is business to transact. "Special general meetings [congresses] and special meetings of the Board may be held at the call of the President and must be called by her at the written request of one-third of the Board of Directors" (Article IX of the constitution).

### **VOTING**

Article VII of the by-laws fixes as a quorum for the Congress "voting representation from one-third of the Active Member countries," and as a quorum for the Board of Directors, one fourth of its members. All decisions are by majority except those relating to amendments of the constitution and by-laws, which require a two-thirds vote at any Congress of the Federation, a quorum being present.

### **FINANCES**

Annual dues for active members are \$25 United States currency, or the equivalent in monetary value. If the total number of members in any Federation is less than three hundred, the annual dues are \$15. Annual dues for associate members are \$5, and for cooperating members, \$25.

### **LANGUAGES**

English, French, and German are used at the congresses.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

A monthly periodical, *Widening Horizons*, was published in printed form in the pre-war period, but is now being issued in mimeographed form.

## WORK DONE BY THE FEDERATION

Until the outbreak of the present war, the national organizations belonging to the Federation were working intensively to increase the number of women in public office and in executive positions in business. The Federation has been a corresponding member of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions for the League of Nations since 1937. This committee deals with child welfare, family desertion, prostitution, and related subjects. The Federation also collaborated with the League of Nations in the survey of the status of women undertaken by the League. Member organizations of the Federation have given help to women refugees, and those national organizations which are at present active are now engaged in studying post-war problems. The Federation has been successful in individual countries and internationally in having political and economic restrictions against women removed.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

### HISTORY

Until recent times deep-sea fisheries—such as the halibut fisheries along the west coast of North America—were thought to be inexhaustible. The need for conservation measures was not felt until the beginning of this century when improved fishing techniques and greatly expanded markets led to overfishing and serious depletion of marine resources. The protection of fisheries on the high seas is, however, a complicated international problem. Fishermen operating beyond the three-mile zone are subject only to the laws of their country. If one country alone should enact conservation legislation prohibiting its fishermen from fishing during certain prescribed periods, or requiring them to use only certain specified fishing gear in order to limit the take of fish, the result would be the wholesale transfer of its fishing fleet to the flag of some country which had passed no restrictive fishing laws. Conservation of deep-sea fisheries to be effective must be based on co-operative action on the part of the governments interested in their preservation.

In the case of the Pacific halibut, which inhabits the waters above the continental shelf from Northern California to the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea (an area extending in some cases as much as one hundred miles from the coastline, but on the average about twenty miles wide), the problem is comparatively simple since the fisheries are exclusively in the hands of American and Canadian fishermen. Because only two countries are involved and because these two countries have a long tradition of friendly relations and have customarily settled disputed questions by pacific means, their experiment in joint control over the halibut fisheries has been successful.

Halibut fishing off the Pacific coast began in 1888 after the Eastern markets had been opened to Pacific Coast fishermen through construction of transcontinental railroads. Early records show that a total yearly yield of some 60 million pounds was caught in an area extending only five hundred miles north of the landing ports of Seattle and Vancouver. Intensified fishing soon led to greatly decreased yields. In 1930 a total annual yield of only 22 million pounds was caught in the same area that once produced 60 million pounds. This smaller yield was obtained by a vastly more efficient fishing fleet operating much longer periods of time. Measured by unit of effort, the returns had fallen from 250 pounds per unit in 1906 to 35 pounds in 1930.

The first official discussions for joint conservation measures took place at the American-Canadian Fisheries Conference of 1918. The Secretary of Commerce, the Assistant Secretary, and the Commissioner of Fisheries, representing the United States, and the Chief Justice of New Brunswick, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Naval Service, and the Superintendent of Fisheries, representing Canada, met January 16, 1918, and submitted their final report to the two governments September 6, 1918. One of the eight main subjects on the agenda of the Conference was the conservation of the Pacific halibut. The Conference drafted a halibut treaty which, however, failed of ratification. A revised treaty was signed March 2, 1923, and ratified in October, 1924 (Convention between the United States and Great Britain for the Preservation of the Halibut Fisheries of the Northern Pacific Ocean including Bering Sea, 43 Stat. L. 1841).

The treaty of 1923 established a closed season (November 16–February 15) during which all halibut fishing was prohibited. Since no effective conservation measures could be undertaken until the biological facts concerning the halibut were known, the treaty provided for a Joint Fishery Commission, consisting of four commissioners, two from each country, which was to make a thorough investigation into the life history of the halibut and embody its findings in a report to the two governments.

The Commission established beyond possibility of doubt that overfishing was responsible for the depletion of the halibut fishery. It demonstrated that it was both uneconomical and dangerous for the future productivity of the fishery to allow the taking of immature fish. The Commission also found that there were several different stocks of halibut and that not all of them were equally depleted. For example, the area from Willapa Harbor, Washington, to Cape Spencer, Alaska (which the Commission called area number 2), was far more depleted than the more distant area from Cape Spencer to the Aleutian Islands (called area 3 by the Commission). The Commission proposed, therefore, that conservation measures should differ in the several areas.

The report of the Commission, submitted in 1928, led to the conclusion of the second halibut treaty which was signed May 9, 1930, and came into force in 1931 (Preservation of Halibut Fishery of Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea Convention, 47 Stat. L. 1872). The principal difference between the two conventions is that the Commission which was originally merely an investigatory agency was now given power to regulate the halibut fishery, acting with the consent of the

President of the United States and the Governor General of Canada. Specifically, the Commission was authorized to suspend or modify the closed season specified in the treaty, to prescribe the limits of the catch in the areas into which the Commission divided the fishing grounds, to establish closed zones, and to regulate fishing gear. It was also authorized to make regulations for the collection of statistics upon which to base its conservation measures.

A third halibut treaty was signed January 29, 1937, and ratified July, 1937. This convention introduces only very minor changes in the provisions of the 1930 agreement. It remains in force for five years and thereafter for periods of two years until abrogated by either of the contracting parties. It is still in force (Convention between the United States of America and Canada revising the Convention of May 9, 1930, 50 Stat. L. 1351).

#### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Under the convention of 1923, the functions of the Commission were purely investigatory:

The Commission shall make a thorough investigation into the life history of the Pacific halibut and such investigation shall be undertaken as soon as practicable. The Commission shall report the results of its investigation to the two Governments and shall make recommendations as to the regulation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific Ocean, including the Bering Sea, which may seem to be desirable for its preservation and development. (Article III.)

These investigatory functions of the Commission were continued in the 1930 convention and, in addition, the Commission was given added powers to regulate the fishery, viz.:

The International Fisheries Commission provided for by Article III is hereby empowered, subject to the approval of the President of the United States of America and of the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, to suspend or modify the closed season provided for by this article, as to part or all of the convention waters, when it finds after investigation such changes are necessary. . . . (Article I.)

The High Contracting Parties agree to continue under this Convention the Commission as at present constituted. . . .

The High Contracting Parties agree that for the purposes of protecting and conserving the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, the International Fisheries Commission, with the approval of the President of the United States of America and of the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, may, in respect of the nationals and inhabitants and fishing vessels and boats of the United States of America and of the Dominion of Canada, from time to time,

- (a) divide the convention waters into areas;
- (b) limit the catch of halibut to be taken from each area;
- (c) fix the size and character of halibut fishing appliances to be used therein;
- (d) make such regulations for the collection of statistics of the catch of halibut including the licensing and clearance of vessels, as will enable the International Fisheries Commission to determine the condition and trend of the halibut fishery by banks and areas, as a proper basis for protecting and conserving the fishery;

- (e) close to all halibut fishing such portion or portions of an area or areas, as the International Fisheries Commission find to be populated by small, immature halibut. (Article III.)

Only two slight changes were made in the convention of 1937, viz.:

and to permit, limit, regulate and prohibit in any area or at any time when fishing for halibut is prohibited, the taking, retention and landing of halibut caught incidentally to fishing for other species of fish, and the possession during such fishing of halibut of any origin. . . . (Article I.)

[to] prohibit departure of vessels from any port or place, or from any receiving vessel or station, to any area for halibut fishing, after any date when in the judgment of the International Fisheries Commission the vessels which have departed for that area prior to that date or which are known to be fishing in that area shall suffice to catch the limit which shall have been set for that area. . . . (Article III.)

## ENFORCEMENT

The Commission depends for the enforcement of its regulations on the law enforcement agencies of the two governments. Collaboration among these agencies is prescribed in Article II of the 1923 convention, which has been reenacted in the 1930 and 1937 conventions:

Every national or inhabitant, vessel or boat of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada engaged in halibut fishing in violation of the preceding Article may be seized except within the jurisdiction of the other party by the duly authorized officers of either High Contracting Party and detained by the officers making such seizure and delivered as soon as practicable to an authorized official of the country to which such person, vessel or boat belongs, at the nearest point to the place of seizure, or elsewhere, as may be mutually agreed upon. The authorities of the nation to which such person, vessel or boat belongs alone shall have jurisdiction to conduct prosecutions for the violation of the provisions of the preceding Article or of the laws or regulations which either High Contracting Party may make to carry those provisions into effect, and to impose penalties for such violations; and the witnesses and proofs necessary for such prosecutions, so far as such witnesses or proofs are under the control of the other High Contracting Party, shall be furnished with all reasonable promptitude to the authorities having jurisdiction to conduct the prosecutions.

The 1937 treaty extends the provisions of the above article to fishing in violation "of this Convention or of any regulations adopted under the provisions thereof."

## MEMBERSHIP

Article III of the 1923 convention states that:

The High Contracting Parties agree to appoint within two months after the exchange of ratifications of this Convention, a Commission to be known as the International Fisheries Commission, consisting of four members, two to be appointed by each party. This Commission shall continue to exist so long as this Convention shall remain in force. . . .

## ADMINISTRATION

The Commission employs at its joint headquarters eleven paid employees. They are under the supervision of a Director of Investigations, appointed by the Commission.

The Commission also appoints a Scientific Advisory Board composed of four members who meet at irregular intervals when requested to do so by the Commission. Furthermore, a Conference Board of approximately thirteen members is chosen at the request of the Commission; its members are elected by the fishermen and vessel owners' organizations. It meets once a year.

## MEETINGS

The Commission meets once a year, or, if the need arises, more frequently.

## VOTING

No provision concerning voting is made in the treaties governing the Commission. By precedent, however, decisions are regularly approved unanimously.

## FINANCES

Article III of the 1923 convention provides that "each party shall pay the salaries and expenses of its own members and joint expenses incurred by the commission shall be paid by the two High Contracting Parties in equal moieties." The Director of Investigations and the staff working under his supervision at the headquarters of the Commission are financed jointly by the two governments.

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Commission.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Commission makes no annual reports to the two governments. However, annual summaries of the Commission's activities have been prepared since 1926 at the request of the Canadian Department of Fisheries; these are published in the *Annual Reports* of that department. Similar summaries have been prepared for the Bureau of Fisheries of the United States from 1926 to 1933; these were published in the *Annual Reports* of the Commissioner. The Commission publishes annually its regulations for the halibut fishery. Also occasional papers are published by the Commission at irregular intervals, dealing with various aspects of the halibut fishery.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

1. *Scientific investigations undertaken by the Commission:* One of the first steps taken by the Commission was to study the occurrence of halibut throughout the world. It was found that halibut live only in waters of a temperature between 3° and 8° C. In the Atlantic, halibut are found on the eastern side of Davis Strait, the southern and western side of Iceland, and on the Norwegian coast. In the Pa-

cific, they occur in the waters of the continental shelf of the Asiatic mainland opposite the island of Hokkaido and of the coast of North America from Northern California to the Aleutian Islands and the Bering Sea. The Commission found that the occurrence of halibut is definitely limited by the physical conditions of the ocean and that within the present area of distribution the existing supply of halibut must reproduce itself if the ultimate extinction of the species is to be prevented.

By means of marking experiments the Commission then discovered that different stocks of halibut exist, each stock remaining in or close to the area in which it had been spawned, though occasionally a tagged fish traveled great distances. Separate statistics were made for each type of stock and it was observed that the different stocks were in different stages of depletion.

Other experiments determined the length of time required by the halibut for maturing and the degree of depletion in the several age groups. Fishing mortality was compared with the yield of the fishery and it was clearly shown that too intensified fishing depletes the stocks of immature fish and thus limits the future productivity of the fishery.

When the Commission submitted its report in 1928 it had uncovered most of the important facts of the life of the halibut and it was thus able to propose scientifically correct measures for its preservation.

2. *Regulations of the Commission for the conservation of the halibut:* The first set of regulations came into effect February 15, 1932. These divided the halibut fishery into four areas. Of these, area 1 south of Willapa Harbor which yields only a very small catch, and area 4 in the Bering Sea where few halibut are caught, were left unrestricted. Annual quotas were established for areas 2 and 3, which allowed for a substantially smaller catch than in any year between 1923 and 1930. Fishing was altogether forbidden in certain places—the so-called “nurseries.” A clearance procedure was established by means of which it is possible to collect statistical data on the amount of fish taken in any one area. Vessels were required to keep accurate logs and to submit these to the representatives of the Commission. In the 1938 regulations certain fishing gear was prohibited, and in the 1940 regulations the catching of small halibut (baby chickens) was forbidden.

During the period from 1925 to 1930, when the Commission had no power to establish regulations, the halibut fishery had declined approximately 40 per cent. The yield per unit fell to 35 pounds on the southern, and to 65 pounds on the western, grounds. During the same number of years after 1931, when regulations had come into effect, the yield per unit increased to 60 pounds on the southern, and to 90 pounds on the western, grounds, thus demonstrating the effectiveness of the conservation measures of the Commission. By 1938 the halibut reserves had increased sufficiently for the Commission to allow an increase of 2 million pounds in the annual quota. Increases were also made in 1942 and 1943, and in the last-named year the quota (in areas 2 and 3) was increased to 50.5 million pounds.

Because of the constantly changing biological and economic condition of the fishery under regulation, the Commission has had to maintain continuous statistical and biological observations of the stocks to determine the effects of previous regulations and to guide its future course of action.



The Pacific halibut fishery is both biologically and economically far improved over what it was prior to regulation and over what it would now have been had it been allowed to run its uncontrolled course.<sup>1</sup> The success of the Commission is due in large part to its willingness to consider at all times the wishes and interests of the halibut industry, expressed through the Conference Board which represents the interests of the fishermen's unions and owners' associations both in Canada and the United States.

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### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF IBERO-AMERICAN LITERATURE

c/o MISS DOROTHY SCHONS, SECRETARY, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, TEXAS

#### HISTORY

The establishment of an International Institute of Ibero-American Literature was first proposed in correspondence between Professor Manuel Pedro González of the University of California at Los Angeles, and Professor Julio Jiménez Rueda of the National University of Mexico. At the First Congress of Teachers of Latin American Literature, held in Mexico City, August 15-22, 1938, a resolution was approved recommending the creation of the Institute. Pursuant to this recommendation a constitution was drafted and adopted at the last session of the Congress, August 22, 1938. A number of amendments to the original constitution were adopted at the First Congress of the Institute held in Los Angeles, August 12-17, 1940. A Second Congress of the Institute convened at New Orleans, December 20-24, 1942.

All of the twenty-one Latin American nations, as well as Canada, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Spain, and Switzerland, are represented on the roster of the Institute, which comprises over 1200 members.

<sup>1</sup> If there had been no regulation, the amount of fishing would have been determined solely by the balance existing between the cost of fishing and the price paid for the product. It is conservatively estimated that under such conditions the catch would not now exceed 40 million pounds annually. In the period from 1915 to 1931 the total catch fell from 69 million pounds to 43 million pounds. In contrast, under rational control the catch in 1943 was 53 million pounds, 10 million over what it was in 1931, immediately prior to regulation. At present prices this gain in catch is worth more than \$1,500,000 annually to the fishermen.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The purposes of the Institute, according to Article I of the constitution, are:

(a) To organize American university professors, authors and representatives of institutions concerned with instruction in the field [of Ibero-American literature];

(b) To promote closer relations and to strengthen the cordial sentiment of unity among all the peoples of the Continent, through the teaching of Ibero-American literature and the development of mutual understanding and contacts among the various persons and institutions participating in that activity;

(c) To stimulate exchange of every kind of information pertinent to Ibero-American literature and to the teaching of that subject;

(d) To encourage an effective exchange of professors, scientists, men of letters, artists, and students;

(e) To recommend the establishment and maintenance of chairs of Ibero-American Literature, as well as of special libraries or—in the case of libraries already in existence—of adequate sections devoted to works in that field, throughout the countries of America;

(f) To organize and coordinate activities involving research and study in the field of Ibero-American literature;

(g) To encourage the publication, revision, and general improvement of works of reference or literary works on the subject indicated, with the collaboration and through the reciprocal assistance of institutions, professors, and authors in the different American countries;

(h) To promote the dissemination of Ibero-American literary products, throughout the Continent;

(i) To see that Brazilian literature is included in the plans and purposes undertaken by this Institute;

(j) To advocate, on grounds of reciprocity and cultural benefit, the creation in Ibero-American universities, of chairs of Literature and Culture of the United States. (*Translation.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

The Institute opens its membership to all who are actively interested in Ibero-American literature and culture and who pay the prescribed dues. Individuals or organizations paying an amount of \$10 are considered patrons. Provision is also made for honorary members who pay no dues.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Congress

The Congress elects the members of the Executive Board of the Institute and adopts amendments to its constitution.

### Executive Board (Officers)

The constitution provides for an Executive Board composed of the officers of the Institute, viz., the President, three Vice Presidents, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Director General of Publications. All of these officers with the exception of the second and third Vice Presidents and the Director General of Publications must reside in the United States. The Second Vice President—who is always

elected from the Latin American membership of the Institute—acts as the President of the Congress whenever it meets in a country other than the United States.

The members of the Board serve from the date of meeting of one Congress of the Institute to the convening of the next Congress. The preparation and organization of all matters with respect to congresses, including appointment of the necessary committees, are in the hands of the Executive Board or the President. The Executive Board also designates the number of “delegates” considered necessary to represent the Institute in each American country. These delegates have charge, in their countries, of publicity for the congresses and of publications, and they also serve as the intermediaries for the Executive Board or the President in connection with all subjects relating to the Institute in the countries in which the delegates reside.

### Sections

The work of the Institute is carried out by the following sections: (a) Coordination of Linguistic and Literary Investigations; (b) Exchange and Cooperation; (c) Publications and Publicity; (d) Bibliography. The members of the Executive Board may serve *ex officio* in each of the sections.

### MEETINGS

The Congress of the Institute meets about every two years. The Executive Board holds its meetings during congresses; at other times its business is transacted by correspondence.

### VOTING

All decisions of the Institute, including those amending the constitution, are by majority vote. The constitution makes no provision regarding quorums.

### FINANCES

The organization is financed by membership dues (\$4 annually for residents of the United States and \$2 annually for all others), proceeds from the sale of publications, and other contributions.

### LANGUAGES

English, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Institute.

### PUBLICATIONS

Chief among the publications of the Institute is its official organ, the *Revista Iberoamericana*, published three times a year.

Other works that have appeared under the imprint of the Institute are mentioned under “Work Done by the Institute.”

### WORK DONE BY THE INSTITUTE

The Institute maintains standing committees, to promote and direct the exchange of professors, men of letters and science, and artists and students among the

American nations, as well as the creation of chairs of Ibero-American literature in the United States, and of North American literature in the Latin American countries.

The Institute also has an extensive publication program. In addition to its regular periodical *Revista Iberoamericana*, it has issued *Memorias* containing the proceedings of its congresses, an *Outline History of Spanish-American Literature*, literary supplements to the *Revista Iberoamericana*, a collection entitled *Clásicos de América*, and an *Anthology of Spanish American Literature*.

## INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

UNITED STATES SECTION: Washington, D. C.; CANADIAN SECTION: Ottawa, Canada

### HISTORY

For a distance of some 2,055 miles, or 54 per cent of its entire length, the international boundary between Canada and the United States passes through a series of lake and river waterways common to both countries. These waters—which in the 1909 treaty are called the “boundary waters”—include among others the Lake of the Woods, and the boundary waters above Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, together with the connecting rivers, and the upper St. Lawrence, the St. John, and the St. Croix rivers. Elsewhere the boundary is formed by arbitrary surveyed lines which are crossed and recrossed by rivers and streams without regard to the natural water resources of either country. Possibilities for international friction as a result of these boundary conditions are numerous. For example:

1. Industrial, commercial, water-power, and agricultural interests on both sides of the boundary depend upon reasonable utilization of these international waterways;
2. Shipping on the Great Lakes system is dependent on clear channels and stable water levels; uncoordinated action by either government might seriously interfere with these and damage navigation;
3. The enormous water-power resources latent in international rivers or rivers affected by international storage reservoirs, such as those of the Columbia, Pend d'Oreille, Kootenay, Winnipeg, St. Mary, Niagara, St. Lawrence, St. John, and St. Croix rivers, cannot be fully developed unless there is agreement between the two countries;
4. Large irrigable districts in the drier portions of the prairie areas adjacent to the boundary in both the United States and Canada are entirely dependent on a just and reasonable apportionment of the international water supplies;
5. Drainage and reclamation may interfere with the flow of waters crossing the boundary; questions of domestic water supply, pollution of lakes and rivers, and

similar problems lead to international friction unless solved by mutual agreement between the two countries.

The existence of these problems along the common frontier led the governments of the United States and Canada to realize the need of a joint agency for dealing with the general problem of controlling, developing, and utilizing the international water resources of the two countries. In 1902 an International Waterways Commission was created by concurrent legislation of the United States and Canada. The Commission had no final jurisdiction but was limited to investigating and reporting upon the condition and uses of waters adjacent to the boundary between the United States and Canada and making recommendations for the improvement and regulation of waterways which would serve to aid navigation. The Commission successfully discharged its function and was superseded by the International Joint Commission.

The International Joint Commission was created by the treaty of January 11, 1909, between the United States and Canada (36 Stat. L. 2448). The treaty was ratified in 1910 and the Commission began functioning in 1912.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

### 1. *Administrative Functions*: Article VIII of the treaty of 1909 states:

This International Joint Commission shall have jurisdiction over and shall pass upon all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of the waters with respect to which under Articles III and IV of this treaty the approval of this Commission is required, and in passing upon such cases the Commission shall be governed by the following rules or principles which are adopted by the High Contracting Parties for this purpose:

The High Contracting Parties shall have, each on its own side of the boundary, equal and similar rights in the use of the waters hereinbefore defined as boundary waters.

The following order of precedence shall be observed among the various uses enumerated hereinafter for these waters, and no use shall be permitted which tends materially to conflict with or restrain any other use which is given preference over it in this order of precedence:

- (1) Uses for domestic and sanitary purposes;
- (2) Uses for navigation, including the service of canals for the purposes of navigation;
- (3) Uses for power and for irrigation purposes.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply to or disturb any existing uses of boundary waters on either side of the boundary.

The requirement for an equal division may in the discretion of the Commission be suspended in cases of temporary diversions along boundary waters at points where such equal division can not be made advantageously on account of local conditions, and where such diversion does not diminish elsewhere the amount available for use on the other side.

The Commission in its discretion may make its approval in any case conditional upon the construction of remedial or protective works to compensate so far as possible for the particular use or diversion proposed, and in such cases may require that suitable and adequate provision, approved by the Commission, be made for the protection and indemnity against injury of any interests on either side of the boundary.

In cases involving the elevation of the natural level of waters on either side of the line as a result of the construction or maintenance on the other side of remedial or protective works or dams or other obstructions in boundary waters or in waters flowing therefrom or in waters below the boundary in rivers flowing across the boundary, the Commission shall require, as a condition of its approval thereof, that suitable and adequate provision, approved by it, be made for the protection and indemnity of all interests on the other side of the line which may be injured thereby. . . .

In Article III of the same treaty—

It is agreed that, in addition to the uses, obstructions, and diversions heretofore permitted or hereafter provided for by special agreement between the Parties hereto, no further or other uses or obstructions or diversions, whether temporary or permanent, of boundary waters on either side of the line, affecting the natural level or flow of boundary waters on the other side of the line, shall be made except by authority of the United States or the Dominion of Canada within their respective jurisdictions and with the approval, as hereinafter provided, of a joint commission, to be known as the International Joint Commission. . . .

Under Article IV of the treaty—

The High Contracting Parties agree that, except in cases provided for by special agreement between them, they will not permit the construction or maintenance on their respective sides of the boundary of any remedial or protective works or any dams or other obstructions in waters flowing from boundary waters or in waters at a lower level than the boundary in rivers flowing across the boundary, the effect of which is to raise the natural level of waters on the other side of the boundary unless the construction or maintenance thereof is approved by the aforesaid International Joint Commission.

Article VI of the treaty of 1909 invests the Commission with administrative duties differing from those enumerated above. This article deals with the St. Mary and Milk rivers which rise in Montana and flow across the boundary into Alberta. The St. Mary discharges into the Saskatchewan, and the Milk River, after a course of some one hundred miles in Canada, returns to Montana and flows into the Missouri. Article VI provides that the Commission shall measure the waters of these two rivers and divide them between the farmers of Alberta and Montana for irrigation purposes. The article says:

The High Contracting Parties agree that the St. Mary and Milk Rivers and their tributaries (in the State of Montana and the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan) are to be treated as one stream for the purposes of irrigation and power, and the waters thereof shall be apportioned equally between the two countries, but in making such equal apportionment more than half may be taken from one river and less than half from the other by either country so as to afford a more beneficial use to each. . . .

The measurement and apportionment of the water to be used by each country shall from time to time be made jointly by the properly constituted reclamation officers of the United States and the properly constituted irrigation officers of His Majesty under the direction of the International Joint Commission.

2. *Powers of Investigation and Recommendation*: The treaty of 1909 provides that, in addition to its administrative functions, the Joint Commission shall act as a commission of inquiry whenever requested to do so by either government. Article IX states:

The High Contracting Parties further agree that any other questions or matters of difference arising between them involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either in relation to the other or to the inhabitants of the other, along the common frontier between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, shall be referred from time to time to the International Joint Commission for examination and report, whenever either the Government of the United States or the Government of the Dominion of Canada shall request that such questions or matters of difference be so referred.

The International Joint Commission is authorized in each case so referred to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances of the particular questions and matters referred, together with such conclusions and recommendations as may be appropriate, subject, however, to any restrictions or exceptions which may be imposed with respect thereto by the terms of the reference.

Such reports of the Commission shall not be regarded as decisions of the questions or matters so submitted either on the facts or the law, and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award.

The Commission shall make a joint report to both Governments in all cases in which all or a majority of the Commissioners agree, and in case of disagreement the minority may make a joint report to both Governments, or separate reports to their respective Governments.

In case the Commission is evenly divided upon any question or matter referred to it for report, separate reports shall be made by the Commissioners on each side to their own Government.

3. *Arbitral Functions*: The treaty of 1909 also provides that the Commission may act as an arbitral court when requested to do so by both governments. Article X reads:

Any questions or matters of difference arising between the High Contracting Parties involving the rights, obligations, or interests of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada either in relation to each other or to their respective inhabitants, may be referred for decision to the International Joint Commission by the consent of the two Parties, it being understood that on the part of the United States any such action will be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and on the part of His Majesty's Government with the consent of the Governor General in Council. In each case so referred, the said Commission is authorized to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances of the particular questions and matters referred, together with such conclusions and recommendations as may be appropriate, subject, however, to any restrictions or exceptions which may be imposed with respect thereto by the terms of the reference.

A majority of the said Commission shall have power to render a decision or finding upon any of the questions or matters so referred.

If the said Commission is equally divided or otherwise unable to render a decision or finding as to any questions or matters so referred, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to make a joint report to both Governments, or separate reports to their respective Governments, showing the different conclusions arrived at with regard to the matters or questions so referred, which ques-

tions or matters shall thereupon be referred for decision by the High Contracting Parties to an umpire chosen in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the fourth, fifth, and sixth paragraphs of Article XLV of the Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, dated October 18, 1907. Such umpires shall have power to render a final decision with respect to those matters and questions so referred on which the Commission failed to agree.

## MEMBERSHIP

In Article VII of the treaty of 1909—

The High Contracting Parties agree to establish and maintain an International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada composed of six commissioners, three on the part of the United States appointed by the President thereof, and three on the part of the United Kingdom appointed by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Governor in Council of the Dominion of Canada.

## ADMINISTRATION

### The Commission

Article XII of the treaty contains the following provisions:

The Commission shall have the power to administer oaths to witnesses, and to take evidence on oath whenever deemed necessary in any proceeding, or inquiry, or matter within its jurisdiction under this treaty, and all parties interested therein shall be given convenient opportunity to be heard, and the High Contracting Parties agree to adopt such legislation as may be appropriate and necessary to give the Commission the powers above mentioned on each side of the boundary, and to provide for the issue of subpoenas and for compelling the attendance of witnesses in proceedings before the Commission. The Commission may adopt such rules of procedure as shall be in accordance with justice and equity, and may make such examination in person and through agents or employees as may be deemed advisable.

On February 2, 1912, the Commission adopted rules of procedure, Article 18 of which states:

All applications for subpoena or other process to compel the attendance of witnesses, or the production of books, papers, and documents before the Commission or the examiner, shall be made to the proper courts of either country, as the case may be, upon the order of the Commission or by the chairman of the section of the Commission of the country in which the witnesses reside or the books, papers or documents may be, or by the examiner appointed under rule 19.

The procedure for bringing cases to the attention of the Commission is laid down in Article 6 of the rules of procedure:

(a) Where one or the other of the Governments on its own initiative seeks the approval of the Commission for the use, obstruction or diversion of waters with respect to which under Articles III and IV of the Treaty the approval of the Commission is required, it shall file with the Commission an application setting forth as fully as may be necessary for the information of the Commission the facts upon which the application is based, and the nature of the order of approval desired.



(b) Where any private person seeks the approval of the Commission for the use, obstruction or diversion of such waters, he shall first make written application to the Government within whose jurisdiction the privilege desired is to be exercised, to grant such privilege, and upon such Government, or the proper department thereof, transmitting such application to the Commission, with the request that it take appropriate action thereon, the same shall be filed and be proceeded with by the Commission in the same manner as an application on behalf of one or the other of the Governments. All applications by private persons should conform, as to their contents, to the requirements of subdivision (a) of this rule.

### The Chairmen

Article 3 of the rules of procedure provides that each national section of the Commission shall elect its own chairman.

### The Secretaries

The United States and Canadian sections of the Commission may each appoint a secretary, and these shall act as joint secretaries of the Commission at its joint sessions. . . . (Treaty of 1909, Article XII.)

The secretaries shall act as joint secretaries at all sessions or meetings of the Commission, and each shall keep an accurate permanent record of the proceedings and preserve the same in the permanent offices of the Commission. It shall also be the duty of each of them to receive and file all applications and other papers properly presented to the Commission in any proceedings instituted before it, and to number in numerical order all such applications. . . . Each secretary shall also keep in the permanent office under his control a docket, in which he shall record the title of the application or other proceeding. . . . Each shall forward to the other for filing in the office of the other copies of all letters, documents or other papers received by him or filed in his office, pertaining to any matter before the Commission, to the end that there shall be on file in each office either the original or a copy of all official papers, documents, records, and correspondence relating to matters at any time pending before the Commission. (Rules of Procedure, Article 5.)

### Other Staff

The Commission may employ engineers and clerical assistants from time to time as it may deem advisable. . . . (Treaty of 1909, Article XII.)

### MEETINGS

Regular Sessions of the Commission shall be held annually at Washington beginning on the first Tuesday of April and at Ottawa beginning on the first Tuesday of October.

Special meetings may be held at such times and places in the United States and the Dominion of Canada as the chairmen of the two sections may determine. (Rules of Procedure, Article 2.)

### VOTING

#### 1. *Administrative functions of Commission:*

A majority of the Commission may conduct hearings or other proceedings regularly before it and may take and receive testimony and hear arguments

thereon, but less than the whole number of the Commission shall not proceed to finally consider and determine any matter, proceeding, or question which the Treaty creating the Commission, either in terms or by implication, requires or makes it the duty of the Commission to decide. (Rules of Procedure, Article 22.)

The majority of the Commissioners shall have power to render a decision. In case the Commission is evenly divided upon any question or matter presented to it for decision, separate reports shall be made by the Commissioners on each side to their own Government. The High Contracting Parties shall thereupon endeavor to agree upon an adjustment of the question or matter of difference, and if an agreement is reached between them, it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol, and shall be communicated to the Commissioners, who shall take such further proceedings as may be necessary to carry out such agreement. (Treaty of 1909, Article VIII.)

### 2. *Commission exercising power of investigation and recommendation:*

The Commission shall make a joint report to both Governments in all cases in which all or a majority of the Commissioners agree, and in case of disagreement the minority may make a joint report to both Governments, or separate reports to their respective Governments.

In case the Commission is evenly divided upon any question or matter referred to it for report, separate reports shall be made by the Commissioners on each side to their own Government. (Treaty of 1909, Article IX.)

### 3. *Commission exercising arbitral power:*

A majority of the said Commission shall have power to render a decision or finding upon any of the questions or matters so referred.

If the said Commission is equally divided or otherwise unable to render a decision or finding as to any questions or matters so referred, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to make a joint report to both Governments, or separate reports to their respective Governments, showing the different conclusions arrived at. . . . (Treaty of 1909, Article X.)

## FINANCES

The salaries and personal expenses of the Commission and of the secretaries shall be paid by their respective Governments, and all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the Commission, incurred by it, shall be paid in equal moieties by the High Contracting Parties. . . . (Treaty of 1909, Article XII.)

All expenses incident to the prosecution of any proceedings before the Commission upon application presented under sub-section b) of rule 6 shall be paid by the party on whose behalf or at whose request such cost or expense is incurred, except as otherwise ordered by the Commission. (Rules of Procedure, Article 25.)

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Commission.

## PUBLICATIONS

From time to time the Commission issues *Interim Reports* dealing with projects it has undertaken which are not yet completed. Upon completion of a project, the

Commission then issues a final report, entitled *Report of the International Joint Commission on . . .* (name of project). The Commission does not publish an annual report of its activities. (For pamphlets issued by the Commission, see below, under "Bibliographical Note.")

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

Although the treaty of 1909 makes provision for cases when the Commission divides along national lines, this has happened but once and then only over a question of procedure. The Commission has reached a decision in all cases brought before it and in most cases the decision was arrived at unanimously. The achievements of the Commission may be conveniently grouped under its work (1) as an administrative agency and (2) as a commission of inquiry. The Commission has not yet been asked to exercise its functions as an arbitral court under Article X of the treaty of 1909.

1. *Work of the Commission acting as an administrative agency*: Numerous applications for the approval of works and structures in "boundary waters" or in streams and rivers flowing from "boundary waters" (Articles III and IV of the treaty of 1909) have been made to the Commission. The plans for such works are first submitted to the government on whose side the proposed works are situated; once they have been approved by the government, the application is submitted to the Commission; public hearings are held at a place convenient to those concerned at which all interested parties are given an opportunity to express their views and submit evidence. The Commission then meets in executive session and agrees upon a decision which is embodied and published in a formal order. The order is binding on the applicant and on both governments.

At times the Commission has found it necessary to exercise continuous supervision over a project. In such cases it has created international boards of control, usually consisting of two engineers, one appointed by each government, which report regularly to the Commission and operate under its supervision (International Lake Superior Board of Control, International Massena Board of Control, International St. Croix River Board of Control).

The Commission also established a Board of Control to carry out its functions under Article VI of the treaty of 1909, viz., the measuring and apportionment among farmers in the United States and Canada of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers. The St. Mary and Milk Rivers Board carries out this task under the supervision of the Commission.

2. *Work of the Commission acting as a commission of inquiry*: The Commission has dealt with a number of cases submitted to it under Article IX of the treaty of 1909, notable among them being the following:

The Livingstone Channel Investigation of 1913, in which the Commission was asked to ascertain what effect the excavations and dredging, incident to the improvement of the Livingstone Channel in the Detroit River, would have on the level and flow of waters on the Canadian side of the river. The recommendations of the

Commission for compensatory works were adopted and carried out by the United States.

The Pollution of Boundary Waters Investigation of 1913-18, in which the Commission undertook an extensive inquiry into the pollution of the boundary waters and waters flowing across the boundary from the Lake of the Woods, watershed to the St. John River on the Maine-New Brunswick border. A large corps of sanitary engineers and public health officials participated in this survey which involved the most extensive bacteriological field and laboratory work ever attempted up to that time. The results of this investigation were embodied in a comprehensive report, submitted by the Commission to Washington and Ottawa. The Commission was asked by the governments of the United States and Canada to incorporate its recommendations in a draft convention. The convention, however, was not adopted by the governments. Nevertheless, many communities on both sides of the boundary adopted in whole or in part the means recommended by the Commission for safeguarding the health of the people by the use of efficient methods for the disposal of sewage and the purification of water supplies. As a result, the sanitary conditions along the Great Lakes are now much improved.

The Lake of the Woods Investigation of 1912, which was primarily designed to determine scientifically the level of the lake which would be most advantageous to all interests concerned. The Commission recommended a fixed level and the creation of a joint board under its control. These recommendations were embodied in the treaty of 1925. The International Lake of Woods Control Board was established and operates under the control of the Commission.

The St. Lawrence Waterway Investigation of 1920-22, in which the Commission was asked to discover what further improvements were needed to make the St. Lawrence navigable for vessels of ocean draft between Montreal and Lake Ontario and to advise on the possibility of linking up hydroelectric power developments with the navigation enterprise. After working out a plan of procedure, the Commission held a series of public hearings at which a mass of testimony was gathered. On the basis of the information so received, the Commission came to the conclusion that a project capable of opening the ports of the Great Lakes to overseas commerce, combined with water power development, was feasible. It recommended to the governments that the matter be referred to a large and representative engineering board, as well as to the national economic committees. This was done and the boards and committees agreed with most of the recommendations of the Commission. A treaty to put the recommendations into effect was signed in Washington, but failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate of the United States. A project for a revised treaty is under consideration now.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company Investigation of 1932, in which the Commission had to deal with the complaints by farmers in the State of Washington that the noxious sulphur dioxide fumes escaping from the smelter across the boundary at Trail, British Columbia, ruined their crops and orchards. The Commission rendered a report on February 28, 1931, in which it recommended payment of compensation by the smelter for all damage done up to January 1, 1932,

and completion by the company of a plant to remove the noxious fumes. These recommendations have been carried out.<sup>1</sup>

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## INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY; EDINBURGH HOUSE, 2 EATON GATE,  
LONDON, S.W. 1

## HISTORY

The International Missionary Council had its origin in the Continuation Committee which was established by the First World Missionary Conference, held at Edinburgh, Scotland, in June, 1910. This Committee consisted of some forty delegates representing North America, Continental Europe, the United Kingdom, Australasia, China, Japan, India, and Africa. Its purpose was to continue the investigations begun by the Conference and to promote international cooperation in the mission field. During the next four years the Committee carried out its task successfully but with the outbreak of the first World War its activities necessarily had to be greatly curtailed. A smaller Emergency Committee was formed in 1914 which functioned until 1920, at which time it was superseded by the International Missionary Council.

The Council was founded at a conference held in June, 1920, at Crans, Switzerland. It held its first meeting at Lake Mohonk, New York, in October, 1921. There have been three additional meetings of the Council to date, viz., Oxford, England, July, 1923; Jerusalem, Palestine, March-April, 1928; and Tambaram

<sup>1</sup> On April 15, 1935, the United States and Canada signed a convention at Ottawa (49 Stat. L. 3245) creating an arbitral tribunal consisting of a chairman and two national members, the duties of which were (1) to determine whether or not the Trail Smelter had caused damage in the State of Washington since January 1, 1932; (2) to determine whether or not a régime should be adopted by the smelter which would prevent future damage in Washington; and (3) to decide what indemnity or compensation, if any, should be paid by the smelter. In a preliminary decision the tribunal ordered that studies of atmospheric conditions near Trail be undertaken (1938). On the basis of these investigations, the tribunal made its final decision on March 17, 1941, in which a régime for prevention of noxious fumes was ordered. For details, see R. S. Dean and R. E. Swain, *Report Submitted to The Trail Smelter Arbitral Tribunal*, United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. Bulletin 453 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944).

Madras, India, December, 1938. The last two meetings of the Council coincided with World Missionary Conferences.

The Council is composed of twenty-six bodies comprising Christian councils and national missionary organizations: National Missionary Council of Australia; Société Belge de Missions Protestants au Congo; Confederação Evangélica do Brasil; National Christian Council of China; Conseil Protestant du Congo; Dansk Missionsraad (Denmark); Deutscher Evangelischer Missionstag (Germany); Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris; Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland; National Christian Council of India, Burma, and Ceylon; National Christian Council of Japan; Committee on Cooperation in Latin America; Concilio Nacional Evangélico de México; Near East Christian Council; Nederlandsche Zendingraad; Netherlands India; National Missionary Council of New Zealand; Norsk Misjonsråd (Norway); Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada); Philippine Federation of Evangelical Churches; Confederación de Iglesias Evangélicas del Río de La Plata; Christian Council of South Africa; Soumen Lähetysneuvosto (Finland); Svenska Missionsrådet (Sweden); Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland; National Christian Council of Thailand.

These Council members are national cooperative bodies composed of official representatives of various missionary agencies and churches in their respective countries. The Council acts as a clearing house for its members; it also helps establish and build up national Christian councils in countries where no national cooperative body had previously existed. As is evident from the enumeration in the preceding paragraph, the International Missionary Council has members both in the countries that send out missionaries and in those which receive them.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Council are stated in Article III of the constitution, as amended in December, 1938:

1. To stimulate thinking and investigation on questions related to the mission and expansion of Christianity in all the world, to enlist in the solution of these questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in all countries, and to make the results available for all who share in the missionary work of the churches.
2. To help to co-ordinate the activities of the national missionary organizations and Christian councils of the different countries, and to bring about united action where necessary in missionary matters.
3. Through common consultation to help to unite Christian public opinion in support of freedom of conscience and religion and of missionary liberty.
4. To help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and inter-racial relations.
5. To be responsible for the publication of *The International Review of Missions* and such other publications as in the judgment of the Council may contribute to the study of missionary questions.
6. To call a world missionary conference if and when this should be deemed desirable.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article II of the constitution, after listing the national bodies which were members of the Council at the time of its adoption (see above, under "History"), states that national missionary organizations or Christian councils in other countries or areas may be added "by an affirmative vote of the Committee of the Council," and that the latter "shall have full power to determine what qualifications shall be required of a missionary organization or a Christian council for membership" in the International Missionary Council. It is further stated that "among these qualifications the Committee would take into consideration the thoroughly representative character of the organization, its elements of stability, and the extent and nature of the area that it covers."

The article provides that "the number of representatives which each national missionary organization and Christian council will be entitled to appoint for each meeting of the Council shall be as stated by the Committee in its proposal to call a meeting and as ratified by national bodies in their approval of the proposal."

## ADMINISTRATION

### Council Meeting

The supreme governing authority over the International Missionary Council rests with the meetings of the Council which take place approximately every ten years. In the interim, the organization is governed by a Committee of the Council

### Committee of the Council

The Committee of the Council is composed of forty representatives of the member organizations of the Council. Of these, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada) is entitled to seven and the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland to five members on the Committee. The Christian Councils of China, of Japan, and of the Near East, as well as the National Christian Council of India, Burma, and Ceylon, are entitled to two members on the Committee, as is also the national missionary organization of Germany. The remaining member organizations have one delegate each on the Committee. Article IV of the constitution provides that "for each meeting the Committee may elect other members, not exceeding three in all, to be nominated by the officers, from countries not otherwise represented, who shall for each meeting have the same rights and privileges as other members." Furthermore, the Committee "may elect other members, not exceeding five in all, to be nominated by the officers, in order to supply special knowledge or experience, who shall be consultants without voting powers." Finally, the Committee may "provide representation in the Committee of the Council for national organizations that may in the future be admitted to membership in the Council." Members of the Committee hold office until their successors are appointed, "the length of term of office and the method of appointment to be determined in each country or area by the national missionary organization or Christian council."

The same article states that the Committee "shall have power to act for the Council in the intervals between its general Council meetings."

### Officers

Article V states that the Council shall have the following officers: a Chairman, not more than six Vice Chairmen, of whom two shall be women, a Treasurer, and two or more Secretaries. "These officers shall be elected by the Committee of the Council. Their terms of office, their respective duties, and their remuneration shall be determined by the Committee. They shall be members, *ex officio*, of the Committee."

### Ad Interim Committee

According to information supplied by the New York office of the Council, an Ad Interim Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Council, three Vice Chairmen, the Treasurer, the Secretaries, and eleven others representing Europe, North America, Asia, Africa, etc., act as the Executive between meetings of the Committee of the Council. In practice, this Ad Interim Committee consists of two sections—a European and an American—although officially it is one body. At present, the Ad Interim Committee has taken on added importance since, because of the war, no meetings of the Committee of the Council are being held.

### MEETINGS

The Council normally meets every ten years, the Committee of the Council every two or three years, and the Ad Interim Committee between meetings of the Committee, whenever necessary.

### VOTING

Decisions at meetings of the Council, the Committee of the Council, and the Ad Interim Committee are by majority. Concerning the question of what constitutes a quorum, the constitution provides only that at meetings of the Committee of the Council ten members other than the officers shall constitute a quorum, provided that these represent national missionary organizations of Christian councils in three different continents.

### FINANCES

Article VI of the constitution states that the Committee of the Council shall prepare annual budgets two years in advance "which shall be submitted to the constituent organizations for approval and toward which they will be invited to contribute in a proportion to be recommended by resolution of the Committee."

### LANGUAGES

The constitution contains no provision concerning the official languages of the Council. Information supplied by its New York office indicates that any language may be spoken at meetings, but that the minutes will be published in English. Its publication (see below) is also issued in English.



## PUBLICATIONS

The Council issues a quarterly periodical, *The International Review of Missions*.

## WORK DONE BY THE COUNCIL

In addition to its publication of *The International Review of Missions* and the organization of two World Missionary Conferences in 1928 and 1938, respectively, the Council has worked actively through its Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel, and its Committees on the Christian Approach to the Jews and on Christian Literature for Africa. The Council has cooperated with other bodies in the publication of special studies in the mission field and has actively helped to found and develop national missionary cooperative bodies in several countries.

## INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

DOMINION BUILDING, NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

## HISTORY

The Pacific salmon spends the greater part of its life in the ocean. But upon reaching maturity each salmon returns to its native river to spawn and die in fresh water. Various species of salmon are found on both sides of the Pacific, from the arctic waters of the North Pacific as far south as Japan in Asia and Monterey Bay in America. The American salmon runs in the rivers of California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska are much larger than the Asiatic runs. Alaska alone accounts for some 60 per cent of the entire Pacific salmon pack. Of the five distinct species of Pacific salmon, the sockeye, or red salmon, is the most valuable. The chief American sockeye runs are in the Fraser River and in the Bristol Bay region in Alaska. The Fraser River is the best sockeye river in the world.

When the spawning season approaches, the sockeye appear on the continental shelf opposite Washington and British Columbia, enter Puget Sound over the Swiftsure Bank, and pass through the San Juan de Fuca Strait heading for the Fraser River. The fact that the spawning grounds of the Fraser River sockeye are in Canadian territory while fishing is done both on the high seas and in Canadian and American territorial waters, makes the preservation of the sockeye a joint problem of the United States and Canada. The Alaskan sockeye presents no comparable problem.

Although measures for the preservation of the Fraser River sockeye were begun as early as 1892 and a report was submitted by a joint commission in 1910, the two countries did not until 1937 adopt a convention for the preservation of the

sockeye-salmon fisheries. International regulation of this fishery will not begin until 1946.

The number of salmon which pass up the Fraser River and its tributary streams and lakes, and there spawn, determines the size of the salmon run a few years hence. Therefore, the two principal factors which decisively influence the depletion of the sockeye reserves are overfishing and destruction of the spawning grounds. The effects of overfishing have never been accurately assessed but have probably been great. The greatest single disaster to the sockeye fishery, however, was the damage done to the sockeye spawning grounds by a rockslide which occurred in 1913 at Hell's Gate Canyon on the Fraser River during construction of a railroad. Although attempts have been made to clear the obstructions away, the damage has never been repaired and the sockeye pack has never regained the commercial importance it had before 1913.

Because the sockeye fishery is largely determined by the condition of the spawning grounds, the Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission which was established by the 1937 convention has been given power, not only to regulate fishing in the territorial waters of the United States and of Canada and on the high seas, but also to assist in propagation and to recommend the removal of obstructions to the ascent of the sockeye to "the Fraser River and the streams and lakes tributary thereto."

The lengthy negotiations which took place before a treaty for the conservation of the sockeye was concluded between the United States and Canada were due in large part to the problem of divided jurisdiction. On the American side, control of fisheries is vested in the State of Washington, and the Federal Government is without power to legislate in this matter. The State of Washington, however, cannot conclude treaties and is thus prevented from coming to an agreement with Canada concerning fisheries in the waters on both sides of the boundary. On the Canadian side, control of fisheries and the ability to enter into international agreements are indeed vested in one political unit—the Dominion Government—but the province of British Columbia exercises considerable influence on the sockeye fishery because of its control of the canning industry. The first proposal to solve the problem by concurrent legislation was made in 1896. In 1905 and 1906 a British Columbia Fisheries Commission and a Washington State Fisheries Commission met to discuss conservation measures. Both commissions submitted recommendations to their governments but these were not enacted into laws. Later attempts, made in 1921 and 1922 by representatives of the Canadian Government and of the Fisheries Board of the State of Washington, likewise failed.

The first discussion of a joint regulatory system took place in 1892 when an American-Canadian commission, the Rathbun-Wakeham Commission, undertook a study of fishery problems in all waters contiguous to the common frontier. At that time Americans had only just begun to engage in salmon canning. The Commission submitted a report on December 31, 1896, in which it stated that, in view of the abundance of salmon, there was no need to restrict salmon fishing. By 1908, however, depletion had progressed so far that the two countries appointed another commission, the International Fisheries or Jordan-Prince Commission, to investigate fisheries in all the waters adjacent to the border. On May 29, 1909, the Com-

mission submitted a report recommending a closed season from August 25 to September 15 and a weekly closed period from Saturday to Monday. Canada amended its fishery acts in 1910 to conform to the recommendations of the Commission, but opposition by the State of Washington prevented their adoption in the United States. Subsequently, Canada also reverted to the practice existing before 1910.

The next discussion of the problem of conserving the sockeye took place at the Canadian-American Fisheries Conference of 1918 which drafted a conservation treaty. The treaty was immediately ratified by Canada, but failed of ratification in the United States Senate because of opposition by the senators and the governor of the State of Washington. Another agreement negotiated in 1928 was signed March 27, 1929. Since it did not cover sockeye fishing on the high seas, Canada refused to accept it.

Finally, a convention "for the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system" was signed in Washington, D. C., May 26, 1930, and ratified by the United States in 1937 (50 Stat. L. 1355).

As in former cases, ratification of this convention was delayed because of opposition by the State of Washington, Canada having ratified the convention on May 29, 1930. Officially, the stand taken by the state was based on its opposition to federal infringement of state rights. The principal objections made by Washington fishermen against the convention were, however, (1) that it incorporated the novel provision that regulation of the fishery by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission should allow for a fifty-fifty division of the total catch, whereas, since 1906, the American share of the total yield had approximated two thirds; and (2) that the convention applied to fishing on the high seas where Washington purse seiners had always fished without any restriction whatever.

During 1934 and 1935 the State of Washington made a survey of the wishes of the fishing industry concerning ratification of the convention. As a result, a number of conditions were formulated and submitted to the State Department. Upon acceptance of these conditions by Canada, they were incorporated in the protocol of exchange, thus forming part of the convention, which was then ratified by the United States. The most important of these clauses provides that the exercise by the Commission of its regulatory powers should be postponed for eight years, in order that the Commission might study two life cycles of the salmon before embarking on a program of conservation. The convention is to remain in force for a period of sixteen years and thereafter until one year from the day on which either party shall give notice of its desire to terminate it.

The single factor contributing most to the final acquiescence of the State of Washington in regulation of the sockeye fishery by international treaty was probably the enactment of the state law of 1934 which prohibits fishing with traps. This measure had long been advocated by the purse seiners. Since they had thus won their fight with the trap owners, the purse seiners were now willing to forego their special privileges on the high seas. Moreover, the effect of the state law was to cut the American share in the total yield of sockeye to about 40 per cent, thus ending the opposition of Washington fishermen to the provision for a fifty-fifty division of the sockeye catch. These factors were strengthened by the propaganda for con-

servation carried on by organizations of sportsmen, as well as by the successful example of the American-Canadian halibut conservation program (see *supra*, p. 216).

The Commission was immediately constituted and had its first meeting October 28 and 29, 1937. Scientific investigation of the fishery began in 1938.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

### 1. *Investigatory and advisory functions of the Commission:*

The Commission shall make a thorough investigation into the natural history of the Fraser River sockeye salmon, into hatchery methods, spawning ground conditions and other related matters. It shall conduct the sockeye salmon fish cultural operations in the waters described in paragraphs numbered 2 and 3 of Article I of this Convention, and to that end it shall have power to improve spawning grounds, construct, and maintain hatcheries, rearing ponds and other such facilities as it may determine to be necessary for the propagation of sockeye salmon in any of the waters covered by this Convention, and to stock any such waters with sockeye salmon by such methods as it may determine to be most advisable. The Commission shall also have authority to recommend to the Governments of the High Contracting Parties removing or otherwise overcoming obstructions to the ascent of sockeye salmon, that may now exist or may from time to time occur, in any of the waters covered by this Convention, where investigation may show such removal of or other action to overcome obstructions to be desirable. . . . (Article III.)

The anadromous nature of the salmon makes it necessary to treat the salmon runs located within national territory, the territorial waters of the contracting states, and the high seas as one area for the purpose of preservation of the salmon. This area is defined in Article I. The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission is therefore unique among fishery commissions in that it is given express powers over part of the national territory of one of the participating states, namely, "the Fraser River and the streams and lakes tributary thereto."

### 2. *Regulatory functions of the Commission:*

The Commission is hereby empowered to limit or prohibit taking sockeye salmon in respect of all or any of the waters described in Article I of this Convention, provided that when any order is adopted by the Commission limiting or prohibiting taking sockeye salmon in any of the territorial waters or on the High Seas . . . such order shall extend to all such territorial waters and High Seas, and, similarly, when in any of the waters of the United States of America embraced in paragraph numbered 2 of Article I, such order shall extend to all such waters of the United States of America, and when in any of the Canadian waters embraced in paragraphs numbered 2 and 3 of Article I, such order shall extend to all such Canadian waters, and provided further, that no order limiting or prohibiting taking sockeye salmon adopted by the Commission shall be construed to suspend or otherwise affect the requirements of the laws of the State of Washington or of the Dominion of Canada as to the procuring of a license to fish in the waters on their respective sides of the boundary, or in their respective territorial waters embraced in paragraph numbered 1 of Article I of this Convention, and provided further that any order adopted by the Commission limiting or prohibiting taking sockeye salmon on the High Seas . . . shall apply only to nationals and inhabitants and

vessels and boats of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. . . . (Article IV)

In order to secure a proper escapement of sockeye salmon during the spring or chinook salmon fishing season, the Commission may prescribe the size of the meshes in all fishing gear and appliances that may be operated during said season in the waters of the United States of America and/or the Canadian waters described in Article I of this Convention. At all seasons of the year the Commission may prescribe the size of the meshes in all salmon fishing gear and appliances that may be operated on the High Seas . . . provided, however, that in so far as concerns the High Seas, requirements prescribed by the Commission under the authority of this paragraph shall apply only to nationals and inhabitants and vessels and boats of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.

Whenever, at any other time than the spring or chinook salmon fishing season, the taking of sockeye salmon in waters of the United States of America or in Canadian waters is not prohibited under an order adopted by the Commission, any fishing gear or appliance authorized by the State of Washington may be used in waters of the United States of America . . . and any fishing gear or appliance authorized by the laws of the Dominion of Canada may be used in Canadian waters. . . . Whenever the taking of sockeye salmon on the High Seas . . . is not prohibited, under an order adopted by the Commission, . . . only such salmon fishing gear and appliances as may have been approved by the Commission may be used on such High Seas. . . . (Article V.)

The second clause added to the convention in the protocol of exchange postpones the exercise of these regulatory powers "until the scientific investigations provided for in the convention have been made, covering two cycles of sockeye salmon runs, or eight years."

A novel provision in fisheries agreements is contained in Article VII of the convention, viz.:

Inasmuch as the purpose of this Convention is to establish for the High Contracting Parties, by their joint effort and expense, a fishery that is now largely nonexistent, it is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that they should share equally in the fishery. The Commission shall, consequently, regulate the fishery with a view to allowing, as nearly as may be practicable, an equal portion of the fish that may be caught each year to be taken by the fishermen of each High Contracting Party.

## ENFORCEMENT

Each High Contracting Party shall be responsible for the enforcement of the orders and regulations adopted by the Commission under the authority of this Convention, in the portion of its waters covered by the Convention.

Except as hereinafter provided in Article IX of this Convention, each High Contracting Party shall be responsible, in respect of its own nationals and inhabitants and vessels and boats, for the enforcement of the orders and regulations adopted by the Commission, under the authority of this Convention, on the High Seas. . . . (Article VIII.)

Collaboration between the law enforcement agencies of the two countries is provided for in Article IX, which follows the procedure outlined in Article II of the halibut conservation treaties of 1923, 1930, and 1937:

Every national or inhabitant, vessel or boat of the United States of America or of the Dominion of Canada, that engages in sockeye salmon fishing on the High Seas . . . in violation of an order or regulation adopted by the Commission, under the authority of this Convention, may be seized and detained by the duly authorized officers of either High Contracting Party, and when so seized and detained shall be delivered by the said officers, as soon as practicable, to an authorized official of the country to which such person, vessel or boat belongs, at the nearest point to the place of seizure, or elsewhere, as may be agreed upon with the competent authorities. The authorities of the country to which a person, vessel or boat belongs alone shall have jurisdiction to conduct prosecutions for the violation of any order or regulation, adopted by the Commission in respect of fishing for sockeye salmon on the High Seas . . . or of any law or regulation which either High Contracting Party may have made to carry such order or regulation of the Commission into effect, and to impose penalties for such violations; and the witnesses and proofs necessary for such prosecutions, so far as such witnesses or proofs are under the control of the other High Contracting Party, shall be furnished with all reasonable promptitude to the authorities having jurisdiction to conduct the prosecutions. (Article IX.)

## MEMBERSHIP

Article II of the convention provides that:

The High Contracting Parties agree to establish and maintain a Commission to be known as the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission . . . consisting of six members, three on the part of the United States of America and three on the part of the Dominion of Canada.

The Commissioners on the part of the United States of America shall be appointed by the President of the United States of America. The Commissioners on the part of the Dominion of Canada shall be appointed by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Governor General in Council. . . .

The Commission shall continue in existence so long as this Convention shall continue in force. . . .

## ADMINISTRATION

### Commission

The Commission elects a Chairman and Secretary for a term of two years. It also appoints a Director of Investigations who supervises the work done by the twenty employees at the headquarters of the Commission.

### Advisory Committee

The third clause incorporated in the protocol of exchange of the convention at the request of the United States provides for the appointment by the Commission of an Advisory Committee "composed of five persons from each country who shall be representatives of the various branches of the industry (purse seine, gill net, troll, sport fishing, and one other), which Advisory Committee shall be invited to all non-executive meetings of the Commission, and shall be given full opportunity to examine and to be heard on all proposed orders, regulations or recommendations."

## MEETINGS

The Commission meets at irregular intervals, whenever the need for consultation arises.

## VOTING

Article VI stipulates that "no action taken by the Commission under the authority of this Convention shall be effective unless it is affirmatively voted for by at least two of the Commissioners of each High Contracting Party."

## FINANCES

Article II provides that each government "shall pay the salaries and expenses of its own Commissioners, and joint expenses incurred by the Commission shall be paid by the two High Contracting Parties in equal moieties." The headquarters staff is maintained jointly by both governments.

Article III states that the cost of all work done pursuant to the provisions of the convention "including removing or otherwise overcoming obstructions that may be approved, shall be borne equally by the two Governments."

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Commission.

## PUBLICATIONS

Article III provides that "the Commission shall make an annual report to the two Governments as to the investigations which it has made and other action which it has taken in execution of the provisions of this Article, or of other Articles of this Convention." In pursuance of this provision of the convention, the Commission has submitted to the two governments annual reports for 1937-38, 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

Until 1946 the Commission is to carry on investigatory functions only. At its first meeting the Commission appointed a Director of Investigations and a Scientific Council to assist him and render him advice in planning a scientific program of work. The Scientific Council has since been discontinued. In accordance with the third clause embodied in the protocol of exchange of the convention, the Commission, on the same day, appointed an Advisory Committee.

Research work is organized under three headings: prevention of overfishing, discovery and removal of obstructions to salmon migration, and assistance and protection of propagation. Tagging of salmon began in 1938, for the purpose of determining the manner and timing of migration, as well as the losses *en route*. The commercial catch was sampled and biological and economic statistics were obtained. An experiment, originally designed to study the efficiency of propagation and control of predators in Cultus Lake, has been continued. This was

begun in 1924 by the Research Board of Canada. Studies of the different "races" of sockeye inhabiting the several streams and lakes will be undertaken as soon as extensive collections of scales for growth record as a racial peculiarity are completed.

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### INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE WELFARE OF CRIPPLES

2239 EAST 55TH STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO

#### HISTORY

The International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, formerly the International Society for Crippled Children, began as a United States organization with national membership and administration. It was founded in 1921, in Elyria, Ohio, by Edgar F. Allen, under the sponsorship of Rotary International, and devoted its activities to nation-wide publicity for medical care, education, training, and employment of crippled children. Correspondence with persons in other countries interested in the welfare of the crippled child soon gained new members for the society in a number of countries. In 1929 the international membership had become so large that the society decided to hold a world congress of workers for the crippled. The Congress was held in Geneva, in connection with the World Educational Congress. The interchange of information and experience at that meeting proved so valuable that it was decided to hold periodical congresses; and in the ten years that followed, four world congresses were held under the auspices of the Society, namely, at Geneva, Switzerland, 1929; The Hague, Netherlands, 1931; Budapest, Hungary, 1936; and London, England, 1939.

Although the membership of the Society had become international its administration remained national, and it was not until the Budapest Congress in 1936 that it was decided to make the Society definitely international. That Congress appointed a Committee on Reorganization and charged it with drafting a constitution, which was adopted at the London Congress in 1939. At the same time the name of the Society was also changed. As its present name indicates, the Society no longer limits itself to work with crippled children but devotes itself to the welfare of all cripples.



Because of the war, no accurate membership figures can be given at the present. The Society had members in most European countries before 1939 and is now expanding its membership in Latin America.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article II of the 1939 constitution states that the purposes of the society shall be, in general, to promote the welfare of the crippled throughout the world and, in particular, to—

A. Serve as an International Bureau for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information relative to the welfare of cripples;

B. Organise international congresses;

C. Investigate the causes of crippling and promote measures for their elimination;

D. Encourage and bring about the creation of national societies for the welfare of cripples; to provide the bond between such national societies and to co-ordinate their activities;

E. Assist such societies in establishing and carrying forward the following programme for the benefit of cripples:

(1) Making surveys and obtaining enumeration and registration;

(2) Diagnosing the causes of crippling;

(3) Providing hospital care and treatment;

(4) Arranging for convalescent care;

(5) Developing educational facilities;

(6) Securing vocational training;

(7) Obtaining vocational employment; and

(8) Preventing the causes of crippling.

F. Co-operate with all agencies of any kind, governmental or private, national and international, in establishing and carrying out such programme;

G. Assist the National Societies in recommending the enactment in each country of such legislation as will further the development of the programme herein set forth and

H. Receive, use, hold and apply any contributions, bequests or endowments, or the proceeds thereof, to the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples to carry forward such purposes.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article III of the constitution provides for four classes of members: active, associate, contributing, and honorary. Active members are "those members nominated by each country." Each country "shall have the right to nominate at least five members and one additional member for each million of population or major portion thereof." The method of nomination is left to each country to decide. Persons, not active members, "who shall be certified by national societies as members thereof, shall be enrolled as associate members of the Society." Any person may be elected a contributing member provided he is "approved by the Executive Committee of the Society and by the governing body of any National Society" on payment of a donation of \$500 in United States currency, or £100 in British currency or the equivalent thereof. "Any person proposed by a National Society and considered by the Executive Committee as having rendered especial

services to the cause of cripples in any part of the World may be elected by the Council as an honorary member."

## ADMINISTRATION

### General Assembly

Article IV of the constitution stipulates that the General Assembly "shall determine the general policy to be adopted by the Society in achieving its objects, and act on the recommendations of the Council as to the fixing of membership fees and the selection of the place for the holding of the next World Congress; and may adopt amendments to the Constitution." The Assembly is held at the time and place of the periodical world congresses and consists of the active members of the society. Each active member has one vote.

### Council

The Council is composed of "one member from each country having active members in the Society," chosen by the active members of the country. Its powers and duties are "to elect the officers of the Society and two members of the Executive Committee; to make assignments of duties to the Vice-Presidents; to appoint subcommittees and assign their duties; to make recommendations to the Assembly relative to the amounts to be paid as membership fees and the place of meeting of the next World Congress; and, subject to the policies established by the General Assembly, to carry out the purposes of the Society." The Council "may propose amendments to the Constitution, and may adopt and amend the By-Laws of the Society, subject to the approval of the General Assembly." (Article IV.)

### Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists "of the officers of the Society and two active members elected by the Council." It has "power of decision" and is "directly responsible to the Council for the administration, management and control of the property and affairs of the Society." (Article IV.)

### Officers

The officers of the Society are: a President who is the chief officer of the Society and presides over the meetings of the General Assembly, Council, and Executive Committee; six Vice Presidents, one from each continent, who perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Council; a Treasurer, and a General Secretary.

### Subcommittees

The Council may appoint subcommittees and delegate to them the performance of any part of its duties "subject to its approval and confirmation." Each subcommittee holds office until the next meeting of the Council, but members are eligible for reappointment.

### National Secretaries

The Executive Committee is charged with the duty of securing the appointment of a national secretary in each country of the world. Where a National Society for the Welfare of Cripples exists, the appointment of the secretary devolves upon the National Society. Where no National Society exists, the appointment "shall be made by the interested organisations, groups, institutions or individuals, in such manner as they may decide." It is the duty of each national secretary to "do all possible to co-ordinate the agencies or activities for the welfare of cripples in such country and to extend and develop the movement for the welfare of cripples as rapidly as the conditions in such country may permit." Furthermore, they are the representatives of the International Society and shall "cooperate with, and be entitled to the co-operation of, the National Societies or other organisations, groups, institutions or individuals." (Article IV.)

### World Congresses

The periodical world congresses do not exercise any administrative functions. They are called jointly by the Society and by the host government for the purpose of reading and discussing scientific papers.

### MEETINGS

A World Congress and a General Assembly are held as a rule every three years. The Council meets at the discretion of its chairman, and the Executive Committee upon the call of the President.

### VOTING

All decisions are by majority, and in the interim during sessions "questions may be resolved by letter ballot" (Article V). In General Assembly meetings each active member has one vote.

### FINANCES

Article VII of the constitution provides that the membership fee shall be ten shillings. At the present time, the Society receives dues only from its United States members.

### LANGUAGES

The constitution makes no provision concerning the official language of the Society. Its publications are issued in English.

### PUBLICATIONS

The Society has no periodical publication of its own, but is entitled to one page in the monthly publication of the National Society for Crippled Children in the United States—*The Crippled Child*. The page is devoted to news items on activities in various countries in the field of welfare for cripples. The Society also has published the *Proceedings* of the last two world congresses.

## WORK DONE BY THE SOCIETY

The Society has been very active in helping to secure scholarships for the training of special workers in the field of rehabilitation; it has helped to draft plans for the development of rehabilitation services in a number of countries, particularly in Central and South America. The Society also serves as a professional adviser to the Near-East Foundation in the development of plans for a rehabilitation program in the Balkans and works closely with the Council member for China of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (*infra*, p. 413). In general, the Society serves as a medium for the exchange of plans and programs, assists in drafting legislation, and, through its educational publicity, helps to develop an appreciation for the need of highly skilled and professional workers in the field of rehabilitation of cripples.

## JOINT AIRCRAFT COMMITTEE

PENTAGON BUILDING, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

## HISTORY

This body is the first joint Anglo-American committee established in the United States for cooperation in the prosecution of the second World War. It was formed on September 13, 1940, by the Secretary of War with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy and the Chairman of the British Purchasing Commission and was originally known as the "Army-Navy-British Purchasing Commission Joint Committee." The membership consisted of two members each from the United States Army Air Corps (now United States Army Air Forces), United States Navy, and the British Purchasing Commission.

The origin of the Committee goes back to 1939, when the French and the British governments ordered a substantial number of American aircraft, engines, and propellers, and thereby were responsible for the initial expansion of the American aircraft production plants. The British Government took over the French contracts after France fell in 1940. It was a major customer for aircraft in June, 1940, when the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense was set up to expand the United States munitions output.

The Commissioner of Production of this Advisory Commission, meeting with the Chief of the United States Air Corps, the Chief of the United States Bureau of Aeronautics, the Chairman of the British Supply Council, and a member of the British Supply Council, reached an agreement on July 23, 1940, concerning the distribution of future aircraft production between the United States Army, United States Navy, and the British military and naval forces. On August 22, 1940, a report was issued by the Advisory Commission setting forth for the first time

month-by-month schedules for airplanes by type, model, and manufacturer, for the United States Army and Navy, and for the British Government, in accordance with the over-all agreement made at the July 23 meeting. The value of this report was obvious, as was also the need for machinery to revise it periodically in order to keep it up to date.

On August 5, 1940, a meeting of representatives of the United States Army and Navy, the British military authorities, and the Advisory Commission was held at Wright Field for the purpose of discussing standardization of aircraft in order to assist and expedite production. While the scheduling and standardization activities started out on an informal basis, it was quickly found to be desirable to establish a Committee "with authority to obligate the respective services." Thus, the solution for the previous uncoordinated procurement in the aircraft field was the establishment of the Army-Navy-British Purchasing Commission Joint Committee, which—working in collaboration with the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense—was to decide on matters pertaining to standardization of aircraft and aircraft components and to coordinate procurement under the United States Army-Navy and British aircraft production programs.

This Joint Committee eventually came to coordinate all foreign aircraft contracts in the United States. The Committee discovered in November, 1940, that adequate machinery did not exist to handle priorities and allocation of deliveries of aircraft to foreign governments other than the United Kingdom. Therefore, on January 13, 1941, the functions of the Committee were broadened to include production for all foreign contracts, British and otherwise.

On April 22, 1941, the Committee assumed its present name, the "Joint Aircraft Committee," and representatives from the Office of Production Management were added to the membership.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Under its charter of April 22, 1941, which was drawn up by the Secretary of War with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, the Director General, and the Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, and the concurrence of the Chairman of the British Supply Council, the Joint Committee is empowered to schedule United States production of aircraft and aircraft components in the official programs of all customers—Army, Navy, British, other foreign, and commercial. All production plans are now integrated into a single production schedule with the Joint Aircraft Committee exercising supreme authority over the approval and integration of all aircraft contracts in the United States.

By the terms of its current directive of March 2, 1943, "this Committee, with the approval of the Aircraft Production Board, is vested with the power to schedule the delivery of, and allocate the capacity for, aircraft and aircraft components in the official programs of all customers, Army, Navy, British, other Foreign and Commercial, and in addition thereto, will take under consideration and approve all matters pertaining to the standardization of aircraft and aircraft components between the United States Government and foreign customers."

## MEMBERSHIP

The Joint Aircraft Committee as now constituted is made up of two members each from the United States Army Air Forces, the United States Navy, the British Supply Council, and the Aircraft Production Board of the War Production Board.

## ADMINISTRATION

The activities of the Joint Aircraft Committee are decentralized into a number of subcommittees which investigate the facts in individual cases, and recommend to the Joint Aircraft Committee the desired course of action. With a few limited exceptions, the subcommittees refer all cases to the Joint Aircraft Committee for final determination.

The Committee is assisted by the Office of the Recorder which acts in a liaison capacity between the subcommittees and the main Committee and performs the necessary clerical duties.

## MEETINGS

The Committee meets every week at the Navy Department Building, Washington, D. C.

## VOTING

The decisions of the Joint Aircraft Committee are reached by majority vote of members present, with the Chairman casting the deciding vote in case of a tie.

## FINANCES

The expenses of the Office of the Recorder and of the Committee are shared by the United States Army and Navy.

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language.

## PUBLICATIONS

Reports and documents are prepared; most of them are confidential and have a limited distribution.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

An excellent summation of the work of the Joint Aircraft Committee is found in the following résumé of the functions of the principal subcommittees supplied by the Office of the Recorder of the Committee:

*Subcommittee on Production Programs.* The Subcommittee on Production Programs, following the membership pattern of the parent Committee, establishes air-frame and engine production schedules for submission to the Joint Aircraft Committee, taking into consideration domestic and foreign requisitions and requests for aircraft spare parts, accessories, and components, using the facilities of the aircraft Scheduling Unit, and the Engine, Propeller, Radio, and Armament Sub-

committees. This subcommittee was given independent authority in December, 1940, to allocate parts, accessories, and components other than complete airplanes, complete engines, and complete propellers, provided that its recommendations have the unanimous approval of all subcommittee members present. Any dissents are, of course, referred to the Joint Aircraft Committee.

*Subcommittee on the Aircraft Preference List.* The Subcommittee on the Aircraft Preference List is a standing subcommittee which considers matters of relative military urgency for the aircraft in the program. It recommends to the Joint Aircraft Committee for approval (a) the placement of aircraft on a "Preference List" of relative urgencies and (b) the policies which govern the use of the list in making allocations and establishing priorities.

*Subcommittee on Standardization.* The purposes of the Subcommittee on Standardization are: (a) to effect standardization, insofar as practicable, for the common use among the Services of aircraft and aircraft components which are intended for joint use by two or more Services; (b) to facilitate production, supply, and maintenance of aircraft produced in the United States for use by the allied forces in their common war effort; and (c) to improve characteristics of aircraft through the interchange of engineering information and developments resulting from experience and tactical operations.

The work of the Subcommittee on Standardization is conducted through twenty-one special and technical subcommittees.

With respect to a large majority of the items of aeronautical equipment produced in the United States adopted as standard by the Joint Aircraft Committee, reciprocal standardization is accomplished by the British Air Commission recommending to the Ministry of Aircraft Production in London that similar items produced in the United Kingdom be substantially the same and be made operationally and dimensionally interchangeable with standard items

Thereby, standardization agreement has been reached so that the aircraft can be used by the British forces with but few modifications. The main purpose of this program is to speed up the production of aircraft and insure the interchangeability of components and equipment between the services in the various theaters of operation. The main standardization program on airplane models is now carried on through the attendance of representatives from these services at the mock-up on all new models and through interchange of engineering information and developments resulting from service experience and tactical operations.

A major contribution to the joint operation of the Allied air force has been accomplished through the standardization work of the Subcommittee on Aircraft Ordnance and Armament which is the parent committee of eight special subcommittees covering all items in this field. These committees, in addition to having representatives from the Bureau of Aeronautics, Army Air Forces, and British Air Commission, have also technical representatives from the Army Ordnance Department, Navy Bureau of Ordnance, and Chemical Warfare Service. Some 190 separate items of aircraft ordnance and armament equipment have been adopted as standard through the operation of this committee. These consist of bombs, fuses, bomb carrying gear, pyrotechnics, aircraft guns and ammunition, armor plate, etc.

In practically all of these cases, the British Air Commission has recommended to the Ministry of Aircraft Production that if similar items are produced in the United Kingdom they be dimensionally and operationally interchangeable with the standard item approved by the Joint Aircraft Committee.

The joint and combined operations of the United States Army Air Forces, United States Navy, and the British military and naval forces have been aided to a considerable degree in the supplying of material and the maintenance of equipment as a result of standardization accomplished by this program which has included, besides the airplanes, ordnance, and armament discussed above, such items as recognition and identification devices, table of equivalents for aviation petroleum products, aircraft test procedure, first-aid kits, photographic equipment, and many others.

*Subcommittee on Supply and Maintenance Requirements.* The Subcommittee on Supply and Maintenance Requirements, composed of Army-Navy-British and Aircraft Production Board representatives, has the function to ascertain and make recommendations concerning the ranges and quantities of replacement units and parts, including special tools and ground handling equipment, necessary for adequate maintenance by aircraft. This committee, in turn, is assisted by nine subcommittees.

*Joint Radio Board.* One more important arm of the Joint Aircraft Committee is the Joint Radio Board, which was constituted by the Secretary of War with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chairman of the British Supply Council on November 18, 1941. This Board deals with technical airborne-radio problems and with the standardization of radio material between the services. The Board originates consideration, when necessary, of the military characteristics of aircraft radio equipment and recommends to the Joint Aircraft Committee whatever it considers essential to establish coordination and standardization between the United States Army and Navy, and the British. Basic research is not under the jurisdiction of the Board, but the Board does recommend the allocation to the various services and other agencies of the development and tests of military and naval aircraft radio equipment. The Board is appropriately affiliated with the interested committees of the Combined Communications Board working under the Combined Chiefs of Staff (*supra*, p. 46).

*Aircraft Scheduling Unit.* While the Aircraft Scheduling Unit, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, is not strictly a subcommittee of the Joint Aircraft Committee, it works closely with the Joint Aircraft Committee and follows the same membership pattern of Army-Navy-British. The Army member is Administrator. The Aircraft Scheduling Unit was established on May 5, 1941, to allocate critical aeronautical equipment and materials within the aircraft industry, in accordance with the schedules and the Preference List established by the Joint Aircraft Committee. The Aircraft Scheduling Unit acts with the authority and approval of the Aircraft Production Board, through the Aircraft Resources Control Office.



## JOINT BRAZIL-UNITED STATES DEFENSE COMMISSION

BRAZILIAN SECTION: Federal Reserve Building, Twentieth Street and  
Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES SECTION: War Department, Washington, D. C.

### HISTORY

This Commission, which is the outgrowth of a series of conferences held during the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Rio de Janeiro in January, 1942, met for the first time in Washington, August 25, 1942. A similar commission, composed also of a Brazilian and a United States section, functions in Rio de Janeiro. The Rio Commission is called the Joint Brazilian-United States Military Commission and has its headquarters in the Edificio Ministerio da Guerra.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The purpose of the Commission is to coordinate the military efforts of the two countries and to make staff plans for the mutual defense of the Western Hemisphere.

### MEMBERSHIP

Each country has a representation of six members composed of officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

### ADMINISTRATION

The Commission meets jointly and is composed of two sections, one representing the United States, the other representing Brazil. The chairman of either section may preside at meetings.

Each section has a secretariat which performs the duties usual to such office.

### MEETINGS

The Joint Commission meets in Washington.

### VOTING

There is no formal voting.

### FINANCES

Each government maintains its own expenses.

### LANGUAGES

English and Portuguese are the official languages of the Commission.

### PUBLICATIONS

None.

### WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

The Commission has been working on mutual defense plans which are of a confidential nature, as well as other matters related to the common war effort.

## JOINT HIDE CONTROL OFFICE, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, TEMPORARY T BUILDING, FOURTEENTH STREET  
AND CONSTITUTION AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### HISTORY

During the latter part of 1943 it was agreed informally by representatives of the purchasing agencies of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada that, in order to expedite the procurement of foreign hides required for the military and civilian leather needs of the United Nations, a joint office should be established to coordinate procurement activities.

Accordingly, the Joint Hide Control Office was established on December 15, 1943.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The following official statement concerning its purpose and functions was received from the Joint Hide Control Office:

The Joint Hide Control Office screens all offerings of foreign hides, kips and calfskins made to the respective buying agencies of the United States and the United Kingdom and regulates the quantity of purchases for each country pursuant to an agreed ratio. Canada participates as her interests appear but, parenthetically, actual purchases for Canada are made by the United States purchasing agency. The Joint Hide Control Office works closely with the buying agencies, maintaining records of purchases, uniform standards of deliveries and prices, and acts as a clearing house for the exchange of information which will assist the buying agencies.

### MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION

The membership consists of one representative of the United States and one of the United Kingdom, who have joint responsibility for all the functions of the Joint Hide Control Office.

### MEETINGS

The members of the Joint Hide Control Office meet daily.

### VOTING

The members of the Joint Hide Control Office reach their decisions informally without voting.

### FINANCES

The expenses of each member are paid by his respective government.

### LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Joint Hide Control Office.

## WORK DONE BY THE OFFICE

In addition to the functions mentioned above, the Joint Hide Control Office obtains reports from hide-producing countries concerning the availability of supplies, market conditions, and procurement methods, and makes recommendations for more effective operation by the respective buying agencies.

## JOINT MEXICAN-UNITED STATES DEFENSE COMMISSION

PENTAGON BUILDING, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

### HISTORY

In identical statements to the press by the governments of Mexico and the United States on January 12, 1942, it was announced that conversations were being held in Washington between representatives of the two countries with the object of studying common war problems and the formation of a joint defense commission. On the part of the United States, the actual formation of this joint commission was announced in an Executive Order (No. 9080) issued February 27, 1942.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The Executive Order lists the following purposes of the Commission:

To study problems relating to the common defense of the United States and Mexico, to consider broad plans for the defense of Mexico and adjacent areas of the United States, and to propose to the respective governments the cooperative measures which, in its opinion, should be adopted. (*Federal Register*, March 3, 1942, p. 1607.)

### MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Commission is, at present, comprised of a Major General and a Brigadier General of the Mexican Army, and a Vice Admiral and a Major General of the United States Navy and Army, respectively. Commissioned officers of the Army and Navy of both countries act as assistants and advisers to the members.

### ADMINISTRATION

The Commission is made up of a Mexican and a United States section, with members and assistants as indicated above under "Membership." The senior member of each section acts as Chairman and has the following duties: to coordinate the internal affairs of his section; to preside alternately at the meetings of the Commission; to prescribe the order of business and to conduct meetings in accordance with parliamentary procedure; to represent the Commission before the governments of Mexico and the United States, respectively, and before any other organi-

zation that may have relations with the Commission; to transmit the joint recommendations of the Commission to his government; to determine jointly the date, place, and agenda of each meeting. If the senior member scheduled to preside over a meeting is absent, the officer next in rank in his section acts as chairman. Each section designates an officer as secretary of his section, with duties appropriate to this office.

## MEETINGS

Originally, the Commission was directed to convene in Washington, but a subsequent authorization provides for meetings at such places in Mexico and the United States as the Commission considers necessary for the accomplishment of its purpose.

## VOTING

There is no formal voting. Decisions are reached informally.

## FINANCES

All expenses incurred by the United States Section are paid from allocations made for that purpose by the War Department from the President's Emergency Fund. The expenses of the Mexican Section are paid by Mexico.

## LANGUAGES

English and Spanish are the official languages of the Commission.

## PUBLICATIONS

None.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

As a result of deliberations of the Commission, provision has been made for the strengthening of the Mexican ground and air forces, the repairing of Mexican naval vessels, and the training of Mexican personnel in the United States. The Commission has also been instrumental in arranging for the use by United States warships of Mexican bases and territorial waters, and for the use by United States aircraft of Mexican airfields, in accordance with existing agreements negotiated by the two governments. As a result of these arrangements, military aircraft of the United States regularly make landings at Mexican airfields in the course of flights to the Panama Canal and South American countries.

With the adoption of the plans developed by this Commission, the line of defense which, through the joint action of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, United States and Canada (*infra*, p. 368), has extended from the Southern boundary of the United States to Alaska, was thus lengthened to include Mexico.

## JOINT RAILWAY COMMISSION, BOLIVIA AND ARGENTINA

(Comisión Mixta Ferroviaria Boliviano-Argentina)

YACUIBA, BOLIVIA

## HISTORY

Bolivia—the third largest state in South America—has been a land-locked country since the War of the Pacific (1879–83), in which she lost to Chile her only Pacific coast province, Atacama, with the harbor of Antofagasta. Her ally in that war, Peru, lost the provinces of Tacna and Arica, which constitute Bolivia's natural outlet to the Pacific. Numerous attempts on the part of Bolivia to regain access to the Pacific failed because of Chile's refusal to cede any portion of the coast to her. The two countries, however, finally reached an agreement in 1904, whereby, in return for Bolivia's surrender of any claims to Atacama, Chile consented to build a railroad from Arica to La Paz and to grant Bolivia port and customs privileges in Arica (Treaty of October 20, 1904, *Colección de Tratados Vigentes de la República de Bolivia* [La Paz? 1941?], Vol. IV, p. 394). The railroad was completed in 1913. In conformity with the terms of the treaty, the Bolivian section of the line passed into the possession of the Bolivian Government fifteen years later, in 1928.<sup>1</sup>

Bolivia also made several attempts to acquire ports on her eastern frontiers, on the Madeira and Paraguay rivers, in order to obtain water routes to the Atlantic through Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay. She was prevented from doing so by the opposition of these three countries. However, since the beginning of this century, both Argentina and Brazil have made proposals to Bolivia, offering financial and technical assistance in building railroads linking the Bolivian rail net with the railroads of Argentina and Brazil, respectively. At the end of the Chaco war Bolivia finally accepted these offers. Under the auspices of the Chaco Peace Conference, she concluded bilateral agreements with both Argentina and Brazil,<sup>2</sup> creating joint commissions of experts to study and recommend means for developing communications between them. On the basis of the recommendations of these commissions, Bolivia signed treaties with Argentina providing for the construction of a railroad from Santa Cruz in Bolivia to Yacuiba on the Argentine border, to be financed by loans granted to Bolivia by Argentina; she also signed treaties with Brazil providing for the construction of a railroad from Santa Cruz to Corumbá on the Bolivian frontier. The cost of the Santa Cruz-Corumbá railroad was to be covered by the payment of the sum of one million pounds sterling owed to Bolivia by Brazil under previous treaty obligations, as well as by loans granted to Bolivia by Brazil. Bolivia, in turn, agreed to have the construction of the railroads placed under the supervision of a Joint Railway Commission, Bolivia and Argentina, and a Joint Railway Commission, Bolivia and Brazil (*infra*, p. 261), respectively.

The new railroads will be of advantage to all three countries concerned. Argentina and Brazil want them built in order to obtain access to the oil resources of the

<sup>1</sup> Bolivia also acquired an outlet to the Chilean port of Antofagasta via the Antofagasta-La Paz Railroad.

<sup>2</sup> Similar agreements were concluded at the same time with Chile and Peru.

eastern provinces of Bolivia. The railroads will connect Camiri in the center of the Bolivian oil region with both Yacuiba and Corumbá. Bolivia will obtain an outlet by rail to the Atlantic through a line running from Antofagasta or Arica via La Paz to either Santos in Brazil or to Buenos Aires. However, the chief value of the railroads to Bolivia lies in the fact that they will provide a means of communication between the western high plateau (the Altiplano), where approximately three quarters of Bolivia's population now lives, and the sparsely populated but fertile eastern lowlands which compose three fifths of the territory of Bolivia and which are separated from their natural market in the Altiplano by the Cordillera Real.

The Altiplano lies between the two principal ranges of the Andean Cordillera, at an elevation of over 12,000 feet. The Andes here reach a height of from 20,000 to 24,000 feet with the lowest passes 12,000 to 14,000 feet high. The Altiplano is rich in minerals (principally tin), but does not produce enough food for its inhabitants and lacks water and fuel. The eastern provinces, on the other hand, are capable of producing in abundance the oil, food, cotton, timber, leather, and other agricultural products which the Altiplano needs and heretofore has had to import from abroad. The prohibitive cost of building railroads across the Cordillera Real has up to now virtually isolated the eastern parts of Bolivia. The Altiplano now has rail connection with Vila Vila, west of Santa Cruz. Under the terms of the treaty of February 25, 1938, with Brazil (*ibid.*, p. 291), Bolivia, in cooperation with the Brazilian Government, is to complete this line to Santa Cruz. When the entire railroad from La Paz to the Argentine and Brazilian frontier stations is completed, the products of Bolivia's fertile, moist, wooded, eastern lowlands will move by rail to the Altiplano and Bolivia's internal economy will be better balanced and less dependent on the export of her mineral wealth.

A Preliminary Railway Convention was signed in Buenos Aires, September 17, 1937, by Bolivia and Argentina (*ibid.*, p. 107) which established a Joint Railway Commission to survey the route of the proposed railroad from Santa Cruz to Yacuiba.<sup>1</sup> The Commission began the survey early in 1938. By April, 1940, the section Yacuiba-Villa Montes had been surveyed and a report was submitted to the two governments. The survey of the remaining route to Santa Cruz was completed in January, 1943. The cost of the survey was borne by Bolivia.

On the basis of the findings of the report of this Commission on the section Yacuiba-Villa Montes, the two governments signed the treaty of February 10, 1941 (República de Bolivia, *Boletín Oficial del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*, January-April, 1941, No. 6, pp. 38-43). This treaty provided for construction of the section Yacuiba-Villa Montes of the projected railroad to Santa Cruz, as well as for the construction of an oleoduct from the Bolivian oil deposits in the Bermejo region to Orán in Argentina. The treaty was implemented on February 6, 1942, by an exchange of notes between the two governments dealing with other aspects of the building of this section of the railroad (*ibid.*, January-April, 1942, No. 9,

<sup>1</sup> Treaties providing for construction of the Santa Cruz-Yacuiba railroad were signed on February 16, 1906, and January 6, 1922, but failed of ratification.

Bolivia already has direct railroad connection with Buenos Aires through La Quiaca, but this railroad does not traverse the eastern provinces of Bolivia.

pp. 187-91). Article V of the treaty of 1941 and section (f) of the exchange of notes of 1942 specify that construction of the railroad shall be entrusted to a Joint Railway Commission, Bolivia and Argentina. The Commission was constituted November 22, 1943, and is now engaged in supervising the work on the Yacuiba-Villa Montes section.

Under the terms of the treaty of 1941, Argentina advances to Bolivia the funds required for construction of the section Yacuiba-Villa Montes, the loan to carry 3 per cent interest and 5 per cent amortization payable in crude oil, fuel oil, Argentine pesos, American dollars, "or other exchange of universal currency."

#### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article V of the treaty of February 10, 1941, states that the Commission "shall assume responsibility in regard to contracting for and supervising all of the work connected with the railway, including the quality of the materials to be used in construction and the handling of the funds advanced by Argentina. . ." (*Translation.*)

#### MEMBERSHIP

The Commission is composed of four engineers, two appointed by the Argentine Government and two by the Bolivian Government. The Argentine members have the titles, respectively, of Chief Engineer (*ingeniero jefe*) and Auxiliary Chief Engineer; the Bolivian members, of Deputy Engineer (*ingeniero delegado*) and Auxiliary Deputy Engineer.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The Commission functions under rules and regulations approved by the two governments (*ibid.*, August, 1942, pp. 3-5). The direction of the construction work is in the hands of the Chief Engineer, and, in his absence, in those of the Auxiliary Chief Engineer. The Commission is equally responsible to the Argentine and Bolivian governments, to whom it must report on its work.

The personnel employed by the Commission is appointed by the Chief Engineer with the consent and approval of the Deputy Engineer.

#### MEETINGS

Meetings are called whenever necessary by the Chief Engineer with the consent of the Deputy Engineer.

#### VOTING

In case of disagreement between the Chief Engineer and the Deputy Engineer, the controversy is submitted to the Argentine and Bolivian governments for decision. However, in the meantime the Chief Engineer may put his own plans provisionally into operation.

#### FINANCES

Each government pays the salary and expenses of its members on the Commission.

## LANGUAGE

Spanish is the official language of the Commission.

## PUBLICATIONS

The regulations provide that the Commission shall submit a plan of its work to the two governments each November.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

The Commission has recently been constituted and has begun its work on the Yacuiba-Villa Montes section of the railway.

## JOINT RAILWAY COMMISSION, BOLIVIA AND BRAZIL

(Comisión Mixta Ferroviaria Boliviano-Brasileña)

CORUMBÁ, BRAZIL

## HISTORY

The geographic, economic, and political factors leading to the conclusion of railway treaties between Bolivia and Argentina and Bolivia and Brazil at the end of the Chaco war have been outlined in the section "History" of the report on the Joint Railway Commission, Bolivia and Argentina (*supra*, p. 258). As stated there, the construction of the railroads from Santa Cruz to Yacuiba and from Santa Cruz to Corumbá is placed under the supervision of joint Bolivian-Argentinian and Bolivian-Brazilian railway commissions.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Petropolis of November 17, 1903 (*Colección de Tratados Vigentes de la República de Bolivia* [La Paz, 1941?], Vol. IV, p. 198), Brazil agreed to construct railroads from San Antonio on the Madera River to Guyaramerín on the Marmoré, and from Villa Murtinho to Villa Bella. On December 25, 1928, the two governments concluded a treaty in Rio de Janeiro (*ibid.*, p. 265) which substituted for the proposed Villa Murtinho-Villa Bella railroad—which Brazil had failed to build—a railroad from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz and from there to the Brazilian border. Brazil agreed to contribute towards the cost of this railroad the sum of one million pounds sterling. This provision was again modified by the treaty of February 25, 1938 (*ibid.*, p. 291), which stated in Article II that the one-million-pound-sterling obligation of Brazil was to be applied to the cost of construction of a railroad from Santa Cruz to Corumbá on the Brazilian frontier. This treaty is now in force and governs the work of constructing the Santa Cruz-Corumbá railroad which is being carried on under the supervision of the Joint Railway Commission, Bolivia and Brazil.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Article VII of the treaty of 1938 states that Brazil agrees to complete without delay a railroad connecting Puerto Esperanza with Corumbá.



This Commission was established by a protocol concluded between Bolivia and Brazil on November 25, 1937 (*ibid.*, p. 285). Under the terms of the protocol, the Joint Commission was charged with surveying the proposed Santa Cruz-Corumbá railroad. Although the treaty of February 25, 1938, does not specifically state that construction of the railroad is to be carried on under the supervision of this Commission, the rules and regulations of the Commission, adopted by the two governments on May 24, 1938,<sup>1</sup> give it specific authority not only to survey but also to supervise the building of the railroad. The Commission was organized in Rio de Janeiro and proceeded to its headquarters in Corumbá, where it arrived on September 9, 1938. Construction of the first section of the railroad was begun soon thereafter.

Under the terms of the treaty of 1938, Brazil pays toward the cost of the railroad the one million pounds sterling which she owed Bolivia under the obligation contracted previously in the Treaty of Petropolis of 1903 and the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro (also known as the Treaty of Natal) of 1928. Since the railroad will cost considerably more than this sum, Article V provides that any additional amounts needed will be advanced by Brazil at the rate of 3½ per cent interest, payable in cash or in crude oil.

#### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The rules and regulations governing the Commission are composed of the *Regulamentos de Estudos* and the *Regulamento da Construção*. Article 1 of the former states that the Commission is established "for the purpose of carrying out the preliminary studies and drawing up the plan for the railroad which is to run from a duly chosen point on the projected line between Porto Esperança and Corumbá, to Santa Cruz de la Sierra," and that it is "charged with directing and supervising the construction of the railroad, in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 3 of the treaty of February 25, 1938, after the said studies have been completed, and shall be governed in the discharge of this function by another and special set of regulations [the *Regulamento da Construção*]." Article 1 of the latter specifies that the Commission "shall be charged with the direction and supervision of the construction of the railroad, as well as with the acquisition of the tools, rolling stock, and equipment for hauling, indispensable for the work of constructing the railroad and for the traffic to be carried on over it during the first eight years, in accordance with the budget previously approved by the two governments."

#### MEMBERSHIP

The Commission is composed of a Chief Engineer (*engenheiro chefe*) appointed by Brazil and a Deputy Engineer (*engenheiro delegado*) appointed by Bolivia.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The Commission functions under rules and regulations approved in the exchange of notes of May 24, 1938, between Bolivia and Brazil and is subject to the

<sup>1</sup> Text in the Commission's publication *Atos Referentes a Comissão Mista Ferroviária Brasileiro-Boliviana* (Rio de Janeiro, 1939), pp. 19-37

authority of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Communications and Public Works of the two countries.

The Chief Engineer appoints the technical and administrative personnel of the Commission, with the consent of the Deputy Engineer. The manual laborers working on the railroad are hired by contractors who, in turn, are engaged and supervised by the Chief Engineer.

#### MEETINGS

Meetings of the Commission are called when necessary by the Chief Engineer with the consent of the Deputy Engineer.

#### VOTING

In case of differences of opinion between the Chief Engineer and the Deputy Engineer the controversy is submitted to the two governments. However, in the meantime the Chief Engineer may put his own plans provisionally into effect.

#### FINANCES

Each government pays its own representative on the Commission.

#### LANGUAGES

Portuguese and Spanish are the official languages of the Commission.

#### PUBLICATIONS

The Commission makes a report on its work to the two governments, usually every two years.

#### WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

Under the supervision of the Commission, construction of the Corumbá-Santa Cruz railroad has been progressing steadily. In accordance with an agreement reached by the two governments, the Commission is now also engaged in surveying the route from Santa Cruz to Vila Vila where the railroad from La Paz now terminates.

### **JOINT WAR AID COMMITTEE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA**

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING, NINETEENTH STREET AND CONSTITUTION AVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### HISTORY

On August 22, 1943, during the Quebec Conference, Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada and President Roosevelt announced the creation of the Joint War Aid Committee, United States and Canada.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

This Committee was formed to study the problems arising out of the operations of the United States Lend-Lease and the Canadian Mutual Aid Program and, where necessary, to make recommendations to the proper authorities.

In carrying out its tasks the Committee endeavors to keep both countries informed as to the operation of their respective activities in these fields and thus brings about greater coordination of the mutual aid programs of the United States and Canada.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Canadian Section is composed of four members of the Washington Committee of the Canadian Mutual Aid Board: the Chairman of this section, who is also the Deputy Member of the Canadian Section, Combined Production and Resources Board (*supra*, p. 50); the Minister Counsellor of the Canadian Embassy, Washington; the Director General, Washington office, of the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply; and the Chairman of the Canadian Joint Staff.

The membership of the United States Section includes: the Chairman, who is also the Executive Officer of the Munitions Assignments Board (*infra*, p. 282); a member of the staff of the United States Department of State; the Deputy Administrator of the Office of the Foreign Economic Administration; the Director of the International Aid Division, Army Supply Services, and the Vice Chairman of the War Production Board (International Supply).

## ADMINISTRATION

There are two sections, each having internal autonomy, one for the United States and one for Canada. The Canadian Chairman presides over meetings of the Committee held in Canada and the United States Chairman over those held in the United States.

The Committee has a joint secretariat.

Several *ad hoc* subcommittees have been appointed to assist the Committee.

## MEETINGS

The Committee meets in Washington and Ottawa.

## VOTING

Decisions are reached informally.

## FINANCES

Each section maintains its own expenses.

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Committee

## PUBLICATIONS

None.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

The Committee has integrated Canadian and United States programs of assistance to the French Committee of National Liberation, China, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

## JOINT WAR PRODUCTION COMMITTEE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING, FOURTH STREET AND INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, S.W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## HISTORY

Originally designated as the Joint Defense Production Committee, this body was created by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada on November 5, 1941, pursuant to a recommendation of the Joint Economic Committees, United States and Canada (now dissolved), of September 19, 1941. That recommendation indicated that while machinery had been set up to implement those parts of the Hyde Park Agreement between the President and the Prime Minister which were concerned with military strategy, primary materials, and general economic conditions, no machinery existed to implement the integration of munitions production programs specifically envisioned in the agreement. Therefore, the Joint Economic Committees recommended that the Governments of the United States and Canada establish a joint committee on defense production "to survey the capacity and potential capacity for the production of defense *matériel* in each country to the end that in mobilizing the resources of the two countries each country should provide for the common defense effort the defense articles which it is best able to produce, taking into consideration the desirability of so arranging production for defense purposes as to minimize, as far as possible and consistent with the maximum defense effort, maladjustments in the post-defense period" (U. S. Department of State, *Bulletin*, Vol. V, p. 361).

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The Committee unanimously adopted a declaration of policy calling for a combined all-out war production effort and the removal of any barriers standing in the way of such combined effort. This declaration was approved by Canada and the United States (*ibid.*, p. 578). The Committee carries the principles contained in this declaration into effect through technical subcommittees whose

joint representation includes those persons most concerned with actual munitions production problems. The text of the declaration is as follows:

Having regard to the fact that Canada and the United States are engaged in a war with common enemies, the Joint War Production Committee of Canada and the United States recommends to the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada the following statement of policy for the war production of the two countries:

1. Victory will require the maximum war production in both countries in the shortest possible time; speed and volume of war output, rather than monetary cost, are the primary objectives.

2. An all-out war production effort in both countries requires the maximum use of the labor, raw materials and facilities in each country.

3. Achievement of maximum volume and speed of war output requires that the production and resources of both countries should be effectively integrated, and directed towards a common program of requirements for the total war effort.

4. Each country should produce those articles in an integrated program of requirements which will result in maximum joint output of war goods in the minimum of time.

5. Scarce raw materials and goods which one country requires from the other in order to carry out the joint program of war production should be so allocated between the two countries that such materials and goods will make the maximum contribution toward the output of the most necessary articles in the shortest period of time.

6. Legislative and administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs, and other regulations or restrictions of any character which prohibit, prevent, delay or otherwise impede the free flow of necessary munitions and war supplies between the two countries should be suspended or otherwise eliminated for the duration of the war.

7. The two Governments should take all measures necessary for the fullest implementation of the foregoing principles. (*Ibid.*, p. 579.)

## MEMBERSHIP

Each country has six members. The delegation of the United States is composed of the Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, the Under Secretaries of War and Navy, the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, and the Vice Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission. Most of the Canadian representation is from the Dominion Department of Munitions and Supply. Each country has an Executive Director.

## ADMINISTRATION

The actual work of effectuating the seven principles stated above under "Purpose and Functions" is carried on largely by ten technical subcommittees, viz., Aircraft, Artillery, Artillery Ammunition, Chemicals and Explosives, Conservation, Merchant Shipbuilding, Naval Shipbuilding, Signal Corps Equipment, Small Arms and Small Arms Ammunition, Tank-Automotive. The work of each of these subcommittees varies with the area of its operations, and problems range from the resolution of temporary bottlenecks to long-range integration of production.

## MEETINGS

Meetings of the Joint War Production Committee are held irregularly and primarily for the purpose of reviewing the accomplishments of the joint program and of discussing predictable trends in war production. Meetings of the technical subcommittees are also held irregularly but their concern is with the progress of the joint program and with the resolution of specific problems.

## VOTING

Since the work of the Joint War Production Committee and of its ten technical subcommittees is concerned more with current operations than with international policy, the concept of voting is of little practical importance. In general, both policy and recommendations apropos specific problems are determined by discussion and compromise rather than by ballot.

## FINANCES

Each country defrays the expenses of its own section.

## LANGUAGE

The official language of the Committee is English.

## PUBLICATIONS

None.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

Since the formation of the Committee and of its ten technical subcommittees in the fall of 1941, the Committee has undertaken to remove such impediments as have threatened to delay the joint war production programs of the two countries. The Committee has also facilitated the exchange of technical information. Furthermore, it has, by enlisting the aid of one country, removed temporary pressures in the other, and, particularly by providing a forum for close and continuous discussion between the responsible parties in both countries, it has implemented such shifts in the production schedules of one country as might be required by shifts in the production schedules of the other. As might be expected, such shifts have more often than not required an adjustment in Canadian programs to meet changes in United States programs. However, it is equally true that on occasion the United States has supplemented Canadian production.

## LATIN AMERICAN ODONTOLOGICAL FEDERATION

(Federación Odontológica Latino Americana—FOLA)

JUNÍN 959, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

## HISTORY

The idea of creating a Latin American Odontological Federation originated with the Asociación Central Brasileña de Cirujanos Dentistas of Rio de Janeiro and the Asociación Paulista de Cirujanos—two Brazilian dental associations. The actual formation of the Federation took place on October 3, 1917, at a dental congress held in Santiago de Chile. The Federation has National Councils in all of the twenty Latin American countries and in Puerto Rico.

Four Latin American Dental Congresses have been held under the auspices of the Federation, viz., at Montevideo, 1920; Buenos Aires, 1925; Rio de Janeiro, 1929; and Montevideo, 1938. A fifth congress is scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires in 1944. The Federation also held an Inter-American Clinical Session (*jornada odontológica*) in Santiago, in 1941.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 4 of the statutes lists the following as the purposes of the Federation:

(a) To encourage and strengthen friendly ties, not only among the odontologists and odontological institutions of the countries associated with the Federation, but also between the said odontological entities and those of other nations;

(b) To hold odontological congresses and meetings in the countries associated with the Federation, and to stimulate professional, scientific, and literary achievement in the field of odontology in America;

(c) To promote the organization of odontological federations in the countries where such federations do not as yet exist, as a means of defending professional group interests and of raising odontological standards in the social, moral, and scientific spheres;

(d) To take part in the campaign that is being waged by the American countries in defense of professional legal standards, collaborating in the conduct of that campaign, or undertaking on behalf of the Federation itself the defense of its own standards, by bringing the weight of its opinion to bear upon the public authorities, the corporations, etc., to which such problems are submitted for a hearing;

(e) To act as a supreme arbiter, from whom no appeal can be had, in such disputes as may arise among the American members of the odontological profession, contributing thereby to the maintenance of professional unity, as the only possible foundation on which the prestige of American odontology can be firmly established. (*Translation.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

The Federation has no individual members, except honorary members. Its active membership consists of a National Council in each of the Latin American countries and one in Puerto Rico. The National Councils, which have their seats

in the respective capital cities, act as the collective representatives of the odontological institutions in their respective countries, each country being represented at the congresses of the Federation by delegates chosen by its National Council.

Honorary membership is conferred on odontologists who are regarded as worthy of this honor because of their contributions to the progress of dental science. Such membership is conferred at the congresses by vote of a majority of the delegates.

## ADMINISTRATION

### **Congresses and Clinical Sessions (Jornadas)**

Each Congress determines the date and place of the next Congress and of the next Clinical Session. The difference between congresses and clinical sessions is chiefly that the latter do not have the right to determine the date and place of their next meeting. Neither the congresses nor the clinical sessions exercise administrative functions. They are devoted to the presentation and discussion of scientific matters.

### **Executive Council**

The seat and composition of the Executive Council is changed at each Congress. The members of the Council are elected by the delegates forming the National Council of the country named as the seat of the next Congress. In case the country in question has no National Council, each of the affiliated dental associations of the country names its delegates, the number being based on the number of the association's members. These delegates in assembly then elect the members of the Executive Council. The Council is composed of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such additional regular and substitute members as are deemed necessary.

The Council makes arrangements for the congresses and clinical sessions and lends the weight of its authority to the compilation of a code of professional ethics and to the formulation of laws against illegal practice of the profession. It also promotes uniformity of odontological studies in the faculties or schools of Latin America, as well as of legislation concerning the practice of the profession, and of the credentials required for its practice.

### **Arbital Tribunal**

Each Congress designates three National Councils whose presidents compose the Arbital Tribunal of the Federation. This Tribunal is empowered to assume, temporarily, the functions of the Executive Council whenever the time-limit for the holding of the next Congress or Clinical Session has expired and the Executive Council has failed to take the necessary steps for their convocation. In such cases the Tribunal communicates with the National Councils of the Federation in order that a decision may be reached regarding the new seat and composition of the Executive Council and the place and date for the next Congress or Clinical Session. The Tribunal, furthermore, acts as arbiter for the settlement of disputes



which may arise between the Executive Council and the National Councils of the Federation, as well as for questions arising between parties affiliated with the Federation and non-affiliated parties, provided the latter recognize its jurisdiction.

## MEETINGS

Congresses are held approximately every five years and clinical sessions are held in the interim. The Executive Council meets every fifteen days.

## VOTING

Decisions at meetings of the Executive Council and congresses are by a simple majority vote. One half plus one of the total number of members constitutes a quorum at congresses or other meetings.

Article 38 of the statutes requires that amendments to this instrument be submitted by the National Council proposing them to the Executive Council, and that the latter, in turn, notify all National Councils of the content of such amendments three months in advance of the date of the next Congress. The proposed amendment or amendments are then submitted to the delegates for their consideration at the preliminary sessions of the next Congress, and a two-thirds vote of the representatives of the participating countries is required for their approval.

## FINANCES

Dues are paid only by the National Councils, at the rate of \$10 each, annually.

## LANGUAGE

Spanish is the official language of the organization.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Federation distributes gratuitously a semiannual bulletin published in Buenos Aires in an edition of 15,000 copies.

## WORK DONE BY THE FEDERATION

The most important achievement of the Federation consists in having secured the participation of odontological associations in all of the twenty-one Latin American countries (as well as Puerto Rico). The congresses held under its auspices have served to encourage and strengthen ties among the odontologists of Latin America and to stimulate scientific discussion and research in the field of dentistry. Furthermore, considerable progress has been made toward collaboration between the Federation, on the one hand, and the American Dental Association and the Canadian Dental Association, on the other hand. The Federation hopes that ultimately an Inter-American Odontological Federation will be created in which it as well as the American and Canadian dental associations will be represented.

## LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLASTIC SURGERY

(Sociedade Latino-Americana de Cirurgia Plástica)

RUA BENJAMIN CONSTANCE 171, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

## HISTORY

The Latin American Society of Plastic Surgery was founded in São Paulo, July 5, 1940, at a meeting of South American physicians specializing in plastic surgery which was held on the invitation of Professor Antonio Prudente. At this meeting it was decided that the Society should have its seat in São Paulo and that its principal aim should be the development of plastic surgery in Latin America and the promotion of Latin American Congresses of Plastic Surgery. The Society has organized two congresses, viz., one held partly in Rio de Janeiro and partly in São Paulo, Brazil, July 6-12, 1941, and the other in Buenos Aires and Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina, October 19-24, 1942. The present membership of the Society includes Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, and Uruguay.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 2 of the statutes adopted on July 5, 1940, states that the principal purposes of the Society are "to stimulate scientific exchange in the field of plastic surgery among Latin American specialists in this field, and to study the professional problems relating to plastic surgery." Specifically, the purposes of the Society are:

- (a) To organize Congresses, to be held in one of the Latin American countries, preferably in the city where the President of the Executive Committee [of the Congress] is domiciled;
  - (b) To publish the works submitted to the Congresses;
  - (c) To serve as a consultative organ for persons interested in questions connected with plastic surgery;
  - (d) To form a library devoted to the specialized field in question;
  - (e) To promote scientific exchange with similar organizations and also with all organizations that might be interested in the Society's activities.
- (Translation.)

## MEMBERSHIP

The statutes provide that the Society shall have active, corresponding, honorary, and contributing members. Active members must be nationals of Latin American countries and must have been nominated by their respective National Committees. In countries where no such committee exists they must have been nominated by two members of any existing National Committees. Likewise, nationals from countries outside Latin America may become corresponding members if nominated in the same manner. Both active and corresponding members must have published works on plastic surgery whose merit has been approved by their respective National Committees. Persons who have achieved world-wide distinction through their work

in plastic surgery may be made honorary members. Contributing members are persons who have given more than two Brazilian contos (2,000 milreis) or who have contributed important services to the Society.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Assembly

Active, honorary, and contributing members may participate and vote in the assemblies which are held at the time and place of the Latin American Congresses of Plastic Surgery. The agenda for each Assembly is prepared at a prior meeting of the Permanent Committee and the National Committees of the Society. The Assembly elects the Permanent Committee, as well as the National Committees, amends the statutes of the Society, receives and approves the annual report and financial statement submitted by the Permanent Committee, and chooses the time and place for the Latin American Congresses of Plastic Surgery which are held under the auspices of the Society. The congresses, which are organized by an Executive Committee elected for each Congress by the Assembly of the Society, may be attended by any person interested in plastic surgery and are devoted entirely to scientific discussions, exhibits, and demonstrations. They do not deal with the affairs of the Society.

### Permanent Committee

The Permanent Committee is elected by the Assembly for an indefinite period and is composed of Brazilians only. It administers the Society and carries out resolutions of the Assembly, to which it makes an annual report and financial statement. The Committee has three members, who function also as the Brazilian National Committee.

### National Committees

The Assembly elects from one to three members from each country to constitute National Committees of their respective countries. Their term of office is indefinite. The National Committees nominate persons for admission to membership in the Society and represent the Society within their respective countries. Together with the Permanent Committee, the National Committees meet prior to each Assembly and prepare the agenda for the Assembly.

## MEETINGS

The Assembly meets at the time and place of the Latin American Congress of Plastic Surgery, usually once every year.

## VOTING

All decisions are by majority of those present at the Assemblies. In the Permanent Committee two members constitute a quorum. Amendments of the statutes may be made by the Assembly if the Permanent Committee, or at least one quarter of the total number of members of the Society, considers amendment necessary.

## FINANCES

The Society is supported by membership dues. Active members pay 100 Brazilian milreis annually; contributing members pay a lump sum of at least two Brazilian contos (2,000 milreis). The congresses are financed by fees paid by persons attending the Congress and by contributions from the government of the country where the Congress is held.

## LANGUAGES

English, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Society.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Society does not issue any periodical publication. However, it publishes the Proceedings of the Latin American Congresses of Plastic Surgery.

## WORK DONE BY THE SOCIETY

Two congresses, as well as a Plastic Surgery Exhibition in São Paulo, November, 1941, have been held under the auspices of the Society.

# **LATIN AMERICAN UNION OF SOCIETIES OF PHTHISIOLOGY**

**(Unión Latino Americana de Sociedades de Tisiología—ULAST)**

26 DE MARZO 1065, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

## HISTORY

The First Pan American Tuberculosis Congress was held in October, 1927, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the College of Medicine of Córdoba, Argentina. The Second Congress was held in July, 1929, in Brazil, coinciding with the Centenary of the Brazilian Academy of Medicine. A Third Congress was to have been held in 1931 in Santiago de Chile, but did not take place. Consequently, in 1933, Dr. Fernando D. Gómez, the present Secretary General of the Latin American Union of Societies of Phthisiology (abbreviated as ULAST from the initials of the Spanish name of the Union), took the initiative in founding a permanent organization which would serve to establish close ties among American phthisiologists and which would organize periodical tuberculosis congresses. After consulting the most outstanding South American specialists in this field, Dr. Gómez arranged a meeting of a group of representatives of Argentinian and Uruguayan societies of phthisiology which was held October 12, 1933, at the premises of the Argentinian Medical Association in Buenos Aires. At this meeting the ULAST was founded. The Brazilian and Chilean societies of

phthisiology promptly joined the new organization and, together with the Argentinian and Uruguayan societies, constitute the founding members of the ULAST. The ULAST has organized three congresses to date, viz., at Montevideo, December 16-19, 1934; Santiago de Chile, December 15-18, 1937; and Buenos Aires, October 13-17, 1940. A Fourth Congress was planned for 1943, to be held in Habana, Cuba, but has been postponed on account of the war.

Societies of phthisiology in the following countries are at present members of the ULAST: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 1 of the statutes of the ULAST, amended October 17, 1940, states the objects of the organization as follows:

The Latin American Union of Societies of Phthisiology (ULAST), in accordance with the idea that inspired its creation, has as its object the union of all the scientific bodies in the various Latin American countries which are dedicated to the study of phthisiology.

Its purpose is to contribute toward the scientific progress of studies on tuberculosis in all its aspects. The Union also seeks to promote, through the public authorities of the respective countries, . . . Society's struggle against tuberculosis and . . . prophylactic measures against this disease.

The ULAST organizes periodical Pan American Tuberculosis Congresses. (*Translation.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

Article 3 of the statutes provides that new societies may become members only if they have been in existence more than two years, possess a minimum of twenty-five members, and hold at least one scientific meeting every month. Requests for admission must be presented by the president of the respective Local Delegation to the Council of ULAST.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Congress

The periodical Pan American Tuberculosis Congresses do not exercise administrative functions, but are devoted to scientific studies and discussions.

### Council

In accordance with Article 16 of the statutes, the Council consists of the members of the Local Delegations of member countries (called Councillors), the ex-Presidents of the Pan American Tuberculosis Congresses, the Secretary General and the Treasurer of the next Tuberculosis Congress, and the Secretaries of its Organizing Committee. The latter may attend meetings of the Council with voice but without vote. The President of ULAST is also President of the Council.

The functions of the Council are enumerated in Article 18 of the statutes: It renders the final decision concerning appointments for the posts of Secretary General and Treasurer, submitted by the Executive Committee, as well as con-

cerning proposals of the latter with respect to the affiliation of new societies with ULAST. The Council also designates the seat of the next Pan American Tuberculosis Congress and selects its theme from among a list submitted by the Executive Committee.

### **Executive Committee**

The Executive Committee consists of the Councillors of the country selected as the seat of the next Pan American Tuberculosis Congress, the Presidents of all the Local Delegations, and the ex-Presidents of the preceding congresses. The President and the Secretary General of ULAST are respectively the President and Secretary of the Executive Committee.

The statutes provide that the Executive Committee shall administer the activities of ULAST and approve the records of the secretariat and the reports of the treasurer's office. The Committee also submits to the Council proposals for the appointment of persons to the posts of Secretary General and Treasurer, for the place and date of meeting of the next Pan American Tuberculosis Congress, and for the affiliation of new member societies. Finally, the Committee draws up a list of themes from which the Council selects those to be discussed at the next Congress.

### **Local Delegations**

The statutes provide that in each country a Local Delegation shall be formed, composed of three or more members appointed by the national societies of phthisiology which are members of ULAST. If the number of national societies belonging to ULAST exceeds three, the Local Delegation is to consist of as many members as there are societies, each of which shall be represented on the Delegation. Members are elected immediately before each Pan American Tuberculosis Congress and take office as soon as the Congress has held its closing session; they may be reelected an indefinite number of times. Each Delegation elects a president, who is a member of the Executive Committee of ULAST.

The members of the Local Delegations are called Councillors and are part of the Council of ULAST. The Councillors of the country which has been selected as the seat of the next Pan American Tuberculosis Congress constitute its Organizing Committee, together with any other persons whom they may elect as collaborators.

### **Officers**

The ULAST has a President, a Secretary General, and a Treasurer. The statutes stipulate that the president of the Local Delegation of the country which has been selected as the seat of the next Pan American Tuberculosis Congress shall be the President of ULAST and that he shall take office automatically at the last plenary meeting of the Council at which the seat of the next Congress has been determined.

The Secretary General is elected by the Council upon the proposal of the Executive Committee and holds office for a term twice as long as that of the

Councillors, that is, for the period between three Pan American Tuberculosis Congresses. He may be reelected an indefinite number of times. He is in charge of the correspondence of ULAST and sees to it that decisions taken by the authorities of the organization are duly carried out. He also collaborates with the Organizing Committee in the preparation of the periodical congresses.

The Treasurer is appointed by the Council upon the proposal of the Executive Committee and is charged with administration of the funds of ULAST, collection of the dues of the Councillors, and payment of expenses as ordered by the Secretariat. At each meeting of the Executive Committee he submits a "Treasurer's Report" for the latter's approval.

## MEETINGS

The statutes provide that the Pan American Tuberculosis Congresses shall be held every three years. They contain no provisions stating how often the Council and the Executive Committee shall meet.

## VOTING

Each country has one vote on the Council. The statutes do not indicate how many members constitute a quorum. Decisions are by majority, except that amendments of the statutes require a two-thirds majority of the Council.

## FINANCES

Article 24 of the statutes provides that each Councillor shall pay dues which are to be determined by the Executive Committee. The dues have been fixed at \$12 for each Councillor. Up to the present, however, the costs of the secretariat have been borne by the Secretary General out of his private purse.

## LANGUAGES

No provision is made in the statutes concerning an official language or languages. According to information supplied by the Secretary General, Spanish and Portuguese are used, and, on occasion, English.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Union does not issue a periodical publication; the proceedings of each Pan American Tuberculosis Congress, however, are published by its Organizing Committee.

## WORK DONE BY THE UNION

The ULAST has organized three Pan American Tuberculosis Congresses and has issued reports on themes of a clinical and medico-social nature.

## MATERIAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING, FOURTH STREET AND INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, S.W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### HISTORY

This Committee was created on May 14, 1941, by an informal agreement between the heads of the Department of Munitions and Supply (Canada) and the Office of Production Management (United States), which grew out of the Hyde Park Declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada made on April 20. The Hyde Park Declaration, which led also to the creation of the Joint Economic Committee, United States and Canada (now dissolved), was described by Prime Minister Mackenzie King as "the economic corollary of the Ogdensburg Agreement" (see *infra*, p. 369) and "a joint agreement between Canada and the United States for aid to Britain." (Canada, *House of Commons Debates* [Unrevised edition], April 28, 1941, pp. 2491, 2493.)

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The main objectives set forth in this joint declaration were: full cooperation in exchanging vital information on supplies of strategic raw materials, and the pooling of all available resources in the two countries for the task of constructing their own defenses and of giving aid to the Allies. To carry this out, it was deemed necessary:

- (a) To encourage each country to specialize in those phases of production for which it was best equipped;
- (b) To expedite transfers of essential materials across the boundary;
- (c) To encourage new production of essential materials. (*Ibid.*, p. 2491.)

### MEMBERSHIP

The United States is represented by the Vice Chairman of the War Production Board and the Deputy Member of the Combined Raw Materials Board (*supra*, p. 53), while Canada is represented by two members of the Wartime Industries Control Board (Department of Munitions and Supply). Each country has an Executive Secretary.

### ADMINISTRATION

The Committee comprises two national sections. The United States Section is closely affiliated with the War Production Board and the Combined Raw Materials Board. The Canadian Section operates under the aegis of the Department of Munitions and Supply. There are several subcommittees, which report to the Committee through the secretariat: these consist of the heads of the divisions of the respective government agencies who exercise control over the materials in question.



## MEETINGS

Meetings of the Committee are held when necessary and are informal. The subcommittees generally meet every three months. Day-to-day work is handled by the secretariat on an informal basis.

## VOTING

The Committee reaches its decisions informally without voting.

## FINANCES

Such expenses as are incurred are included in the budgets of the War Production Board for the United States and of the Department of Munitions and Supply for Canada.

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Committee.

## PUBLICATIONS

There have been no formal publications.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

In general, the Committee has complemented, in the economic and industrial fields, the work of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, United States and Canada (*infra*, p. 368), by undertaking a systematic inventory of the two countries' present and potential resources, production, manufacturing capacity, supplies, and other vital elements involved in producing the greatest possible assistance to the nations fighting aggression and in strengthening the defenses of the American republics. In addition, the Committee has brought about pooling and distribution of strategic raw materials available in Canada and the United States on a basis to assure maximum utilization of these resources in the most efficient prosecution of the war program. Through subcommittees on forest products, copper, zinc, and ferro-alloys, the production of essential primary war metals and materials has been increased; transportation to factories has been facilitated; and vital information on stocks, production, and consumption of strategic raw materials has been exchanged. Full cooperation has permitted supplies of critical and strategic materials to be allocated between the two countries on an equitable basis.

## MEXICAN-UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

UNITED STATES SECTION: Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MEXICAN SECTION: Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento, San Jacinto, D.F., Mexico

### HISTORY

The Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission had its origin in personal informal conversations between the Secretaries of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard of the United States and Marte R. Gómez of Mexico, which began at the time of the Second Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, held at Mexico City in July, 1942. These conversations were resumed at Hot Springs, Virginia, during the World Conference on Food and Agriculture in May, 1943 (see *infra*, p. 409). After further informal communication, the Commission was formally established early in 1944 in accordance with an agreement effected by an exchange of notes between the United States and Mexico. The Commission held its inaugural meeting at Mexico City during the week of July 4, and its second meeting at Washington, D. C., the week of October 9, 1944.<sup>1</sup>

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The Executive Secretary of the United States Section of the Commission, in an article entitled "Mexico and the United States Discuss Mutual Farm Problems" (*Agriculture in the Americas*, September, 1944, pp. 168 ff.), stated that at the first meeting of the Commission it was decided "that the Commission, both in its current and future activities, would function solely in a technical, coordinating, and advisory capacity. As a technical body it will concern itself with all the agricultural sciences, including the social sciences, wherever they can contribute toward the development of agriculture and improvement in the welfare of rural people of both countries. As a coordinating group it will review all cooperative work now under way, make recommendations for the consolidation of such activities, and suggest new avenues of cooperation, including that of state and private institutions as well as those of the Federal governments. As an advisory body, the Commission recognizes that it has no executive power, particularly in establishing public policy. The expectation is, however, that any recommendations made by its two sections will receive serious consideration on the part of the respective governments."

### MEMBERSHIP

The Commission has eight members, four appointed by each government. Members are specialists in the agricultural sciences and are employed by their respective governments in such capacity. At present the four Mexican members are the following: the Under Secretary of Agriculture, the Director General of Agri-

<sup>1</sup> Even before the establishment of the Commission, the Departments of Agriculture of the United States and of Mexico had cooperated extensively, though usually in an informal manner. For example, cooperative activities were undertaken in regard to control of insect pests and diseases of plants and animals, scientific investigations to improve such control, and effective enforcement of quarantine regulations. The Commission intends to disturb existing cooperative activities as little as possible.

culture, the Director General of Animal Industry, and the Director General of Rural Economy. The United States members are: the Director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Attaché of the American Embassy in Mexico City, and the Chief of the Food Production and Procurement Division, Foreign Economic Administration. Each of the two national sections of the Commission has an Executive Secretary.

## ADMINISTRATION

As previously indicated, the Commission is composed of two national sections. The Commission meets alternately in the United States and Mexico, usually twice a year. At the first meeting of the Commission it was agreed that at each meeting the Chairman of the host section should be chairman and presiding officer of the Commission. In the intervals between meetings the affairs of the Commission are administered jointly by the two section Chairmen by means of correspondence. For the most part, the work of the Commission is conducted through permanent joint committees composed of the scientific and technical personnel of the two Departments of Agriculture who are engaged in actually carrying on the work of the departments. For example, the permanent Committee on Plant and Animal Quarantine Work is composed of the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Animal Industry and Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the two countries. The Commission has set up five permanent committees. These deal with the following problems: (1) plant and animal quarantines, seed and livestock certification, and related problems; (2) living conditions in rural areas; (3) professional training of agricultural scientists and technicians; (4) crop and livestock estimates and related agricultural statistics; and (5) uniform official grades and standards for agricultural products. It is expected that additional permanent committees will be created from time to time as preliminary investigations reveal their need.

The two Executive Secretaries are responsible to their respective sections for normal secretarial duties incidental to the semi-annual meetings, for the assembling of documents related to or resulting from the work of the Commission or the committees, and for continuing orientation and guidance of the several committees.

## MEETINGS

The Commission meets twice a year, alternately in the United States and in Mexico. Although the first two meetings have been held in the national capitals of the two countries, it is planned to hold future meetings in other places, in order to broaden the Commission's knowledge and understanding of agricultural conditions in the two countries. It is expected that when the work of the Commission has been more clearly delineated and has been delegated to permanent joint committees, the Commission will meet only once a year.

## VOTING

There is no formal casting of votes in the Commission. All matters considered by the Commission are in the nature of joint reports usually prepared by joint

committees. Decisions are reached by common accord and when, on occasion, such accord does not exist, the matter under review is referred back to the joint committee for further consideration to eliminate the grounds for disagreement.

#### FINANCES

The salaries and incidental expenses of the two national sections are borne by the respective Departments of Agriculture. There are no joint expenses.

#### LANGUAGES

English and Spanish are the official languages of the Commission.

#### PUBLICATIONS

As yet, no publications have been issued by the Commission. However, a number of preliminary manuscripts are under joint consideration, and it is to be expected that some of these may be approved for publication in both countries within the coming year.

#### WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

In the course of the first meeting, consideration was given to a general survey of cooperative projects already undertaken by the United States and Mexico and to the possible need for their coordination and expansion. Among these collaborative efforts may be mentioned extensive informal cooperation in plant and animal quarantine work, the control of the pink bollworm of cotton and the Mexican fruit fly, and the introduction of a parasitic wasp and complementary measures to achieve control of the citrus blackfly.

At the closing session of the first meeting of the Commission, a number of definite work projects were established. These projects have been advanced through interim work by the specialists in the two Departments of Agriculture with the result that more definite commitments were found possible at the conclusion of the second meeting in October. The program on which joint action is now going forward includes:

- (1) An exchange of lists of scientific and technical research projects together with the names of the research leaders and the place or places where the work is being carried on. In this project, it is the intention of the Commission to promote and encourage direct communication and correspondence between the technical workers of the two countries, thereby speeding up the availability and usefulness of scientific findings.

- (2) A survey of existing treaties, conventions, and agreements between the two countries which are concerned with agriculture.

- (3) Comprehensive studies on all aspects of production, trade, consumption, and prices, with emphasis on the post-war outlook for vegetables, cattle, henequen and ixtle fibers, and garbanzos, and special studies on the prospective United States market for Mexican coffee, vanilla, garlic, onions, bananas, and pineapples. These commodity studies have been prepared and are under further joint review for consideration regarding their publication in the two countries.

(4) Measures to assure the validity, quality, and sanitary certification of seeds and livestock for breeding purposes.

(5) Preliminary investigations of special rural situations characterized by low income and inadequate standards of living, and study of the methods being used in the two countries to relieve these conditions.

(6) Investigation and formulation of programs to improve the professional training of agricultural scientists and technicians through exchange of students and in-service training in order that the more pressing technical requirements in agriculture may be met.

(7) Measures which will permit prompt cooperative action in the stamping out of any serious outbreaks in either country of plant or animal diseases.

(8) Investigations of methods used in securing, analyzing, and publishing crop and livestock estimates and related agricultural statistics to improve their adequacy and achieve greater uniformity between the two countries.

(9) Investigations to determine the practicability of establishing uniform official grades and standards for certain agricultural commodities important in the trade between the two countries. First emphasis will be placed upon fruits and vegetables, especially bananas; cattle and meats; and the hard fibers, especially henequen.

(10) Tentative plans have also been made for a joint study on cotton, looking to increases in the efficiency of production and improvement in the quality.

## MUNITIONS ASSIGNMENTS BOARD

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE BUILDING, NINETEENTH STREET AND CONSTITUTION AVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### HISTORY

In a press release issued January 26, 1942, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill announced that two coordinate Munitions Assignments Boards had been set up, one in Washington and one in London,<sup>1</sup> which would operate under the direction of the Combined Chiefs of Staff (*supra*, p. 46). As stated by the press release, "the entire munition resources of Great Britain and the United States will be deemed to be in a common pool, about which the fullest information will be interchanged." The members of the boards "will confer with representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and such other of the United Nations as are necessary to attain common purposes and provide for the most effective utilization of the joint resources of the United Nations." (U. S. Department of State, *Bulletin*, Vol. VI, p. 87.)

<sup>1</sup> Similar committees have been set up in Australia and India.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The press release stipulates that the boards "will advise on all assignments [of munitions] both in quantity and priority, whether to Great Britain and the United States or other of the United Nations in accordance with strategic needs." (*Ibid.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

Each of the two boards, in Washington and in London, is composed of officers of the British and American armed forces, under the chairmanship of a civilian director.

## ADMINISTRATION

The Washington Board is headed by an American civilian chairman and has a secretariat which performs the usual duties of that office and keeps in touch with the work of the subcommittees appointed by the Board. Most of the work of the Board is done by its three committees, for Ground, Navy, and Air, respectively.

## MEETINGS

Frequent meetings are held, about once a week.

## VOTING

There is no formal voting.

## FINANCES

Each government maintains its own expenses.

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Board.

## PUBLICATIONS

None.

## WORK DONE BY THE BOARD

The work of the Board is described in detail in the Advance Release of the Office of War Information (OWI-1504) of April 4, 1943. The following are excerpts from this release:

The board's problems range from assignment of equipment for guerrilla bands fighting the Axis in occupied countries to shipment of railroad locomotives to be used in those same countries upon Allied reoccupation. It is chiefly concerned with the entire science of logistics involved in making the United Nations "the mightiest coalition in history," to quote from President Roosevelt's address to the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Months before American soldiers swarmed ashore in Northwest Africa, the American and British Combined Munitions Assignments Boards, meeting in Washington and London, recommended the assignment of the necessary munitions and supplies for the operation in accordance with the strategic and operational programs of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Again, when Rommel's forces were dramatically forced to retreat across Egypt after having been within 65 miles of Alexandria, the fact that British and American military leaders long before had met and assigned supplies to their respective armed services was an important and responsible factor in the success of the movement.

This latter incident is an example of the effective use of the combined resources of the two nations against the enemy. . . .

The two boards were designed as supporting agencies of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. These latter are responsible for strategic and operational plans, bearing in mind the resources of the two nations. The boards were directed to maintain full information on the munitions resources of the two nations, submit it to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and maintain estimates "in the light of war developments and also of variations in production achievements and prospects as ascertained through effective liaison with the supply authorities." . . .

The boards also were directed to "recommend the measures necessary to keep planned requirements programs in line with 1) strategic policy, 2) changed operational conditions and their effect upon war material, and 3) the realities of production," and translate required striking forces, as determined by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, into terms of material requirements and reserves. These latter, in the form of planned requirements programs, are balanced against combined resources as measured by stocks on hand plus production forecast by the two nations. . . .

The Allied Nations are divided into two procurement groups, one consisting of the elements of the British Empire and Allies supplied with British equipment, the other consisting of the United States, China, and the Latin American countries which are supplied with equipment obtained by the United States. Requests for munitions are submitted either to the Washington or the London boards. When a request is accepted and required materials are not available through one board, it is passed on to the other; and provision is made for its assignment from that source. Requests are normally submitted initially to Ground, Air, or Naval Committees of the board, but applicants are always free to carry requests on appeal to either of the two boards, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, or even to the President or the Prime Minister.

Unanimous assignment recommendations of the several committees are usually ratified by the board. Where a committee is in disagreement, the question then goes to the board which will either appoint an ad hoc committee or dispose of it forthwith. In the unusual event that no agreement is reached by the board, the problem then goes to the Combined Chiefs of Staff for decision.

## **NORTH AMERICAN COUNCIL ON FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS**

(The Council has no permanent headquarters.)

### **ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES**

International cooperation in the study of the deep-sea fisheries of the Atlantic has existed for the last fifty years. As early as 1893 the hydrographers of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and England undertook cooperative studies of these deep-sea

fisheries. In 1899, on the advice of the Hydrographical Commission of Sweden, the Swedish Government sent invitations to all countries engaged in the North Atlantic fisheries to attend a conference in Stockholm in June, 1899, for the purpose of drawing up a plan for international cooperation in the scientific exploration of the sea. Two other conferences were held at Christiana (Oslo), in May, 1901, and Copenhagen, July, 1902. At the last conference the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea was formed. Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Norway, Russia, and Sweden were represented on this Council. The United States was a member of the Council only from 1912 to 1916. Canada and Newfoundland never joined the Council.

However, the existence of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea stimulated interest, among the countries of the Western North Atlantic, in the formation of a cooperative arrangement for the coordination of studies of deep-sea fisheries in that region. Early in 1920 the Government of Canada submitted to the United States and Newfoundland proposals to arrange for cooperation in this matter. A meeting was subsequently held in Ottawa at which fishery experts from these three countries were present. This meeting passed a resolution on September 23, 1920—which was subsequently approved by all three governments—providing for a joint agency that would coordinate the work being carried out by the fishery departments of these countries in the Western North Atlantic. The resolution states:

that it is the sense of this meeting that, on the nomination of the fishery services of the countries represented, each of the respective Governments should forthwith designate three persons to constitute an International committee on marine fishery investigations, this committee to determine what measure of International cooperation is desirable, what general investigations should be undertaken, consider definite problems that may be awaiting study, submit recommendations to their respective Governments, and coordinate and correlate the results of the work.

It is the expectation that the respective Governments will undertake to provide the necessary ways and means for conducting such independent and cooperative investigations as may be adjudged desirable by the International Committee.

It is recommended that the International committee establish contact with the Permanent International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. (*Proceedings of the North American Council on Fishery Investigations* [Ottawa, 1932], p. 4.)

The name of the joint agency established at the Ottawa meeting of 1920 underwent a number of changes. It was first called the International Committee on Marine Fishery Investigations (1920–21), then the International Committee on Deep Sea Fisheries Investigations (1921–24), then the North American Committee on Fishery Investigations (1924–30), and finally the North American Council on Fishery Investigations, the name which it has had since 1930.

In 1922 France asked to be represented on the Committee because of her important fisheries in the Western North Atlantic. This request was granted and a French representative attended some of its meetings. Portugal was invited in 1925 to appoint a member on the Committee, but did not accept



Although, when fully constituted, the Council consists of twelve fishery experts appointed by the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and France, membership on the Council actually varies and has always been less than twelve. The members are government officials who, in addition to their regular functions, are assigned to duty on the Council. They hold such assignments for an indefinite period and receive no special remuneration for this duty. The Council has no headquarters and no permanent staff. It elects from among its members a Chairman and a Secretary. Decisions are taken by majority of those present at each meeting and are in the form of recommendations to the governments proposing that the governments should undertake specified fishery investigations. The recommendations of the Council have usually been carried out by the governments and have resulted in a considerable degree of cooperation in the studies of deep-sea fisheries in the North Atlantic which the fishery departments of these governments have undertaken.

The Council maintains informal contacts both with the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and with the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. All three organizations exchange information.

The Council has held twenty-five meetings, the last one in Boston, October 4-7, 1938. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe no meetings have been held and the work of the Council has been temporarily curtailed. Meetings will be resumed as soon as conditions permit.

The Council has issued three reports on its work, called *Proceedings*. These were printed by the Canadian Department of Fisheries in Ottawa in 1932, 1935, and 1939, and cover the years 1921-30, 1931-33, and 1934-36, respectively.

## PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

With the entry into the war of Japan in December, 1941, the need arose for a United Nations consultative agency to determine matters of policy concerning the strategy of the war in the Pacific. Early in January, 1942, Australia and New Zealand demanded creation of an Inter-Allied Pacific War Council on which they would be accorded adequate representation. Accordingly, Prime Minister Churchill announced, in January, 1942, that agreement had been reached between the United States and the United Kingdom for the setting up of a Pacific War Council in London on which Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and the Dutch East Indies were to be represented. China joined the Council shortly after. The London Council was to function on the ministerial plane, assisted by the British Chiefs of Staff and the great staff organizations under them; and the views of the Council, arrived at by common agreement, were then to be transmitted to the

Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington (*supra*, p. 46) who determine the strategy of the war. This arrangement, whereby the dominions were represented only on a purely ministerial body, while final decisions on strategy were left to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on which the dominions are not represented, met with considerable criticism in Australia and New Zealand. In response to the pressure exerted by these dominions, a second Pacific War Council was created. Its establishment was announced by President Roosevelt on March 30, 1942. Speaking through Stephen T. Early, his press secretary, the President said: "It is imperative that all of the United Nations now actually engaged in the Pacific conflict consider together matters of policy relating to our joint war effort. An effective war can only be prosecuted with the complete cooperation and understanding of all the nations concerned. The new council will be in intimate contact with a similar body in London." (*New York Times*, March 31, 1942, p. 1.)

The second Pacific War Council, which meets at irregular intervals at the White House in Washington, is composed of the President of the United States as chairman, and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of Australia, Canada, China, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. The Philippine Commonwealth is represented on the Council by its President. The Council held its first meeting on April 1, 1942. At his press conference on the same day, President Roosevelt stated that the Council will consider broad questions relating to the war effort rather than specific problems of limited scope. Thus, for instance, it will not determine the strategy of a particular naval battle nor decide whether a certain number of airplanes will leave on a certain date to strengthen the Pacific defenses of the United Nations. The Council is essentially a consultative body meeting to consider matters of policy relating to the joint war effort of the United Nations in the Pacific area. It provides a forum where the President may inform the governments allied in the war against Japan of the progress of the war and where these governments can make known to the President their views on the conduct of the war.

## PAN AMERICAN COFFEE BUREAU

120 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY

### HISTORY

The Pan American Coffee Bureau was established in pursuance of a resolution of a conference held in Bogotá, Colombia, October 5-10, 1936, by the coffee growers associations of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. A number of efforts had previously been made by the South American coffee-producing countries to establish a central agency for the promotion of coffee consumption. None of these had succeeded.

The Second International Conference of American Republics, Mexico City, 1901-1902, passed a resolution recommending that an International American Coffee Commission composed of delegates of interested governments meet for the purpose of making an "investigation of the causes which at the present time are producing the crisis through which that great industry is passing, and to propose practical means to prevent or abate the same" (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 98). Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela sent delegates to the meeting, which took place from October 1 to 21, 1902, in New York. Each delegate submitted a complete and detailed report of the coffee situation in his country. The Commission recommended the convening of a conference of plenipotentiaries where an agreement for the alleviation of the coffee crisis could be concluded. The Third International Conference of American States, Rio de Janeiro, 1906, recommended the holding of such a conference and designated São Paulo, Brazil, as the seat of the conference. However, nothing was done for twenty-five years.

In the meantime, the First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, held in Washington, September 8-20, 1930, took up the matter and recommended to the governments of the coffee-producing countries that in the coffee-producing zones of their territories they conduct surveys concerning cost of production and quality of coffee produced, for the purpose of taking steps to discourage the growth of coffee in areas which cannot compete successfully with the best coffee-growing regions. The conference also recommended that the governments concerned collaborate in the establishment of an international committee for the advertising of coffee, but no action was taken on the recommendation.

Another attempt to create a central agency for collective action in this field was made at a conference held in Guatemala City in March, 1930, at which five Central American countries were represented. A resolution was adopted calling upon the governments of the Central American countries to establish a Central American Bureau for Information and Statistics. Other resolutions proposed measures to increase consumption of coffee by means of a joint propaganda campaign in consuming countries and urged the countries to work towards the lowering of ocean freight rates. A permanent Commission was to be created to carry these resolutions into effect, but it was never established.

The coffee conference which had been recommended by the Third International Conference of American Republics in 1906 was finally held in São Paulo, Brazil, May 17, 1931. The Brazilian delegates suggested that the best solution of the coffee crisis was an agreement to limit coffee production, but all the other delegates were opposed to this proposal. Agreement was reached, however, on the advisability of joint action for the collection of accurate coffee statistics and of a joint campaign for greater coffee consumption, to be carried out by an International Coffee Bureau that would be financed by a tax of five cents on every sack of coffee that was exported. The Bureau was to have been established at an international coffee conference in Lausanne, Switzerland, in the summer of 1932. This con-

ference did not meet, however, and nothing was done to carry out the proposals of the São Paulo Conference.

The 1902, 1930, and 1931 conferences had no immediate success, but many of the proposals discussed by them are now being put into effect. For example, although the Brazilian plan for a joint agreement to restrict coffee production failed at the São Paulo Conference, its intent is in part now being achieved indirectly through the Inter-American Coffee Agreement of November 28, 1940, which is administered by the Inter-American Coffee Board (*supra*, p. 93). This agreement limits the export of coffee from the Latin American coffee-producing countries in accordance with an agreed schedule. Furthermore, the majority of the proposals envisaging a collective agency for the fostering of greater coffee consumption, on the one hand, and for joint efforts towards a lowering of ocean freight rates and other burdens on the coffee trade, on the other hand, are now being carried into effect through the activities of the Pan American Coffee Bureau. The establishment of this Bureau was the principal achievement of the first successful Pan American coffee conference which, as previously stated, met at Bogotá in 1936.

At present the members of the Bureau are the following: Departamento Nacional del Café (Brazil); Federación Nacional de Cafeteros (Colombia); Instituto de Defensa del Café (Costa Rica); Instituto Cubano de Estabilización del Café (Cuba); Comisión de Defensa del Café (Dominican Republic); Secretaría de la Economía Nacional (Mexico); Asociación Cafetera (El Salvador); and Instituto Nacional del Café (Venezuela).

In addition to the conference held at Bogotá, in October, 1936, members met in conference at Habana, Cuba, in August, 1937, and at New York in June and July, 1940.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The Bureau carries out the functions which are assigned to it by the conferences of its members. A mimeographed publication of the Bureau, issued in May, 1938, and entitled *The Pan American Coffee Bureau*, lists the following as the "objects and purpose" of the Bureau:

To encourage and promote cooperation among its members and all American coffee producing countries within the scope of such agreements and understandings as have been reached or may be reached in the future by the officially recognized entities representing the coffee producing interests in said countries. To make a careful survey of all matters relating to the coffee industry, including production, distribution and consumption and all other matters that may in any way relate to the coffee industry and its development.

To defend, encourage and promote the consumption of coffee throughout the world.

To cooperate with other associations and countries throughout the world with respect to all matters in any way related to the coffee industry.

To acquire information and compile data based thereon for distribution to its members and to such other persons or interests as its Board may from time to time determine relating to trade conditions in the Central and South American coffee producing countries and in consuming countries throughout the world.

To do such other acts and things as may encourage and maintain fair competition.

To deal with all matters relating to the interest of its members and in general to promote the welfare of the coffee industry and to act in sympathy with and assist in carrying out the purposes of such agreements and understandings as have been reached or may be reached in the future by the officially recognized entities representing the coffee producing interests of the American countries.

## MEMBERSHIP

According to the resolution of the Bogotá Conference establishing the Bureau, any coffee-producing organization or country in America may become a member upon notifying the Bureau.

## ADMINISTRATION

The Bureau is administered by a Board of Directors. The member organizations are represented on this Board, each director being appointed by the entity of the member country which he represents. The Board elects from among its members a Chairman, a First Vice Chairman, who shall assume the duties of the Chairman in case of the latter's death or absence, or his inability to perform his functions, and a Second Vice Chairman, who shall act in the absence of the Chairman and of the First Vice Chairman. The Chairman, as well as the First and the Second Vice Chairman, serves for a period of one year.

The Board of Directors appoints the following officers of the Bureau: a Secretary General, a Chief Statistician, a Chief of Trade Promotion, a Treasurer-Accountant, and a Chief of Coffee Research. The Bureau has at present twelve paid, full-time employees.

## MEETINGS

The Bogotá and Habana conferences passed resolutions calling for an annual meeting of the members of the Bureau. However, only three meetings have so far been held at varying intervals (1936, 1937, and 1940).

The Board of Directors meets twice a month.

## VOTING

Decisions at the conferences and meetings of the Board of Directors are by majority, with only one exception, viz., a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors is required to convoke coffee conferences. A majority constitutes a quorum both at the conferences and at meetings of the Board of Directors.

## FINANCES

The Bureau is financed by contributions of its members in accordance with a schedule based upon the number of bags of coffee exported by each country. For the promotional campaign for greater consumption of coffee in the United States, agreed upon at the Habana Conference, each member contributed five cents per bag of coffee exported.

## LANGUAGES

English, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Bureau.

## PUBLICATIONS

Since 1943, the Bureau has published a monthly magazine, the *Coffee Trade Review and Statistical Bulletin*.

## WORK DONE BY THE BUREAU

In addition to its routine activities, the Bureau carried out a very successful educational and advertising campaign to promote the consumption of coffee in the United States. The campaign was begun in 1938, and in the period from 1938 to 1941 United States consumption of coffee, measured on a per capita basis, increased roughly from 13.1 pounds to 15.7 pounds, or over 2 per cent. The effectiveness of the campaign is evident when it is remembered that previously a similar increase had required twenty-four years (from 1914 to 1937).

## PAN AMERICAN COLUMBIAN SOCIETY

(Sociedad Colombista Panamericana)

HEMEROTECA PUBLICA AMERICANA "COLON," HABANA, CUBA

## HISTORY

The Pan American Columbian Society was founded on October 12, 1933, in Habana, Cuba. Its origin goes back to a meeting held in October, 1929, in the Monastery of Santa María de la Rábida in Spain, which was organized by the Sociedad Colombina Onubense—a Spanish society—and attended by representatives from Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, and Venezuela who had participated in the 1929 Ibero-American Exposition of Seville. The purpose of the meeting—which was held in the cell in which Father Marchena discussed with Columbus the latter's epochal voyage—was to make plans for the celebration in the American nations of the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of America. An agreement was reached and later ratified at another meeting in the Monastery which took place on March 27, 1930. Subsequently the agreement was transmitted to the respective governments and approved by them.

In compliance with the terms of the agreement, the Pan American Columbian Society was founded and charged with the duty of making arrangements for the celebration of the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary and with keeping alive the memory of Columbus and of the early discoverers and colonizers of the New World. By decree-law of the President of Cuba, dated October 28, 1935 (No.

344, printed in *Gazeta Oficial*, October 21, 1935, p. 5), the Society was given the status of an official corporation attached to the Ministry of Education of Cuba (Corporación Oficial Adscrita a la Secretaría de Educación) and granted an annual subsidy from the government.

Although the Society was founded as a Cuban organization, largely financed and to a considerable extent controlled by the Cuban Government, it has gradually assumed an inter-American character by expanding its membership and including representatives of other American states in its governing body. Moreover, the objectives and activities of the Society from the beginning were inter-American in scope and nature. It is therefore included in the *Handbook*.

The Society now has members in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States of America, and Uruguay. All of these, except Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua, the United States of America, and Uruguay, are represented on the Council of the Society. The President, Director, and permanent staff are all Cubans, but the four Vice Presidents represent, respectively, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and the United States of America.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article I of the amended statutes now in force states the objectives of the Society as follows:

(1) To perpetuate the common sentiment of admiration and gratitude which is the rightful due of the discoverers and earliest colonizers of the New World; and, most particularly, to keep alive the symbolic figure of Christopher Columbus;

(2) To provide for the care, and to undertake the restoration and conservation of those American sites and monuments linked materially or spiritually with the discovery, conquest, and colonization of America, which are of the greatest historic value;

(3) To commemorate publicly and in a fitting manner the most representative anniversaries connected with the history of the Continent as a whole;

(4) To encourage the creation of American archives, museums, and libraries, through the orderly compilation and arrangement, with that end in view, of books, sketches, stamps, pictures, sculptures, maps, manuscripts and replicas, pertinent to the discovery, conquest, colonization, and independence of the countries of the New World;

(5) To undertake and to promote every kind of activity or work involving criticism, research, or emendation, of historical and general interest;

(6) To patronize and to disseminate all products of intellectual creative activity that may serve to strengthen the collective consciousness of America;

(7) To familiarize each of the peoples of the New World with the history, geography, science, literature, and art of the whole Continent;

(8) To facilitate the exchange of ideas and opinions relative to the vast field of American interests, among the various nations of the Continent;

(9) To encourage individual initiative in every sphere of thought and legitimate activity, in accordance with the ideals of American unity and solidarity;

(10) To lend support and assistance to every official undertaking in keeping with the noble aims above set forth;

(11) To cooperate with the custodians of the Monastery of Santa María de la Rábida in every way necessary to the conservation of the Monastery;

(12) In general, to contribute to the firm maintenance of American material and spiritual values. (*Translation.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

Article IV of the statutes makes provision for six types of members, viz., patrons, and honorary, founding, active, corresponding, and associate members. Only the heads of the governments of the American states may be patrons. Persons who have rendered important services to the Society may be made honorary members by the Council. The founding members have the same rights and duties as the active members, except that they pay no dues. The active members are appointed by the Council; no more than twenty-five may be appointed from any one American nation. Corresponding members are also designated by the Council, and are selected on the proposal of the Administrative Staff (*Dirección*) of the Society. No more than fifteen associate members from any one American nation may be appointed by the Council; these do not have the right to vote and pay no dues.

## ADMINISTRATION

The statutes provide that the Society shall be governed by the General Membership Meeting and the Governing Board, the latter being composed of the Council and the Administrative Staff.

### General Membership Meeting

At the regular annual meeting, the budget and statement of accounts of the Society are approved, the salaries of the officers and staff are determined, the members of the Governing Board are elected, and all matters on the agenda are discussed and acted upon. At special meetings only such matters of an internal administrative nature are dealt with as are listed on the program of the special meeting.

### Governing Board

The Governing Board is composed of the Council and the Administrative Staff.

The Council consists of a President, four Vice Presidents, and twenty-one Councillors elected by the General Membership Meeting for a term of six years. One half of the Councillors are elected every three years. Each of the American governments, as well as the Sociedad Colombina Onubense, may appoint a delegate to the Council who has the same rights as the regular Councillors. The Council represents the Society and administers its property, adopts and modifies its internal regulations, elects members, and plans the activities of the Society.

The Administrative Staff (*Dirección*) is composed of a Director, two Vice Directors, Technical Advisers, and a Technical and an Administrative Secretariat.



The Director is the head of the Administrative Staff and supervises the publications and other work of the Society, carries out the decisions of the General Membership Meetings and of the Council, and submits an annual report to the Council.

## MEETINGS

The regular General Membership Meeting is held on January 31 of each year. Special meetings are held at the request of the Council or of two thirds of the members of the Society.

The Council meets ordinarily in January, April, July, and October. Special sessions are held whenever the President considers this necessary or when one third of the members of the Council so requests.

## VOTING

The statutes contain no specific provisions concerning voting, except that amendments of the statutes require the approval of two thirds of the members of the Society meeting at a special session. However, Article VII states that the President has a casting vote in the Council, indicating that decisions of the Council are by majority.

## FINANCES

The Society receives an annual subsidy from the Cuban Government, as well as contributions from Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico. It also receives annual dues from its members.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Society.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Society has published a large number of pamphlets and monographs on a variety of subjects of a cultural, scientific, or historic character.

## WORK DONE BY THE SOCIETY

In addition to the publication of numerous pamphlets and monographs, the Society has actively assisted in the formation of two inter-American organizations—the Corporation of Caribbean Librarians, Archivists, and Curators of Museums (*supra*, p. 63) and the Permanent General Secretariat of the Inter-American Caribbean Union (*infra*, p. 367)—and in the organization of the First International Congress of Caribbean Archivists, Librarians, and Curators of Museums, Habana, 1942, and the First Inter-American Municipal Historical Congress, Habana, 1942.

## PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

SEAT: Dr. Harry S. Gradle, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. (The address of the President is given since the Pan American Congress of Ophthalmology is still in process of formation, no constitution having as yet been adopted.)

## ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

The Pan American Congress of Ophthalmology was founded in 1940 as a permanent organization of the ophthalmologists and ophthalmological associations of the Western Hemisphere. The need for such an organization arose when the outbreak of the present World War terminated the periodical meetings of the International Congress of Ophthalmology which had been held every four years since 1857, with the exception of the period from 1914 to 1929 when no meetings were held. In view of the long time which elapsed after the first World War until regular international congresses were again organized, it was thought advisable to continue the meetings on a regional basis in the Americas. In a sense, therefore, the Pan American Congress of Ophthalmology is the successor of the International Congress of Ophthalmology.

The first Pan American Congress was held in Cleveland, Ohio, October 10-12, 1940, immediately following the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. The meeting was attended by approximately 240 delegates from the United States and Canada and 25 from the Latin American countries.

Two days were devoted to the reading and discussion of scientific papers. On the last day a business meeting was held at which the report of the Organizing Committee was approved, and its proposed general plan of operation for the Pan American Congress of Ophthalmology was accepted. It was decided that membership in the Congress should be open to any ethical ophthalmologist of the Americas, the annual dues to be \$5. English, Spanish, and Portuguese were designated official languages of the organization. Meetings were to be held every three years, alternating as far as possible between North America and South America. The next meeting was scheduled for Montevideo, Uruguay, in November, 1943. However, because of wartime conditions, it has been postponed.

The cost of the Cleveland meeting was met entirely by the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, except for a gift of \$600 from the American Optical Company, Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, and the Abbott Laboratories. It was decided that in future the expenses of the organization were to be met by membership dues, and a membership campaign was initiated.

Since the Congress did not have the financial resources to publish its own ophthalmological journal, an agreement was reached with the editors of a new periodical issued in São Paulo, Brazil, the *Ophthalmologia Ibero-Americana*, whereby this magazine was to serve as the official organ of the Congress. *Ophthalmologia Ibero-Americana* (a quarterly) now appears in three languages

and has a section devoted to international developments in the field of ophthalmology. The increased costs of publication are met by allotting to the magazine \$2 out of every \$5 received in membership dues. Members receive the journal free of cost.

Although presentation and adoption of a constitution for the new organization was deferred to some future meeting, a Council and officers were elected and a number of committees were appointed. The Congress has one President, seven Vice Presidents, and two secretaries, one of whom acts as the treasurer. The Council consists of one member from each of the twenty-one American republics and Canada, elected by the national ophthalmological society or societies of the country in question. The following committees were appointed: Committee on the Exchange of Literature, composed of sixteen members, representing seven countries; Committee on Professorial Exchange, composed of eight members, representing six countries; Committee on Trachoma, composed of five members, representing four countries; and Committee on the Prevention of Blindness, composed of seven members, representing six countries.

#### WORK DONE BY THE CONGRESS

Although this organization is still in process of formation, some of its committees are very active and have accomplished a great deal. The Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, which has its seat in Buenos Aires, Argentina, sent out a questionnaire to all the countries of the Western Hemisphere requesting information on the following points: causes of blindness, number of blind, legislation and government agencies dealing with the prevention of blindness. The Committee is now engaged in collecting these statistics in an exhaustive report which will be presented at the next meeting of the Pan American Congress of Ophthalmology for reading and discussion. The Committee on Trachoma is performing an equally important function. On the basis of information received, in response to a similar questionnaire, this Committee is engaged in the preparation of a spot map of trachoma in the Americas, and will present a report thereon at the next meeting of the Congress.

Furthermore, the Congress is the sponsor for the translation into Spanish, and publication, of *The Eye and its Diseases*, a cooperative book written by many leading ophthalmologists, which has attained universal recognition in the United States. It is hoped that the existence of a uniform textbook of ophthalmology will result in uniform terminology throughout the Western Hemisphere and thus promote a freer exchange of scientific information and thought between North and South American ophthalmologists.

The Congress also sponsors the exchange of graduate students between the countries of this hemisphere. Through the generosity of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan, twenty-five annual fellowships for Latin American graduate students in ophthalmology at American clinics were made available. The Congress is in charge of selecting the fellows and making all necessary arrangements. It is hoped that in the future Latin American clinics will grant fellowships to students from other Latin American countries and eventually to those from the United States.

## PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONFEDERATION

PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C

## HISTORY

The Fifth International Conference of American States, Santiago, 1923, passed a number of resolutions on cooperation in the improvement of communications. One of these recommended to states lacking necessary railroad communications that they "improve as rapidly as possible the transportation facilities between their most important cities by means of automobiles, and between such cities and the principal ports permanently open to international traffic, and between the principal cities and the capitals of neighboring States" (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 276). This resolution provided further "that an Automobile Road Conference be held at the time and place which the Governing Board of the Pan American Union may determine, which shall study the most adequate means for carrying out an efficient program for the construction of this class of roads in the various countries of America, and between such countries" (*ibid.*, p. 277).

In the United States, the plans for this conference were discussed at length by officials of the Pan American Union, the Inter-American High Commission,<sup>1</sup> and the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce; and it was decided to arrange for the visit of a group of Latin American engineers to the United States in order that they might establish personal contact with American highway engineers, study highway transportation in the United States, and enter into preliminary discussion with regard to the forthcoming road conference. The project was entrusted to the Highway Education Board of the United States of America, which issued invitations for the trip in November, 1923. Thirty-seven engineers representing all the Latin American countries, except Haiti, accepted the invitation. This group—known as the First Pan American Highway Commission<sup>2</sup>—spent the month of June, 1924, in the United States, traveling over 3,000 miles of highway accompanied by a staff of American engineers, executives, and publicists chosen by the Highway Education Board.

In addition to the benefits derived from personal contacts and interchange of experience, the visit of the Commission had two important results: First, at the invitation of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the Commission prepared the official program of the forthcoming First Pan American Highway Congress, which was held in Buenos Aires, October 5-16, 1925. Second, the Commission decided to found a central Pan American organization for the continuous cooperation and interchange of ideas and experience among highway engineers in the

<sup>1</sup> This Commission ceased functioning on July 1, 1933. For a description of its origin and accomplishments, see *Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, p. 472.

<sup>2</sup> Two other Latin American groups—known respectively as the Second and Third Pan American Highway Commission—were invited by the Highway Education Board to visit the United States and inspect its highways. The Second Commission was composed of Latin American newspapermen who visited the United States April 6-13, 1926, following the First Pan American Congress of Journalists, and the Third Commission was composed of Latin American business men who visited the United States May 13-28, 1927, following the Third Pan American Commercial Conference.

Americas. On June 30, 1924, the Commission drafted a provisional constitution for this central body, then called the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education (its name was changed in 1939 to Pan American Highway Confederation), whose members were to be national federations for highway education, patterned after the Highway Education Board of the United States. The constitution was approved in final form by the delegates to the First Pan American Highway Congress, many of whom had been members of the First Pan American Highway Commission.

On the proposal of the Pan American International Conventions Committee of the Buenos Aires Congress, it was decided to make the Pan American Highway Congress a permanent institution whose purpose was to be the promotion of good continental highways.<sup>1</sup> Up to the present, five congresses have been held at irregular intervals, viz., in Buenos Aires, October 5-16, 1925; Rio de Janeiro, August 16-28, 1929; Santiago de Chile, January 11-19, 1939; Mexico City, September 15-24, 1941; and Lima, Peru, originally scheduled for July 15-24, 1944, but postponed to October 12-22, 1944.

Although the objectives of the Pan American Highway Congress and of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education are similar, they are two distinct organizations. The relations between the two organizations are, however, very close. For example, the resolutions of the congresses are whenever possible carried into effect by the Confederation. Under the terms of its constitution, the Confederation is "to further the execution of the resolutions of the Pan American Highway Congress" (Article 1). Furthermore, the Second Pan American Highway Congress expressed its appreciation of the work done by the Confederation "as a valuable organization for aiding in giving effect to the conclusions and recommendations of the Pan American Congresses of Highways and for promoting in general the principle of highway development in several countries," and requested the Confederation and its member federations "to cooperate in making effective the conclusions of the Pan American Congresses of Highways which may fall within the scope of its organization" (*Second Pan American Highway Congress, Rio de Janeiro, August 16-28, 1929: Report of the Delegation from the United States of America. With Appendixes* [Washington, 1930], p. 25). A similar resolution was passed by the Third Pan American Highway Congress. In carrying out resolutions of the highway congresses, the Confederation works through the Pan American Union whose Director General is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Confederation.

<sup>1</sup> Provision was made for a Central Executive Committee which was to perform the functions of a center for the dissemination of information on highways, carry out the decisions, resolutions, and recommendations of the congresses, and outline their proposed activities. The First and Second Pan American Highway Congresses stipulated that the Committee was to represent the national highway authorities of the country in which each succeeding Congress was to be held and was to have its seat in that country, but the Third Congress passed a resolution recommending that the Committee have its permanent seat in Buenos Aires and that the Argentine Government take charge of organizing the Committee. Up to the present, the American governments have not taken action to put these recommendations into effect. The Pan American Highway Confederation is actually performing most of the functions of the proposed Central Executive Committee.

In conformity with its constitution, which stipulates that the Confederation shall "submit to the Governments of [the] American Republics through the respective national federations, previous to each meeting of Pan American Congresses, a report of its activities, and also special reports prepared by its national federations" (Article 1), a report on the work done by the Confederation has been submitted to each Congress since 1939. The Confederation prepares the agenda of the Pan American Highway Congresses, in which its member federations are regularly represented, and also holds meetings at the same time and place.<sup>1</sup>

The Confederation now has members in the following countries, where national federations for highway education have been established: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, and Uruguay.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article I of the constitution of 1925 states that the objects of the Confederation are the following:

(a) To study and propagate in the countries of the Pan American Union the fundamental principles which contribute towards the development of proper highways.

(b) To establish between the different American Republics an interchange of ideas and experiences relative to the development of highways.

(c) To promote and answer consultations on all matters relating to road-developing activities in the several countries.

(d) To study the best ways and means to unite with one another the different national highway systems with a view to the establishment of a Pan American Highway System.

(e) To cooperate by all possible means in the development of communications and transport on highways in American Republics.

(f) To compile and distribute information relating to highway works in the several American Republics.

(g) To compile, classify and distribute information relating to International Conventions on American Highways.

(h) To further the execution of the resolutions of the Pan American Highway Congress.

(i) To submit to the Governments of American Republics through the respective national federations, previous to each meeting of Pan American Congresses, a report on its activities, and also special reports prepared by national federations.

### MEMBERSHIP

Article II states that the Confederation "shall be composed of national sections, each known under the name of National Federation for Highway Education of the country where the same is organized," each National Federation to be "composed of individuals or associations interested in the development of highways and highway transport."

<sup>1</sup> The Confederation likewise has close relations with the Pan American Highway Finance Committee (*infra*, p. 302). The Confederation, whose Director is also Secretary General of this Committee, published the Committee's reports and, at the request of the Committee, is now making a survey of the post-war plans of the Latin American governments for the building of roads and highways.

## ADMINISTRATION

The meetings of the Confederation coincide with the Pan American Highway Congresses; at these meetings the business of the Confederation is transacted and the members of the Advisory Committee are elected.

Article III of the constitution states that the Advisory Committee "shall constitute the managing board of the Confederation," and that it shall be composed of one member elected by each member federation.

A transitory article of the constitution provided that the Highway Education Board of the United States should appoint the Executive Committee of the Confederation. This practice has been continued. The Committee is under the chairmanship of the Director General of the Pan American Union; its members are all citizens of the United States. Article III provides that it "shall be invested with the powers and duties of the Advisory Committee when the latter is not sitting." The same article also states that the Executive Committee "shall be the center for the reception and distribution of information," and that it "shall endeavor to arrange the activities of the national federations to the best advantage of each and to the furtherance of the general purposes of the Confederation."

The Confederation maintains an office in the Pan American Union building with a staff working under the supervision of a Director appointed by the Executive Committee.

## MEETINGS

Meetings of the member federations, as well as of the Advisory Committee, are held at the same time and place as the Pan American Highway Congresses, which have been held at irregular intervals. The Executive Committee meets annually.

## VOTING

The constitution contains no provisions on voting. Agreement has so far always been reached unanimously.

## FINANCES

The budget of the Secretariat of the Confederation is approximately \$12,500 annually. Funds are obtained from business corporations and organizations in the United States.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Confederation.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Confederation published for a time (1928-38) a monthly *Boletín Vial Panamericano*, in Spanish, which has, however, been discontinued for the duration of the war. The Confederation publishes numerous books, leaflets, and other publications dealing with technical and popular subjects relating to highway transportation (see below).

## WORK DONE BY THE CONFEDERATION

As stated previously, the Confederation prepares the agenda and endeavors to carry out the resolutions of the Pan American Highway Congresses, and assists and cooperates with the Pan American Highway Finance Committee. The conclusions of the Pan American Highway Congresses pertaining to the latest technical knowledge in regard to construction and maintenance of highways are studied, expanded, and distributed by the Confederation to schools of engineering, practicing engineers, touring clubs, and kindred organizations, through which they find their way into text books and technical periodicals. In this way, the Confederation has succeeded in spreading throughout the Americas the latest technical information<sup>1</sup> on highway construction and maintenance.

The Confederation has also published and distributed—in the four languages of the Americas—several hundred thousand copies of books, leaflets, and other publications dealing with technical and popular subjects relating to highway transportation. Hundreds of motion pictures and film strips have been placed in circulation. The Confederation does not engage in research projects on its own account, but makes available to universities, public officials, and interested public and private organizations, the studies and reports of governmental and private agencies dealing with the construction, maintenance, operation, and administration of highways.

Among the specific achievements of the Confederation, the following may be listed:

In conformity with the resolution of the Second Pan American Highway Congress, the Confederation prepared a dictionary or glossary of technical terms in the four languages of the Americas which is being kept up to date, and which is widely used by Latin American highway engineers. At the direction of the Third Pan American Highway Congress, charts showing the route and condition of the Pan American Highway were prepared by the Confederation and are also being kept up to date. Furthermore, arrangements were made by the Confederation for reconnaissance surveys of the route of the Pan American Highway from the United States to Panama, and these were carried out by engineers of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama in 1933, in cooperation with United States engineers.

The Confederation submitted to the Second Pan American Highway Congress a draft Convention for the Control and Regulation of Automotive Traffic, which was approved by the Congress and sent to the Pan American Union with the request that it be submitted to the countries members of the Pan American Union. The convention was signed at Washington on October 4, 1930. As it was ratified by only a few countries, certain changes were made in the convention by the Confederation and the modified Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic was again opened for signature at the Pan American Union, on December 15, 1943. Up to the present it has been signed by thirteen countries.

For several years the Confederation conducted an annual essay contest among secondary school students on a selected subject pertaining to highway economics. These contests were arranged in cooperation with the Pan American Union and were announced by the latter on Pan American Day.



The accomplishments of the Confederation may to a certain extent be measured by the progress of the Pan American Highway. Twenty years ago, when the idea of linking North and South America by roads was first expressed in the constitution of the Confederation, there were in all of Latin America only a few short all-weather, hard-surface roads. At present, over three-quarters of the Pan American Highway is open to traffic in all weather. The highway constitutes the greatest engineering project undertaken collectively by a group of states. Even after it is completed, the task of the Confederation will not be finished, for the Confederation is concerned not only with the engineering and financial problems pertaining to the *construction* of the highway, but also with the variegated problems pertaining to continued *use* of the road, such as safety measures, regulation of automotive traffic, maintenance, etc.

### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The text of the constitution of the Confederation and data concerning its establishment are contained in the Confederation's publication, *The Pan American Confederation for Highway Education: Its Aims and Purposes, Constitution and By-Laws* (Washington, n.d.) ; see also the *Special Handbook for the Use of Delegates*, issued by the Pan American Union for the Sixth and Eighth International Conferences of American States.

## PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY FINANCE COMMITTEE

PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The first official recognition of the need for improved highway communications between the American states was expressed in a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States, Santiago, 1923, which recommended that an "Automobile Road Conference" be held, to study means for carrying out an efficient program for the construction of highways linking neighboring states. As a result of this resolution, a series of Pan American Highway Congresses took place (see *supra*, p. 298), and the Pan American Highway Confederation was founded (*supra*, p. 297). Resolutions urging that the American governments take steps to construct a Pan American Highway, running from the United States to Argentina, were passed by the Sixth and Eighth International Conferences of American States and the First and Second Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.<sup>1</sup> At the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, 1936, the American governments signed a Convention on the Pan American Highway in which they agreed

<sup>1</sup> The first formal mention of the Pan American Highway occurs in the constitution of the Pan American Highway Confederation which was approved in final form at the First Pan American Congress of Highways, Buenos Aires, October 5-16, 1925. Subsequent congresses were called Pan American Highway Congresses.

"to collaborate, with all diligence and by all adequate means, in the speedy completion of a Pan American Highway, which will permit at all times the transit of motor vehicles" (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, p. 201). Article 3 of the convention provided that immediately after ratifying the convention, "the High Contracting Parties shall consult among each other with a view to appointing a financial committee composed of the representatives of three of the ratifying Governments. This Committee shall study the problems concerning the speedy completion of the Pan American Highway, and within a period not more than six months from the date of its constitution shall submit a detailed report for the consideration of the Governments, accompanied by a plan for the solution of said problems." (*Ibid.*, pp. 201-2.)

In conformity with this article, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union recommended on March 9, 1938, that the three governments which at the time had ratified the convention and deposited the instruments of ratification, viz., Mexico, Nicaragua, and the United States of America, appoint representatives to serve on the Financial Committee on the Pan American Highway. The Committee, which is now called the Pan American Highway Finance Committee, was requested to avail itself of the cooperation and facilities of the Pan American Highway Confederation.

The members of the Committee were duly appointed by their respective governments, and on October 26, 1938, the Committee issued its first report on methods for financing the Pan American Highway, which was followed by two additional reports, on November 23, 1938, and February 15, 1940, respectively. Although the Committee has met several times since, it has issued no further publications.

The Convention on the Pan American Highway of 1936 has been ratified by the following countries: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and the United States of America. Under the terms of Article 7, the convention comes into force between the contracting parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

#### WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

As stated above, the Committee issued three reports on methods of financing the Pan American Highway, dated, respectively, October 26, 1938, November 23, 1938, and February 15, 1940. These were printed by the Pan American Highway Confederation, whose Director is also Secretary General of the Committee.

The first report contained an estimate of the cost of completing the Pan American Highway and requested the governments to state their suggestions as to the manner in which the uncompleted portions might be financed. The Committee estimated the cost of completing the highway at \$78,000,000, United States currency.

The second report described several methods of financing the highway, which had been submitted to the Committee; these were summarized under three principal headings, viz., (1) independent financing and construction for each country; (2) financing by public subscriptions; and (3) financing by cooperative action. In commenting on these different proposals, the Committee stated that in several countries completion of the highway by independent action would place too great a strain on the financial resources of the respective governments, particularly since

some of the uncompleted sections of the highway lie in undeveloped territories and difficult terrain. Construction of these sections would have no immediate local benefits and might well be delayed indefinitely. The Committee therefore proposed the adoption of a plan whereby the countries through which the Pan American Highway will run, would pool engineering services and credit. The Committee had in mind a plan which would constitute an international application of the principle of federal aid as applied in such countries as the United States, Mexico, and Colombia, where the federal government cooperates with, and grants credits to, states or other political subdivisions which would otherwise be unable to join in the achievement of a common objective. Similarly, under the Committee's plan, a group of countries would jointly give credit and engineering assistance to members of the group which are unable independently to complete their sections of the common highway.

The Committee stated a number of principles which, in its opinion, should be the basis of such cooperative action. These were: (1) that the plan must permit adherence of all countries members of the Pan American Union, and their participation according to their respective needs; (2) that the plan should be principally concerned with providing credit and that the responsibility for the actual construction of the highway must remain with each country; (3) that the plan must not seriously deplete the finances of any country; (4) that the plan should include safeguards for economical administration, construction, and maintenance of roads; and (5) that countries with the greatest experience in highway construction should contribute advisory services and supervision. The Committee was of the opinion that cooperation could be most effectively accomplished through the creation of an inter-American corporate body with certain definite rights and duties; it recommended the establishment of such a body and suggested certain conditions as necessary for the achievement of its purpose. These were as follows: (1) respect for the sovereignty of each country; (2) granting of the right of way by each country; (3) employment of local labor and materials, as far as possible, other materials and services to be obtained only from other cooperating countries; (4) inclusion of provisions for the liquidation of the corporate body mentioned above; (5) ultimate payment by each country of its share in the cost of the highway; and (6) provision by each country of adequate guarantees that its obligations in constructing the highway will ultimately be discharged.

The first two reports of the Committee were submitted to the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938, which referred them to the Third Pan American Highway Congress meeting at Santiago, Chile, January 11, 1939. The Santiago Congress passed a resolution recommending the creation of a non-profit finance organization, in which all the interested governments would cooperate on a basis of absolute equality. This organization was to act in accordance with the general procedure outlined in the second report of the Pan American Highway Finance Committee. Its functions were to give assistance to those governments which might request aid in obtaining long-term credits at low interest rates for completion of their sections of the highway; to accept the guarantees which governments might offer for the fulfillment of obligations contracted; to issue

its own bonds or certificates, guaranteed with the credits or bonds of debtor governments, guaranteeing with its own signature payment of loans; and to subscribe, purchase, sell, and negotiate the bonds which the governments might issue for this purpose.

In accordance with this resolution, the Pan American Highway Finance Committee recommended in its third report the establishment of a Pan American Highway Finance Authority, to be governed by a Board of Directors on which each country seeking credit through the Authority and each country lending credit, goods, machinery, or materials would be represented by one delegate. The Board was to determine the fiscal policy of the corporation and appoint officers to conduct its business. The report outlined in detail the rights and duties of the Authority, and requested the Director General of the Pan American Union to transmit copies of the report to the governments signatory to the 1936 Convention on the Pan American Highway, requesting that they send their observations and comments thereon to the Pan American Union before May 10, 1940. The Committee requested that after that date the Director of the Pan American Highway Confederation proceed on its behalf with the preparation and legalization of articles of incorporation of the Pan American Highway Finance Authority, taking into consideration any observations made by the American governments.

Up to the present, the Pan American Highway Finance Authority has not been established.

## PAN AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL CONGRESS

c/o RAYMOND E. SEIDEL, M.D., 1801 PORTER STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

### HISTORY

The Pan American Homeopathic Medical Congress was organized in St. Petersburg, Florida, in 1930, on the initiative of Dr. William A. Guild and Dr. E. Garcia Trevino, for the purpose of uniting homeopathic organizations in the Americas. Twelve annual congresses have been held since 1930; all but two in the United States. In 1935 and 1940, congresses were held in Mexico City. No congresses have been held since 1942, because of the war. The organization now has members in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The purposes of the organization are non-political. They are stated as follows in Article 2 of the by-laws at present in force:

To unite the interests of all Homeopathic Institutions in the Western Hemisphere, and to promote Homeopathy, Homeopathic education and fra-

ternity among Homeopathic Physicians, and to provide an organization through which matters of mutual interest could be brought to the attention of all Homeopathic Institutions with the end in view of amalgamation, standardization and uniformity of action.

## MEMBERSHIP

Homeopathic institutions and societies in the Americas are eligible for membership. Representatives of schools, hospitals, and journals may also attend congresses.

## ADMINISTRATION

An annual Congress of all member organizations is held at which the President, the three Vice Presidents, three Secretary-Treasurers, and one Executive Secretary are elected. The by-laws provide that the duties of all officers shall be the same as those of like officers in similar organizations. The organization has an Executive Board consisting of eight members, viz., the President, the three Vice Presidents, the Executive Secretary, and three members, elected by the Congress for a term of three years. The Executive Board elects one additional Vice President and one Secretary for each of the countries represented in the membership of the organization; their term of office is one year. There is also a Board of Trustees composed of the President, the retiring presidents, and the secretaries of all homeopathic institutions affiliated with the organization. The functions of the Executive Board and the Board of Trustees are similar: they promote homeopathy and explain its part in general medicine. They also outline the year's program of the organization.

## MEETINGS

The congresses and the meetings of the Board of Trustees are held once a year. The Executive Board meets once a year and also whenever called by the President.

## VOTING

Decisions are by majority. The Executive Board determines what constitutes a quorum.

## FINANCES

All member organizations contribute annually fifteen cents per capita for each active member. Non-member institutions which are represented at the annual congresses, such as schools, hospitals, journals, etc., contribute according to their ability.

## LANGUAGES

English, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages.

## PUBLICATIONS

None.

## WORK DONE BY THE CONGRESS

The Congress has been actively engaged in promoting the advancement of medical education in many countries, creating fraternity among the physicians of the Americas, and improving medical and sanitation standards.

**PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY**

OBSERVATORIO 192, TACUBAYA, MÉXICO, D. F.

## HISTORY

The origins of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History go as far back as 1903, when several South American countries proposed that a geographical and historical congress be held for the purpose of organizing an international bureau for the compilation of data on explorations. This congress was never held, but at the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, Lima, December 20, 1924, to January 6, 1925, two resolutions were adopted recommending, respectively: that the geographic societies of the American states enter into an accord for the purpose of constituting a Pan American Federation of Geographic Societies (Resolution XIII); and that an oceanographic museum be founded, with an associated institute of oceanography and cartography, to be supported by all of the American governments (Resolution XIX). At the Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928, the Cuban and Mexican delegations submitted proposals for the creation of a Pan American geographical institute. These were submitted to the Commission on Intellectual Cooperation of the Conference, which suggested that the institute be enlarged to include history as well as geography. The Conference approved this suggestion and adopted a resolution establishing the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. It was left to the Pan American Union to choose the seat of the Institute, which was to be in the capital of one of the American states. On November 8, 1928, the Pan American Union announced that Mexico City had been chosen. Thereupon the Mexican Government invited all of the American republics to send representatives to a preliminary assembly for the formal organization of the Institute. The assembly was held September 16-22, 1929. All but two of the twenty-one American governments sent delegates. During the sessions the by-laws of the Institute were adopted; these were based on the Project of Statutes annexed to the resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States creating the Institute. The Executive Committee and the officers of the new organization were also elected at this assembly.

The Mexican Government constructed a building for the Institute which was completed the following year. The formal inauguration of the Institute took place on May 5, 1930. In addition to the Preliminary Assembly in Mexico City, in 1929, three regular assemblies have been held up to the present, viz., at Rio de Janeiro, 1932; Washington, 1935, and Lima, 1941.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The purposes of the Institute are defined in sections I–VI of the resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States which created this organization:

The Sixth International Conference of American States resolves:

I. To create the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, which shall serve for the coordination, distribution, and publication of geographical and historical studies in the American States.

II. The Pan American Institute of Geography and History shall serve as an organ of cooperation between the geographical and historical institutes of America in order to facilitate the study of the problems which concern geography and history.

III. It shall initiate and coordinate investigations which require the cooperation of several countries, and shall direct scientific discussions.

IV. It shall be entrusted with the publication of all works the American States may send to it.

V. It shall make studies looking to the clarification of frontier questions, provided all countries directly interested in said questions so request.

VI. It shall be charged with the organization of a great archive of historic maps and documents relative to America and also of a library of matters relevant to the Institute. (*Am. Int. Confs.*, pp. 315–16.)

## MEMBERSHIP

Section VII of the aforementioned resolution of the Sixth Conference states that the Institute “shall be formed by all the American States represented through a Delegation named by each Government” (*ibid.*, p. 316). Only the twenty-one American governments are eligible to membership, and Article 22 of the by-laws at present in force permits member states to withdraw from the Institute at any time, after payment of their dues up to the end of the current fiscal year. Each member government has one vote.

## ADMINISTRATION

### General Assembly

The by-laws provide that the General Assembly shall be composed of the delegates and representatives of each of the American states. Scientific institutions may be invited to attend and submit papers. Each Assembly decides on the place and date of the next Assembly and elects the Executive Committee and the officers of the Institute.

### Executive Committee

Article 1 of the by-laws states that the Institute “shall be governed by a President, two Vice Presidents and two Voting Members, forming an Executive Committee.” These are elected by the Assembly. Article 5 provides that the Executive Committee “shall adopt and endeavor to have the decisions of the General Assembly performed by each one of the American States. It may approach the Governments of said States through their geographical and historical services, or otherwise by

means of direct dealings between the Governments, should this channel be deemed advisable." The Committee submits an annual report on the progress of the work and on the revenue and expenses of the Institute to each of the American governments and to the General Assembly; prepares the agenda for the General Assembly, communicating it to the National Committees six months prior to the meeting of the Assembly; prepares the budget; appoints special committees for the study of any question coming within its purview or concerning the General Assembly; and appoints the employees of the Institute, except the Director and Sub-Director.

### Officers

The President, two Vice Presidents, Director, and Sub-Director are appointed by the General Assembly. The President in agreement with the Executive Committee may call Extraordinary General Assemblies provided one third of the American governments members of the Institute approve. The Director administers the Institute; he is present at meetings of the Executive Committee, acting in an advisory and informative capacity, but without the right to vote; he prepares the minutes of the Assembly and is responsible for the preparation and distribution of any publications authorized by the Assembly.

### National Committees

Section XI of the resolution of the Habana Conference stipulates that "a national committee shall be created in each of the American States which adhere to the Institute. Priority in forming its own committee shall be given to the Governments of each of the States, but in case a State fails to do so the committee shall be named by the General Assembly" (*ibid.*, p. 316). Article 23 of the by-laws provides that the duties of these Committees "shall be to facilitate coordination and to spread in their respective countries the study of Geography and History, as considered primarily from the standpoint of the general interests of the Institute. Every National Committee, either by itself or together with other Committees, shall be entitled to submit to the consideration of the Institute any matters coming within the competency of the latter." The by-laws state further that the National Committees shall submit to the Institute an annual report on the work done by them.

### MEETINGS

The by-laws provide that the General Assembly shall meet every three years. The Executive Committee meets whenever necessary, usually every two years.

### VOTING

Article 14 of the by-laws states that "resolutions adopted by the Assembly on scientific subjects shall be taken by a majority vote of the Delegations present, and resolutions on administrative matters by a majority vote of the Delegations of the States adhering to the Institute." The by-laws may be modified by the General Assembly with the approval of two thirds of the delegations of member states.



## FINANCES

The Sixth International Conference of American States recommended that the Institute be financially supported through annual quotas to be fixed by the Assembly of the Institute itself with the approval of the governments. Article 19 of the by-laws establishes a schedule for the annual quotas of members based on population and ranging from \$200 to \$10,000, United States currency.

## LANGUAGES

The resolution of the Habana Conference establishing the Institute provided that the official languages of the Institute should be English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Institute publishes a quarterly in Spanish, *Revista de Historia de América*, and two biannual publications, *Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana* and *Revista Geográfica*. The Institute also issues from time to time publications dealing with special subjects of interest in connection with its work. Some seventy such publications have appeared to date.

## WORK DONE BY THE INSTITUTE

The work of the Institute consists primarily in issuing the aforementioned publications. It has also participated in a number of explorations and other field work. The Institute operates in two sections, one dealing with Geography and the other with History.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Pan American Institute of Geography and History, *Memorandum on the Creation and Working of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. Submitted to the Seventh General Assembly of the International Geodesical and Geophysical Union, held at Washington, D. C. September, 1939* (Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico, 1939). The text of the by-laws of the Institute is printed on pp. 13-19 of this publication.—Salvador Massip, "The Pan American Institute of Geography and History," 64 *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* (1930), p. 265

## PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGY

(Instituto Panamericano de Ingeniería de Minas y Geología-IPIMIGEO)

CASILLA 9228, CALLE AUGUSTINAS 1111, SANTIAGO, CHILE

## ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The Pan American Institute of Mining Engineering and Geology—which is still in the initial stages of organization—was created by a resolution of the First

Pan American Congress of Mining Engineering and Geology which met in Santiago de Chile, January 15-23, 1942, under the auspices of the Chilean Government and the South American Union of Engineers' Associations (*infra*, p. 401). Provisional statutes were drafted by the Executive Committee of the Congress for submission to the General Council of the new Institute at its first meeting, which was to be called by the Executive Committee of the Institute as soon as at least five National Sections had been organized. The Institute now has National Sections in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay. The first meeting of its General Council has been set for October, 1944, and it is expected that the Institute will be formally established at that meeting.

Until its formal establishment the Institute will continue to be governed, as it has been in the past, by the Executive Committee of the above-mentioned Congress. The provisional statutes provide that eventually it will be governed by a General Council, permanently located in Santiago de Chile, and composed of the Chairmen of the National Sections of the Institute. The general administration of the Institute is to be exercised by an Executive Committee elected by the General Council from among the active members of the Institute. The members of the Executive Committee must reside in Santiago de Chile. The Committee is to consist of a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary General, and four members.

The objects of the Institute are listed in the provisional statutes as follows:

(a) To sponsor International Congresses of Mining Engineering and Geology;

(b) To encourage the application of the agreements adopted by the International Congresses of Mining Engineering and Geology;

(c) To supervise and coordinate geological, mining and metallurgical studies in the American Continent, with a view to achieving the maximum benefits for each and every one of the American countries;

(d) To promote closer relations and exchange of ideas among the mining, metallurgical and geological engineers of America;

(e) To recommend and facilitate exchange of publications, teachers, students, professional engineers and industrialists engaged in mining and geology;

(f) To publish a Pan American Review of Mining Engineering and Geology which shall be issued periodically for the dissemination of technical, economic, scientific, political and legal information on mining and geological subjects;

(g) To encourage the establishment of Institutes of Technological Research in each of the American countries;

(h) To promote standardization of:

1. The systems of weights and measures on the basis of the Decimal Metric System;
2. Methods of qualitative and quantitative analysis for the determination of the composition and the evaluation of mineral products; and
3. Geological and mining nomenclature. (*Translation.*)

The provisional statutes specify that the Institute shall have active, associate, honorary, and contributing members. The following may be active members: (1) corporations, including mining and metallurgical, geological, and chemical engineering associations; industrial and professional associations connected with mining; mining and metallurgical corporations; industrial corporations engaged in the manu-

facture of mining and metallurgical machinery; official and semi-official institutions connected with mining; universities and scientific or technical institutions; (2) private individuals, including mining and metallurgical engineers, geologists, chemical engineers and persons occupying educational positions relating to these professions; and (3) other natural or juridical persons who in specific cases may be considered qualified for membership. Associate members have a voice but no vote and may not occupy official positions in the Institute. Any natural or juridical person who may wish to join may become an associate member. Persons who merit such designation because of their professional activities or for services rendered to mining may be designated by the General Council as honorary members. Contributing members are persons who contribute to the support and progress of the Institute with important works or financial gifts.

## PAN AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

745 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

### HISTORY

A Pan American Medical Association was founded in 1900 and held three meetings, the last one in San Francisco in 1915. This Association was dissolved, and in 1926 a number of American physicians organized a new Pan American Medical Association which had no connection with the earlier organization. For two years the new association was purely national in character, but in 1928 it held its first international cruise congress in Habana, Cuba, and since then has been an international organization. Seven cruise congresses have been held, viz., in Habana, 1928; Panama, 1930; Mexico, 1931; Dallas, Texas, 1933; Venezuela, 1934; Brazil, 1935; and Habana and the West Indies, 1938. The congresses have been discontinued for the duration of the war. The association has members in all twenty-one American republics and in Canada.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article III of the constitution and by-laws (undated; published August 8, 1938) defines the purposes of the association as follows:

(a) To promote closer relations and better understanding among physicians and surgeons of the western hemisphere.

(b) To extend courtesies and to show hospitality and attention to representative members of the medical profession in cities where chapters of the Association may be located.

(c) Each year to grant scholarships of one or two years duration to one graduate physician or surgeon from each of the twenty-two countries of the Western Hemisphere, where reciprocal courtesies are extended, with an inter-

changing of scholarships between the countries, using the facilities of the various scientific institutions in North, Central and South America.

(d) To form postgraduate medical teaching centers in various countries in the western hemisphere, and to form or acquire a hospital or hospitals and a clinic or clinics.

(e) To take such other steps, involving no political policy, for advancing medical knowledge in, and developing friendship among, the various countries of the western hemisphere as the Association may deem wise, such as but not limited by

1. the interchange of physicians and surgeons between such countries for the purpose of presenting medical courses in designated centers;
2. the organization and holding of Pan American medical congresses; and
3. the establishment, or sponsoring the establishment by some other designated party, of a Journal of the Association.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article IV of the constitution and by-laws provides for three types of membership, viz., active, honorary, and associate. Physicians or surgeons in good standing are eligible for active membership upon election in a duly constituted chapter of the Association. Members of the medical profession and laymen of preeminent distinction may be elected to honorary membership by a two-thirds vote of the trustees present at any duly constituted meeting of the Board of Trustees. In addition, ambassadors, ministers, and consuls general representing the different countries of the Western Hemisphere are to be invited to become honorary members in the chapter nearest to the city of their residence; and deans of medical schools and presidents of universities in the Western Hemisphere may become honorary members in their respective local chapters. Honorary members pay no dues; they are entitled to all the privileges of the Association except voting and holding office. The constitution further provides that "a limited number of men of preeminent distinction who are not members of the medical profession, such as those interested in Pan American relations, those active in medical administration or associated with the medical profession in the capacities of administrators of hospitals, medical schools, public health work, and the like, and those who are members of allied professions" may be admitted as associate members by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the trustees present at any duly constituted meeting of the Board of Trustees. Associate members pay dues and enjoy all the privileges of the Association but may not vote or hold office.

Article V states that the Association "shall have power to create by charter, and to supervise and control, Chapters of the Association in any country or division thereof in the western hemisphere." Such charters will be granted by the Executive Committee "to any group, upon the filing with the Director-General of a petition therefor, signed by seven or more physicians or surgeons in good standing, upon the approval thereof by the Executive Committee." Admission of a chapter to the Association is conditioned upon its adoption of the constitution and by-laws. These lay down a number of rules concerning the activities, membership, meetings, dues, and officers of chapters which must be complied with by all chapters.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Annual Meeting

Article X of the constitution provides that an annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday in January of each year at the office of the Association and that "the only notice required to be given to members of this Association of said annual meeting is the delivery to each Chapter in good standing of a copy of these By-Laws containing the notice of this meeting." At this annual meeting the Board of Trustees is elected "by the affirmative vote of a majority of active members in good standing entitled to vote" (Article VII). Article X further stipulates that "in any year in which a General Assembly and/or Medical Congress is held . . . the annual meeting for the election of Trustees shall take place during the General Assembly."

### General Assembly

The General Assembly consists "of the delegates duly appointed by the various Chapters and of the members of the Board of Trustees, and of the officers of the Association, and each of the delegates, officers and Trustees shall, if present, be entitled to cast one vote . . . provided, however, that the delegates of any Chapter which shall be in arrears in the payment of its dues to the Association or in the filing of the reports hereinabove required to be filed by each Chapter, shall not be permitted to participate in or to vote at any General Assembly" (Article X). Article V states that "each Chapter shall be entitled to send one delegate to the General Assembly of the Association and, if the number of its members in good standing exceeds twenty-five, to send one additional delegate for each such additional twenty-five members, or major portion thereof, based on its membership at the date fixed for its annual meeting." Article X gives the order of business of the General Assembly as follows:

- (a) Reading of the minutes of the last General Assembly.
- (b) Reading of the report of the Treasurer of the Association.
- (c) Reading of the report of the Board of Trustees.
- (d) Reading of the report of Scientific Program Committees.
- (e) Reading of the report of Regional Administrators.
- (f) Transaction of unfinished business.
- (g) Transaction of new business.
- (h) Election of officers and Trustees.
- (i) Adjournment.

The same article also stipulates that the General Assembly, upon the proposal of the Board of Trustees, shall decide by majority vote as to the time and place of holding the next Medical Congress.

### Medical Congress

The Medical Congress has no powers of administration. Its purposes, according to Article XI, are:

- (a) To afford to members of the Association opportunity for definite scientific advantages, by means of the presentation and discussion of medical

and scientific papers dealing with recent phases of clinical and laboratory research.

(b) To blend the best practical medical thought with the cultural influences of international contacts.

(c) To promote the aims and purposes of the Association.

### Board of Trustees

The Board, which is elected by a majority of members present at an annual meeting, is composed of thirty-five trustees, seven being elected each year. Vacancies in the Board "shall be filled by the Board of Trustees in office at any legally constituted regular or special meeting by the affirmative vote of a majority entitled to vote" (Article VII). The powers of the Board are stated in the same article as follows: "The affairs of the Association shall be managed by the Board of Trustees, which shall be vested with the supreme executive power." Furthermore, "the Board of Trustees may exercise such powers and do such lawful acts and things as are not by statute . . . required to be exercised or done by the members of the Association, or by the General Assembly."

### Executive Committee

At each annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, it shall "designate five (5) of its number, who with the President and Director-General of the Association shall constitute the Executive Committee" (Article VIII). During the intervals between sessions of the Board, the Executive Committee "shall advise with and aid the officers of the Association in all matters concerning its interests and the management of its affairs, and shall have and may exercise the powers of the Board of Trustees" (Article VIII).

### Officers

The constitution states that the officers of the Association shall consist of a President, a Director General, four Executive Secretaries, four Secretaries, four Secretaries for Instruction, a Treasurer, and an Assistant Treasurer. They are elected by the General Assembly upon nomination by the Board of Trustees and hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualify in their stead, "with the exception of the Director-General who shall hold office for five years and/or until his successor has been elected and qualifies" (Article VI). The President, the Director General and the Treasurer "shall at all times ipso facto be and become members of the Board of Trustees with all rights and privileges as such" (Article VII).

The President presides over the Medical Congress and serves as *ex-officio* member of all committees. The Director General is the chief managing executive of the Association. The Executive Secretaries, the Secretaries, the Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer perform such duties as are assigned to them by the Director General. The Secretaries for Instruction assist in the arrangement of post-graduate courses to be given at the Congress of the Association. Vacancies in any office are filled by the Board of Trustees.

### **Boards of Regional Administrators; Boards of Censors and Discipline**

The constitution provides that the Director General "shall appoint a Board of Regional Administrators for any state, province or other administrative division of the western hemisphere whenever he shall deem such action necessary or desirable for the welfare of the Association" (Article IX), each Board to consist of five members of the Association residing in such state, province, or other administrative division. The duties of each Board of Regional Administrators shall be, within its territory, "to stimulate interest in the Association, to promote the general welfare of the Association, to encourage the formation of new Chapters, to act as a Board of Censors . . . and to perform such duties as the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee or the Director-General may from time to time delegate to them." When requested to do so by the Director General, the Board of Regional Administrators shall sit as a Board of Censors "to enforce discipline among the members of the Association in its territory, to investigate offenses cognizable by the Association, and to report thereon, together with their recommendations, to the Board of Trustees after hearing the accused member and taking the testimony of such witness as the accused member may request, or as the Board of Censors may deem desirable." The Board of Trustees shall then consider the matter and take action thereon, including, if deemed necessary, expulsion of a member from the Association. The following are considered offenses cognizable by the Association: "offenses in violation of the By-laws, rules, regulations, decrees or orders of the Association as now or hereafter constituted, offenses against the laws of the land, unethical practices, non-payment of financial obligations to the Association, releasing unauthorized publicity concerning the Association or its meetings, and such other acts or deeds as shall be deemed by the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee to be contrary to the best interests of the Association" (Article IX).

### **Committees**

The constitution provides for two standing committees, viz., the Committee of Advisory Vice Presidents and the Publicity Committee. The former may be appointed by the Board of Trustees and shall, when called upon to do so, "advise the officers and trustees of the Association on all questions pertaining to the welfare of the Association." The latter is appointed by the Director General from among the members of the Board of Trustees and has the "right to pass upon all publicity concerning the Association and its meetings before the same shall be released" (Article VI).

### **MEETINGS**

Meetings of members of the Association for the election of the Board of Trustees are held annually at the main office of the Association. The constitution does not specify how often the General Assembly and the Medical Congresses are to be held. The congresses have in the past occurred at intervals of approximately two-years.

The Board of Trustees holds a regular annual meeting in December and special meetings when called by the President, the Director General, or the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee meets when necessary, usually several times annually.

#### VOTING

Voting is by majority, with the following exceptions: an affirmative vote of two thirds of the trustees present at any duly constituted meeting of the Board is required for the election of honorary and associate members.

One third of the Board of Trustees, a majority of the members of the Executive Committee, and nine delegates to the General Assembly constitute a quorum in these respective bodies. No provision is made for a quorum of the annual meeting; it is merely stated that for the election of the Board of Trustees there is required the affirmative vote of a majority of active members entitled to vote, present at a duly constituted annual meeting.

Article XIV provides that the constitution and by-laws "may be amended, added to or repealed either at any meeting of the Board of Trustees or, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, at any General Assembly, provided that notice of the proposed change shall be duly given in the notice of the meeting"

#### FINANCES

Annual dues of active and associate members are \$5, of which one half is retained by the local chapter and the other half is collected by the Association.

#### LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Association are English, Portuguese, and Spanish.

#### PUBLICATIONS

The Association expects to publish a periodical in the near future.

#### WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION

The principal activity of the Association is the holding of periodic cruise congresses where members meet socially and where numerous scientific papers are read and discussed. The Association has granted scholarships to graduate physicians for study in the United States and expects eventually to establish more such scholarships; it is also planning to establish a Pan American Graduate Medical Center.

### PAN AMERICAN ODONTOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

MAIN EXECUTIVE OFFICE: DR. R. H. BRODSKY, 205 WEST 57TH STREET,  
NEW YORK CITY

#### HISTORY

The Association was founded at a meeting held in Atlantic City, July 14, 1937, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on March 13, 1940.



Meetings have since been held each year in New York City. The Association has members in all the twenty-one American republics and at present there are Divisions in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, and Uruguay. Divisions in the remaining American states are in process of formation.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article II of the constitution which is at present in force states the object of the Association as follows: "To foster a close professional and cultural interchange between the members of the dental profession in the United States and those of the other countries of America." In a letter dated March 6, 1941, Dr. Ralph Howard Brodsky, the Executive Secretary of the Association, further stated that among its aims are the establishment of fellowships or scholarships, through which dentists of Latin America may take postgraduate courses in the United States, the formation of roving clinics in Latin America, and the establishment of visiting or exchange professorships at various Central and South American dental schools.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article III of the constitution stipulates that there shall be three classes of members, namely, active, associate, and honorary. Active members "shall consist of ethical dentists practising, or residing in any of the countries of America who are members in good standing of their national dental organizations, where such organizations exist." Associate members "shall consist of members of allied professions"; and honorary members "may be elected from those who, through their benefactions or interest, have contributed to the furtherance of the aims or the maintenance of the Association." Active and associate members are admitted upon application "endorsed by two active members who are personally acquainted with the applicant," provided the application is approved "by the Board of Directors of the Section to which the individual applies." Honorary members "may be elected by the Association after having been duly nominated by the Board of Directors" (Article IV).

Although the members of the Association are individuals, for administrative purposes they are grouped under Divisions and Sections. "Each country represented shall be known as a Division, and shall have representation in the Association by one elected delegate." Furthermore, each Division "may be divided into two or more Sections. . . . Sections may be formed by making application to the Division" (Article VII). The constitution requires each Division to have a president, a vice president, a division secretary, and a division treasurer, as well as an executive committee and a board of directors. Likewise, each Section has officers, an executive committee, and a board of directors. The constitution regulates the duties of the officers of the Divisions and Sections.

## ADMINISTRATION

### House of Delegates

Article VIII of the constitution establishes "a business body known as the House of Delegates of the Pan American Odontological Association" and states that

this body "shall consist of delegates elected by the Divisions of the Association," one member in each Division to be elected annually who represents the country in which his Division is located at the annual meeting of the Association. The House of Delegates elects the officers of the Association and votes on the actions taken during the year by the Board of Trustees.

### **Board of Trustees**

Article IX provides for a Board of Trustees to "consist of nine (9) members appointed by the first President of the Association; three (3) to serve for a period of one year, three (3) to serve for a period of two years, and three (3) to serve for a period of three years." After the first year, three members are regularly appointed each year by the President of the Association to serve for a period of three years. The Board of Trustees "shall have charge of the property and financial affairs of the Association, including all publications, subject to the approval of a majority vote of the House of Delegates and the Officers of the Association." Proposals for changes in the by-laws must be first submitted to the Board of Trustees and are then submitted by the Board to the House of Delegates for final action.

### **Officers**

Article X of the constitution provides that there shall be elected at each annual meeting a President, a President-Elect, three to five Vice Presidents, an Executive Secretary, three Secretaries (one representing Central America, one representing South America, and one representing North America), a Treasurer, and an Editor. The President-Elect and the Vice Presidents assist the President in his duties. At the next annual meeting following that at which he was elected President-Elect, the President-Elect automatically becomes President of the Association.

The functions of the President are to appoint three members of the Board of Trustees, to fill any vacancies occurring in the Board during the year, and in general to "perform such duties as custom and parliamentary usage require." The Executive Secretary performs such duties as the House of Delegates may determine. He is charged with giving notice to members of the time and place of annual meetings; he verifies the credentials of delegates and keeps the minutes of the meetings. The Treasurer is custodian of the financial assets of the Association and functions under the direction of the Board of Trustees. Both he and the Secretary receive salaries. The Editor is in charge of all publications of the Association.

### **MEETINGS**

The House of Delegates meets once a year. The Board of Trustees or Directors and the Executive Committee meet at intervals during the year, when necessary.

### **VOTING**

The constitution makes no provision concerning the number of persons who constitute a quorum in any of the administrative bodies of the Association. Article XVII merely stipulates that "Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall govern except

where they conflict with the rules of order adopted by the Association." Voting is by majority except that amendments of the laws require a three-fourths majority vote of active members present at the annual meeting.

## FINANCES

Article V of the constitution fixes the annual dues of active members at three dollars or its equivalent, out of which two dollars is to be paid to the Pan American Odontological Association, and those of associate members at two dollars or its equivalent, one dollar of which is to be paid to the Association. Honorary members pay no dues.

## LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Association are English, Portuguese, and Spanish.

## PUBLICATIONS

Since 1943 the Association has published a quarterly News Letter.

## WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION

The most significant work already accomplished by the Association has been the establishment of scholarships at the dental schools of the University of Pennsylvania, University of Michigan, and New York University. Recipients of these scholarships have come from various parts of Central and South America.

## PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE

SEAT: The Committee has no seat, but meets at whatever place its members choose. The Pan American Union furnishes the Secretariat of the Committee.

## ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The project of a Pan American Railway linking North and South America has been endorsed by each of the eight International Conferences of American States. The First Conference, Washington, 1889-90, declaring "that a railroad connecting all or the majority of the nations represented in this Conference will contribute greatly to the development of cordial relations between said nations and the growth of their material interests" (*Am. Int. Confs.*, pp. 11-12), recommended the creation of an International Commission of Engineers "to ascertain the possible routes, to determine their true length, to estimate the cost of each, and to compare their respective advantages"; the Commission to consist "of a body of engineers, of whom each nation should appoint three, and which should have authority to divide into subcommissions, and appoint as many other engineers and employees as may be considered necessary for the more rapid execution of the work" (*ibid.*, p. 12). An

appropriation of approximately \$360,000 was made by the United States and some of the other American governments to cover the cost of surveys, maps, etc., of the proposed route. The Commission was established with eleven of the American governments represented thereon and began its work immediately. A survey was made by three corps of engineers during 1892, 1893, and 1894. The work was completed in 1895 and showed that, utilizing already built railroad lines, a route could be constructed from New York to Buenos Aires, about 10,500 miles in length, of which somewhat less than 50 per cent was already completed. The Commission estimated the length of the line still to be built as 5,456 miles and its cost as approximately \$175,000,000. The proposed route was to run from New York to the Mexican border and thence through Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina to Buenos Aires.

The Second International Conference of American States, Mexico, 1901-1902, appointed a Committee on the Pan American Railway which studied the survey and report of the International Commission and recommended that the Conference approve the construction of the railway and appoint a permanent committee to assist in carrying into effect this project. The proposal of the Committee on the Pan American Railway was unanimously adopted by the Second Conference, which passed a resolution recommending that "the President of the Conference shall appoint a Committee of five members, resident in the United States of America, which shall enter upon its functions after the adjournment of this Conference, with power to increase the number of its members and to substitute them whenever necessary; to appoint such sub-committees as may be deemed proper, and to report to the next Conference on the result of its labors; to furnish all possible information on the work of the Intercontinental Railway, and to aid and stimulate the successful execution of said project as much as possible" (*ibid.*, p. 64). In accordance with this resolution, the President of the Conference appointed as members of this permanent Committee two citizens of the United States of America and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru.

The Committee established by the Second Conference is distinct from the International Commission of Engineers, also known as the Intercontinental Railway Commission, which was created by the First Conference and which terminated upon completion of its survey of the route of the proposed Pan American Railway. The new committee was first called the Permanent Pan American Railway Committee (also the Permanent Committee on the Continental Railway). The Fourth Conference adopted the name Pan American Railway Committee, which has since, with few exceptions, been generally applied to this Committee.

The Third Conference continued the Committee in existence and stipulated that "the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics shall be empowered to increase the number of members of the Committee or replace them if necessary" (*ibid.*, p. 142). Adopting a resolution providing that the Committee be reorganized "with all its attributes," the Fifth International Conference of American States, Santiago, 1923, entrusted the task of reorganization to "the Governing Board of the Pan American Union together with the American Governments"

(*ibid.*, p. 276). In conformity with this resolution, the Board reorganized the Committee, appointing seven members representing the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico (each with one member), and the United States (with three). Membership on the Committee has changed from time to time. According to the latest report of the Committee, submitted to the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938, the Committee was at that time composed of seven members, representing Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and the United States of America.

The Third Conference recommended that each state in which there are sections of the Pan American Railway to be built, "should seek to organize an Association of Engineers destined to complete the plans, specifications, and estimates that shall serve to fix the amount of capital necessary to complete the construction," and that each government "shall designate a person or central head which shall maintain itself in constant communication with the Permanent Committee on the Continental Railway, so as to furnish to it and receive from it information and data relative to the undertaking" (*ibid.*, p. 142). The Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928, recommended to the American governments that they reorganize the national groups, terming them "National Committees of the Pan American Railway," so that they might "study the definitive local routes, informing the Central Committee at Washington of their studies, in order that it may select and unify them" (*ibid.*, p. 384). In 1938 there were in existence eight National Committees, viz., in Argentina, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and the United States of America.

The Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, 1933, passed a resolution (LXXXII) recommending that in addition to the Pan American Railway there be built a Pan American Central Railway to "serve those regions which, because of their geographic condition may become centers of population, of commerce, or of future activities," this new railway system to "have access to existing or future ports built on the great navigable rivers of the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Plate river systems." The American governments were urged to "proceed to decide upon the trunk lines of the railroad system, with its corresponding branches, which, while linking the inland regions of America, shall promote the colonization and exploitation of those regions possessing undeveloped natural wealth and resources, undeveloped because of their isolation and lack of means of communication" (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, p. 98).

In the same resolution the Governing Board of the Pan American Union was requested "to consider the possibility of including in its budget an appropriation for the maintenance and improved service of the Permanent Committee of the Pan American Railway, and especially to grant a subvention for the expenses of the Committee in gathering data, inspecting publications; and other activities connected with its work" (*ibid.*). The Committee reported to the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938, that no financial provision had been made for its support. The Committee has not met for a number of years, having held its last meeting in Washington, May 4, 1927. It is, however, still in existence although there have been vacancies in its membership for some time.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

The Committee has submitted a report to each of the International Conferences of American States since the Third Conference. Its last report, submitted to the Eighth Conference, stated that lack of funds and incomplete membership had made it impossible for the Committee to formulate a technical plan of work. ,

The activities of the Committee have been primarily devoted to the collection and dissemination of information concerning the Pan American Railway project. In 1903 the Committee sent a Special Commissioner to Latin America to gather information on the resources, the internal and external trade, and the conditions of existing railway lines of the countries through which the Pan American Railway was to pass, as well as on the prospects of business of the proposed line and on the concessions which the different governments were prepared to grant to it. The data collected by the Commissioner were embodied in a report which the Committee made to the Third Conference. In 1927 the Committee decided to propose a change in the route of the railway between Panama and Bolivia. The report submitted by the Committee to the Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928, recommended that the railway follow a line to the east of the Andes, joining the original line at a point in Bolivia. The Committee felt that the route originally proposed by the Intercontinental Railway Commission and approved by the Second International Conference of American States was undesirable because it passes through difficult mountainous terrain with comparatively few natural resources and because it makes no connection with navigable rivers. However, the new route was not acceptable to the Conference, which decided to retain the original line. The objections of the Committee to this line would in part be met by the above-mentioned Pan American Central Railway proposed by the Seventh International Conference of American States.

No concerted plan for constructing the Pan American Railway has actually been put into effect by the American governments. However, existing railways have been lengthened by local initiative and some of the new lines follow more or less the route proposed for the Pan American Railway. Rail connection now exists from New York to La Unión, El Salvador. Between this point and Panama there are now in operation some disconnected railway lines which can be later included in the Pan American Railway. There are also some lines in Panama and Colombia. The greatest gap occurs in Ecuador and Peru; however, from a point near Cuzco railroad connection can be made—with an interruption at Lake Titicaca where a steamer has to be taken across the lake—to Buenos Aires.<sup>1</sup>

As stated before, in 1895 approximately 50 per cent of the proposed Pan American Railway had been completed. In 1910 this had increased to 60 per cent, and in 1923 to 70 per cent. Very little progress has been made in the last twenty years, probably because interest has shifted to road and air communications. It is estimated that 2,999 miles remain to be constructed, 430 in Central America between Guatemala and Panama, and 2,560 in South America between Panama and Puno, Peru. ,

<sup>1</sup> For details concerning railroads now in construction linking Bolivia with the Argentinian and Brazilian railway network, see *supra*, pp. 258 and 261.

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## PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## HISTORY

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau is the oldest of the international health secretariats, antedating the International Office of Public Hygiene of Paris by five years and the Health Section of the League of Nations by two decades. The Bureau was created by the Second International Conference of American States, held in Mexico City, October 22, 1901, to January 31, 1902. It was formally organized by the First Pan-American Sanitary Conference in Washington, December 2-4, 1902, and reorganized by the Sixth Pan American Sanitary Conference, Montevideo, December 12-20, 1920, and succeeding conferences. The Sanitary Bureau is an agency of all the twenty-one American republics and hence is subject to action taken at any inter-American conference. Decisions affecting the Bureau have been taken not only at the eleven inter-American sanitary conferences which have been held in the period from 1902 to 1942, but also at the general international conferences of American states and at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace of Buenos Aires, 1936. In the last twenty years the functions of the Bureau have expanded to cover virtually every aspect of public health in which the American republics desire to cooperate with each other. In particular, the Bureau has developed into a central agency stimulating the health authorities in all American countries to greater efforts for the prevention, control, and eradication of disease, and cooperating with them upon request in so far as its financial resources permit.

The original purpose in creating the Bureau was merely to establish a center of information through which the American republics could keep each other informed concerning outbreaks of certain communicable diseases which, if unchecked, tend to develop into epidemics spreading quickly beyond the frontiers of the country of origin. Until they adopted the principle of international cooperation in the prevention of epidemics, the American countries followed the universally accepted practice of enforcing rigid quarantine measures against all foreign vessels, persons, and goods entering their borders, in order to prevent the importation of epidemic diseases. These quarantine restrictions constituted a heavy burden on international

trade and intercourse and numerous attempts were made both in Europe and in the Americas during the nineteenth century to ameliorate them by substituting for the unilateral actions of individual countries a system of international cooperation based on the agreement that each country should notify all others immediately of any occurrence of epidemic disease in any part of its territories. Quarantine measures were then, by international agreement, to be taken only against the vessels, persons, and goods coming from the infected country and only for the period during which the epidemic actually existed therein. This principle is the basis of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, December 3, 1903 (35 Stat. L. 1770), under which the European health secretariat in Paris was organized in 1907. It is likewise the basis of the Resolution concerning International Sanitary Police of the Second International Conference of American States, which created the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; of the Washington Sanitary Convention of October 14, 1905; and of the Pan American Sanitary Convention signed at Habana on November 14, 1924 (44 Stat. L. 2031), hereinafter referred to as the Pan American Sanitary Code, which superseded the 1905 convention and is at present in force in all twenty-one American republics.

In carrying out this original purpose of promptly reporting quarantinable diseases in the territories of all the American republics, the Bureau now cooperates with other international bodies, particularly the International Office of Public Hygiene of Paris. A resolution of the Eighth Pan American Sanitary Conference held at Lima in 1927 provides that the Sanitary Bureau is to act as the regional branch of the Paris office. Communication with this office—now transferred to Geneva—has been maintained even during the present war.

The following Pan American Sanitary Conferences have been held: Washington, 1902 and 1905; Mexico City, 1907; San José, 1909-10; Santiago, 1911; Montevideo, 1920; Habana, 1924; Lima, 1927; Buenos Aires, 1934; Bogotá, 1938; and Rio de Janeiro, 1942. In response to a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States, Santiago, Chile, March 25-May 3, 1923, the Sanitary Bureau has arranged a series of Pan American Conferences of National Directors of Public Health. These have been held in Washington in 1926, 1931, 1936, 1940, and 1944.

The Bureau and the conferences were originally called International Sanitary Bureau and International Sanitary Conferences. At the Fifth International Conference of American States, their names were changed to Pan American Sanitary Bureau and Pan American Sanitary Conferences, respectively.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The Resolution concerning International Sanitary Police of the Second International Conference of American States, held in Mexico City, October 22, 1901, to January 31, 1902, states that there shall be held within one year a "general Convention of representatives of the health organizations of the different American Republics" and "that said Convention shall provide for the holding of subsequent Sanitary Conventions at such regular times and at such places as may be deemed best by the Convention." The resolution further provides "that authority shall be con-



ferred by each government upon its Delegates to enable them to join Delegates from the other Republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations as in the judgment of said Convention may be in the best interests of all the Republics represented therein," and that "voting in said Convention shall be by Republics, each Republic represented therein to have one vote." The Convention was to "designate a permanent Executive Board of not less than five members, who shall hold office until the next subsequent Convention, at which time the Board shall be appointed with a Chairman to be elected by ballot by the Convention." This Board was to have its permanent headquarters in Washington, D. C., and was to be known as the International Sanitary Bureau (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 95). The Pan American Sanitary Bureau was therefore at first merely a continuation committee of the Pan American Sanitary Conferences which were to be held at regular intervals.

The First Pan American Sanitary Conference held in Washington, 1902, defined the duties of the Bureau as follows:

(a) That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to urge each republic to promptly and regularly transmit to said Bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary conditions of their respective ports and territories;

(b) And to furnish said Bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough, careful, and scientific study and investigation of any outbreaks of pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said republics.

(c) That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to lend its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said republics in order that disease may be eliminated and that commerce between said republics may be facilitated;

(d) That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to encourage and aid or enforce in all proper ways the sanitation of seaports, including the sanitary improvements of harbors, sewerage, drainage of the soil, paving, elimination of infection from buildings, and the destruction of mosquitoes and other vermin. (U. S. Public Health Service, *Public Health Reports*, August 21, 1925, Vol. 40, p. 1747.)

Additional duties were assigned to the Bureau from time to time by the Pan American Sanitary Conferences and by the International Conferences of American States. The Pan American Sanitary Code of November 14, 1924, after confirming all previously determined functions and duties of the Sanitary Bureau and "such additional administrative functions and duties as may be hereafter determined by Pan American Sanitary Conferences," summarizes the purpose and functions of the Bureau as follows:

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall be the central coordinating sanitary agency of the various member Republics of the Pan American Union, and the general collection and distribution center of sanitary information to and from said Republics. For this purpose it shall, from time to time, designate representatives to visit and confer with the sanitary authorities of the various signatory Governments on public health matters, and such representatives shall be given all available sanitary information in the countries visited by them in the course of their official visits and conferences. (Article 55.)

In addition, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall perform the following specific functions:

To supply to the sanitary authorities of the signatory Governments through its publications, or in other appropriate manner, all available information relative to the actual status of the communicable diseases of man, new invasions of such diseases, the sanitary measures undertaken, and the progress effected in the control or eradication of such diseases; new methods for combating disease; morbidity and mortality statistics; public health organization and administration; progress in any of the branches of preventive medicine, and other pertinent information relative to sanitation and public health in any of its phases, including a bibliography of books and periodicals on public hygiene.

In order to more efficiently discharge its functions, it may undertake co-operative epidemiological and other studies; may employ at headquarters and elsewhere, experts for this purpose; may stimulate and facilitate scientific researches and the practical application of the results therefrom; and may accept gifts, benefactions and bequests, which shall be accounted for in the manner now provided for the maintenance funds of the Bureau. (Article 56.)

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall advise and consult with the sanitary authorities of the various signatory Governments relative to public health problems, and the manner of interpreting and applying the provisions of this Code. (Article 57.)

Officials of the National Health Services may be designated as representatives, ex-officio, of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, in addition to their regular duties, and when so designated they may be empowered to act as sanitary representatives of one or more of the signatory Governments when properly designated and accredited to so serve. (Article 58.)

Upon request of the sanitary authorities of any of the signatory Governments, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau is authorized to take the necessary preparatory steps to bring about an exchange of professors, medical and health officers, experts or advisers in public health of any of the sanitary sciences, for the purpose of mutual aid and advancement in the protection of the public health of the signatory Governments. (Article 59.)

Article 3 of the Code lists the following diseases as "obligatorily reportable: plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, acute epidemic poliomyelitis, epidemic lethargic encephalitis, influenza or epidemic la grippe, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, and such other diseases as the Pan American Sanitary Bureau may, by resolution, add to the above list." Each government agrees to transmit to the other signatory governments and to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, at intervals of not more than two weeks, a statement containing information as to the state of its public health, particularly that of its ports. The Bureau receives the reports from South America and from the International Health Office by cable; its own reports are sent out regularly each week by air mail.

## MEMBERSHIP

All twenty-one American republics support the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

## ADMINISTRATION

## Pan American Sanitary Conference

The governing body of the Sanitary Bureau is the Pan American Sanitary Conference.<sup>1</sup> Article 5 of the constitution and by-laws of the Bureau, as amended by the Tenth Pan American Sanitary Conference, held at Bogotá, 1938, provides that these conferences "shall be held every four years in a different country." They are called by the government of the country which was chosen as the seat of the conference. As stated previously, the Bureau also is subject to action taken at any other conference of the American republics.

## Directing Council

The Bureau is under the direction of a Council of eleven, composed of one Director, one Vice Director, two Counselors, and seven members. Article 2 of the constitution and by-laws further provides that "the designation of members of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall be governed by the principle of rotation of all countries in office, with the possible exception of the office of Director, in the discretion of every Pan American Sanitary Conference." The Director, the Vice Director, and the two Counselors are elected at each Sanitary Conference by majority vote and hold office until the next Sanitary Conference. At each Conference seven member countries are elected by absolute majority for representation on the Council. Designation of the persons to represent these countries on the Council is made by the governments from "persons connected with the public health services of their respective countries"; and "no country may be represented by more than one member." The country in which the next Sanitary Conference is to take place "shall be entitled to an *ex officio* office in the Directing Council." At the end of the Conference, "its President shall become Honorary President of the Directing Council." Any vacancy that may arise in the Directing Council, except that of the Director, will be filled by the Council.

## Officers

Article 2 of the constitution and by-laws requires the Director to reside in Washington. He "shall preside over the sessions of the Directing Council, shall manage the affairs of the Bureau, and shall represent the latter in his official capacity." In case of prolonged absence, resignation, death, or disability of the Director, the constitution provides that the Vice Director shall assume the office.

Article 2 specifies that the Vice Director and the Counselors shall be health experts "who have rendered distinguished service in public health in their respective countries, thereby assuring the technical development of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau."

Article 4 places the staff of the Bureau under the authority of the Director and states that it is to be composed "of personnel competent to undertake the duties en-

<sup>1</sup>Article 1 of the constitution and by-laws provides that the Bureau "may formulate new regulations relative to its internal administration, or it may modify existing ones, and such regulations or modifications will go into effect immediately, *ad interim*," subject, however, "to approval or modification by the next succeeding Pan American Sanitary Conference."

trusted to it by the Pan American Sanitary Code, the various Pan American Sanitary Conferences, and the International Conferences of American States."

### Traveling Representatives

Article 1 authorizes the Bureau "to appoint from time to time representatives who will visit and confer with the sanitary authorities of the various signatory governments and discuss with them matters pertaining to public health." The Director may appoint such traveling representatives "from among the members of the sanitary departments of the various republics for such periods of time as he may deem necessary" and their salaries shall be paid by their respective governments.

### MEETINGS

Article 3 stipulates that the meetings of the Directing Council shall be held at "the dates and places determined by the Director."

### VOTING

According to the constitution, the resolutions of the Directing Council are legal only when a quorum is present. "One half of the active members of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall constitute a quorum" (Article 3). The same article requires that any resolution to be considered approved must be "affirmatively voted upon by the majority of the active members present," and that in case of a tie the Director will cast the deciding vote.

### FINANCES

At the First Pan American Sanitary Conference, in 1902, the annual appropriation for the Bureau was fixed at \$5,000. This was increased in 1920 to \$20,000, in 1924 to \$50,000, and in 1938 to \$100,000. The Bureau is supported by all the twenty-one American republics, quotas being apportioned on the same basis as those for the Pan American Union, i.e., on the basis of population.

### LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Bureau.

### PUBLICATIONS

The Sixth Sanitary Conference, Montevideo, 1920, charged the Bureau with the duty of publishing a monthly bulletin. The *Boletín de la Oficina Sanitaria Pan-americana* has appeared regularly since 1922 and is published in the four official languages of the Bureau. Its purpose is to review sanitary developments throughout the world, but especially in the Americas. The Bureau submits an annual report in which its work in the preceding year is reviewed. The annual reports are published under the heading: Pan American Sanitary Bureau, *Annual Report of the Director*. The Director also submits a report to the Pan American Sanitary Conferences.

The Bureau edits other miscellaneous publications, such as reprints from the Bulletin, lists of scientific societies and of medical and public health journals, booklets on health and living conditions in Latin America, etc. The Bureau has co-operated in the translation of the United States Pharmacopoeia into Spanish, as well as in the translation of other medical works, and has published in Spanish a Manual on Bromatology.

#### WORK DONE BY THE BUREAU

The activities of the Bureau may be conveniently grouped under four headings: (1) the collection and transmission of information on outbreaks of epidemic diseases; (2) preparation of the agenda of the Pan American Sanitary Conferences and of the Conferences of National Directors of Health; (3) services rendered as a central consultative agency for the stimulation of national public health authorities toward greater efficiency; and (4) special studies and investigations and, upon request by the respective governments, assistance in combating outbreaks of disease or in improving sanitary conditions in any American republic.

(1) As previously stated, the Bureau receives epidemiological reports from each American government and from the International Office of Public Hygiene; in turn, it transmits this information in weekly air-mail letters to member governments, to the International Office of Public Hygiene, and to the League of Nations. If outbreaks of epidemic disease occur, the Bureau watches to see that member governments abide by their obligations under the Pan American Sanitary Code; and if their health authorities allow themselves to be driven by public clamor into imposing drastic quarantine measures not allowed by the Code, the Bureau reminds the government in question of its treaty obligations. The mere fact that the Bureau publishes accurate data on the status of such epidemics tends to prevent panic and hasty measures obstructing inter-American trade and intercourse.

(2) In addition to lending aid in preparing the scientific programs of the Pan American Sanitary Conferences, the Bureau also publishes their proceedings.

(3) Among the services rendered by the Bureau in its capacity as central consultative agency of the health services of member governments, it may be mentioned that it receives and replies to inquiries from national public health authorities concerning any matter pertaining to public health, the answers to the most interesting queries being published in the Bulletin. The Bureau also undertakes special studies dealing with different aspects of public health and publishes these in the Bulletin. A number of committees have been set up for the purpose of formulating, on a continental scale, plans for work in specific fields, such as the Committee on Nutrition, the Committee on Malaria, the Committee on the Sanitary Code, the Committee on Typhus, and the Vital Statistics Committee.

(4) Upon request by a member government the Bureau has sent out traveling representatives to the country in question to study the local health problems and, in cooperation with the national health authorities, to take necessary action. Assistance of this kind has been rendered primarily in combating bubonic plague in various South American countries. Traveling representatives have also been sent to act as technical advisers in the reorganization of national health departments and in

various fields of sanitation, sanitary engineering, hospital organization, and organization and operation of nursing schools. A number of important projects are at present being carried on under the auspices of the Bureau and in collaboration with the health authorities of the governments concerned, such as a sanitary survey on the northern part of the Pan American Highway, field studies and control of onchocercosis,<sup>1</sup> and a venereal disease control project along the Mexican-United States border.

The Bureau has built up in its library a collection of Latin American medical and public health literature, especially periodicals, which is probably not duplicated anywhere. An important bibliographic service consists of reviews and notices of new publications which appear in the Bulletin.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Bolivar J. Lloyd, "Pan American Cooperation in Public Health Work: The Pan American Sanitary Conferences and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau," 66 *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* (1932), p. 246.—Aristides A. Moll, "The Pan American Sanitary Bureau: Its Origin, Development and Achievements," a series of articles which have appeared in the *Boletín de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana* at irregular intervals, viz., December, 1940, p. 1219; January, 1941, p. 41; April, 1941, p. 375; February, 1942, p. 139; August, 1942, p. 774; November, 1942, p. 1101; March, 1943, p. 231, and May, 1943, p. 417.—Laurence F. Schmeckebier, *International Organizations in which the United States Participates* (Washington, 1935), pp. 167-73.

### PAN AMERICAN SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

This Commission was established upon the recommendation of the Eighth American Scientific Congress, Washington, 1940, which requested the Pan American Union to appoint a committee composed of one representative of each of the American nations, for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information on soil erosion, of encouraging progress in conservation education, of sponsoring conservation work on the land and the creation of an Inter-American Institute of Conservation, as well as of reporting on soil and water conservation progress and all kinds of conservation work in the American nations. The Committee on Agriculture of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union made a report outlining the procedure for carrying this recommendation into effect. The report was approved by the Governing Board on June 5, 1940, and each of the governments of the twenty-one American republics was requested to appoint one member to a permanent Pan American Soil Conservation Commission, the member to be either the

<sup>1</sup> In this connection, see also the work done by the Inter-American Indian Institute, *supra*, p. 156.

Minister of Agriculture or his designate. The report further provided that the Commission be empowered to select its own chairman and other officers from among its membership, to determine its own administrative organization and procedure, and to select its own headquarters. The functions of the Commission are to:

(a) Urge the Governments of all of the American Republics to give immediate consideration to the development of soil conservation programs as an important measure of secondary defense of the hemisphere.

(b) Maintain a free interchange of information between the American Republics regarding procedures and methods for effecting soil conservation.

(c) Encourage the interchange of personnel among the American Republics in furtherance of the training, research, and action phases of soil conservation.

(d) Publish reports in furtherance of these objects (*Report of the Committee on Agriculture of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on Means of Effectuating Resolution No. II of Section IV—Agriculture and Conservation, Eighth American Scientific Congress—Recommending the Creation of a Pan American Soil Conservation Commission* [Washington, 1940, mimeographed], p. 3).

The report further stipulated that, in carrying out these functions, the Commission shall encourage in each American republic:

(a) The development of soil conservation surveys and the publication of maps based thereon, and the establishment of uniform mapping standards.

(b) The establishment of soil conservation services with authority to conduct research as well as to apply conservation methods already known.

(c) The establishment of soil conservation demonstration projects.

(d) The collection and dissemination of information regarding all aspects of soil conservation.

(e) The procurement of qualified soil conservation personnel from other American nations where such personnel does not now exist in the country concerned. For example, under the provisions of Public Document No. 63, 76th Congress of the United States, the United States Soil Conservation Service has authority to lend members of its staff to the Governments of other American Republics to aid them in the solution of their soil conservation problems. Similar legislation should be encouraged in the other American Republics. (*Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.)

A number of countries have appointed members on the Commission, but only two formal meetings of the Commission have thus far been held, as its work has been impeded by pressure of activities incident to the war.

## PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### HISTORY

The idea of a union of the American republics originated in South America. As conceived by Francisco de Miranda, who in 1811 formulated a project for a

confederation, and by Simón Bolívar, at whose invitation the first congress of the recently liberated Spanish colonies was held in Panama in 1826, this union was to be a rather loose confederation of the Latin American republics for mutual aid against foreign aggression. Neither Miranda's nor Bolívar's plan included the United States.<sup>1</sup> A Treaty of Perpetual Union, League, and Confederation was signed at Panama but failed of ratification. Attempts to establish a political union were again made by several of the Latin American countries at the congresses of Lima of 1848 and 1864, and at the conference held in Santiago de Chile, in 1856. None of these met with success.

The first conference at which all of the independent states of the Western Hemisphere (with the exception of the Dominican Republic) were represented by official delegates was held in Washington, October 2, 1889, to April 19, 1890. In its invitation to the Latin American states, the Government of the United States submitted an eight-point program for the conference, viz., (1) measures tending to preserve the peace and prosperity of the American states; (2) measures toward the formation of an American customs union; (3) establishment of frequent and regular communications between the American republics; (4) establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations, of methods of classification and valuation of merchandise, of invoices, and of sanitation of ships and quarantine; (5) establishment of a uniform system of weights and measures and uniform laws concerning patents, copyrights, trademarks, and extradition; (6) adoption of a common silver coin; (7) agreement on a plan of arbitration; and (8) other subjects relating to the welfare of the American states. Although this program was less ambitious than that of the Congress of Panama or of the subsequent conferences of the South American republics, much of it still remains unfulfilled. The two principal achievements of the Washington Conference were (1) the initiation of a series of periodical meetings attended by representatives of all American republics; and (2) establishment of the first permanent international agency of these states.

In the principal periodical series of such meetings eight International Conferences of American States have been held, usually at five-year intervals: Washington, October 2, 1889, to April 19, 1890; Mexico City, October 22, 1901, to January 31, 1902; Rio de Janeiro, July 23 to August 27, 1906; Buenos Aires, July 12 to August 30, 1910; Santiago, March 25 to May 3, 1923; Habana, January 16 to February 20, 1928; Montevideo, December 3 to 26, 1933; and Lima, December 9 to 27, 1938. Ranking in importance with the regular International Conferences of American States but not one of the periodical series, the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace convened at Buenos Aires, December 1-23, 1936. In addition, some two hundred inter-American conferences and congresses have been held, dealing with specific subjects of common interest to the American republics.

With reference to a permanent agency the Washington Conference adopted the following resolution at a meeting held March 29, 1890:

<sup>1</sup> However, an invitation to attend the Panama Congress was extended to the United States by Colombia and Mexico. One of the American delegates died *en route* and the other arrived too late to participate in the deliberations of the Congress.



That the Governments here represented shall unite for the establishment of an American International Bureau for the collection, tabulation, and publication in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages of information as to the productions and commerce, and as to the customs, laws, and regulations of their respective countries; such Bureau to be maintained in one of the countries for the common benefit and at the common expense, and to furnish to all the other countries such commercial statistics and other useful information as may be contributed to it by any of the American Republics. That the Committee on Customs Regulations be authorized and instructed to furnish to the Conference a plan of organization and a scheme for the practical work of the proposed Bureau. (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 36.)

In accordance with this resolution the Committee submitted a report in which it recommended the establishment of an "International Union of American Republics" with a permanent organ to be called "The Commercial Bureau of the American Republics." The purpose of the Union was to be "the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information," and the Bureau was to be "charged with the care of all translations and publications and with all correspondence pertaining to the International Union" (*ibid.*). It was further provided that the Bureau should be located in Washington, D. C., and should function under the supervision of the Secretary of State of the United States, and that it should be established as soon as a majority of the countries represented at the Conference had consented to join the International Union. The annual budget of the Bureau was fixed at \$36,000, and each participating government was to pay a quota in proportion to its population. The Union was to remain in force for ten years, and, unless twelve months before the end of this term a majority of the members had given notice to the Secretary of State of the United States of their wish to withdraw, it was to continue for successive periods of ten years each.

This report of the Committee on Customs Regulations was adopted without change by the Conference on April 14, 1890. The Bureau was inaugurated on November 26, 1890, all of the then existing American states, except Chile and the Dominican Republic, having signified their approval of the Union. The Dominican Republic joined in 1892, and Chile in 1899, while the two newest republics, Cuba and Panama, adhered soon after acquiring independence.

Both the International Union of American Republics and its permanent agency were established not, as is usual, by a treaty, but by means of a resolution. Attempts to give them a more formal foundation were made as early as the Fourth International Conference of American States in Buenos Aires, 1910; a convention was finally signed at the Sixth Conference held in Habana in 1928. However, since seven of the twenty-one republics failed to ratify the convention, it has not yet come into force.

The International Union of American Republics, whose purpose was originally stated to be merely "the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information," began as a typical administrative union; it resembled closely the International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, established in 1890 (Martens, *N.R.G.* [2d series], Vol. XVIII, p. 558). In the course of time its activities expanded greatly and it developed into an association dealing with any

peacetime activity its members held to be of common interest. In addition to its first and principal agency—the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, now the Pan American Union—the Union has established numerous other permanent and temporary joint agencies dealing with special subjects of interest to the community of American nations. Yet no clear definition of the increased functions of the Union was given either in the 1928 convention or in the many resolutions of the International Conferences of American States dealing with the internal organization and functions of the permanent bureau of the Union. The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Conferences confirmed the Union established at the First Conference, without defining its purposes, and the Fourth changed its name to “Union of American Republics.” The text of the 1928 convention deals with the “Organs of the Union of American States” (the most recent term applied to the Union),<sup>1</sup> and mentions the nature and purposes of the Union only in the preamble, viz.:

The American Republics, whose moral union rests on the juridical equality of the Republics of the Continent and on the mutual respect of the rights inherent in their complete independence, desirous of promoting efficaciously the increasing conciliation of their economic interests and coordination of their social and intellectual activities, and recognizing that relations between peoples are regulated by law as well as by their legitimate individual and collective interests;

Agree to continue their joint action of cooperation and solidarity by means of periodic meetings of the International Conferences of American States, as well as by means of organs established by virtue of international agreements, and through the Pan American Union. . . . (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 398.)

Several proposals have been made to transform the present voluntary but undeveloped Union of the American Republics into a formal association or league of nations. The foremost advocate of such a change was Dr. Baltasar Brum, one-time President of Uruguay, who as early as 1923 formulated and published a preliminary draft of a Covenant for an Association of American States. Subsequently, draft proposals for an American League or Association of Nations were submitted by the Dominican Republic and Colombia, respectively, to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, held in Buenos Aires, December 1–23, 1936. At the request of that conference, the two governments drew up a joint proposal and submitted it to the Eighth International Conference of American States in Lima, 1938, which in turn, by its Resolution XIV, referred the project to the International Conference of Jurists. This conference has not yet been called, and no formal action has been taken on the project.

The Union of the American Republics was from the beginning limited to the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere, and none of the European colonies have ever been invited to attend the International Conferences of American States. At the Montevideo and Lima conferences the advisability of inviting Canada to join the Union was discussed, but no official action has yet been taken in this matter. However, Canada has been invited to some of the special inter-

<sup>1</sup> The “Union of American States” must be distinguished from the “Pan American Union.” Despite its name, the latter is not itself a *union*, but rather is it the *principal joint agency* of a Union—the Union of American States.

American conferences, when her interests were involved, and has participated in them.<sup>1</sup>

The First International Conference of American States charged the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics with "the care of all translations and publications and with all correspondence pertaining to the International Union" (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 36), and stipulated that the Bureau should publish a Bulletin, in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, containing the following:

(a) The existing customs tariffs of the several countries belonging to the Union and all changes of the same as they occur, with such explanations as may be deemed useful.

(b) All official regulations which affect the entrance and clearance of vessels and the importation and exportation of merchandise in the ports of the represented countries; also all circulars of instruction to customs officials which relate to customs procedure or to the classification of merchandise for duty.

(c) Ample quotations from commercial and parcel-post treaties between any of the American Republics.

(d) Important statistics of external commerce and domestic products and other information of special interest to merchants and shippers of the represented countries. (*Ibid.*, p. 37.)

In order to enable the Bureau to publish these facts, each country belonging to the Union was to send to the Bureau two copies each of all official documents dealing with matters relating to the objects of the Union. Furthermore, it was stated that the Bureau should be at all times available "as a medium of communication and correspondence for persons applying for reasonable information in regard to matters pertaining to the customs tariffs and regulations, and to the commerce and navigation of the American Republics" (*ibid.*).

The name of the Bureau was changed twice: by the Second International Conference of American States, Mexico, 1901-2, to "International Bureau of the American Republics," and by the Fourth Conference, Buenos Aires, 1910, to its present name, the "Pan American Union" (see footnote, *supra*, p. 335).

The Pan American Union was originally a typical informational agency of an administrative union. Like most of the then existing international bureaus, its activities were limited to the collection and distribution of information. Like the bureaus of the Postal, Telegraph, Trade-mark and Copyright Unions—to mention only the most important then existing international bureaus—the Pan American Union was in the beginning put under the supervision of the government of the country where it was located. Both in the field of its activities and in its internal administration vast changes were made in succeeding years. Although all action taken by the American governments in regard to the Pan American Union has been by resolution, and therefore not legally binding in the strict sense, all of the twenty-one republics have clearly indicated their approval of this common agency by giving it their financial support and otherwise promoting its activities over a period of many years. No country has ever withdrawn from the Union

<sup>1</sup> For a discussion of Canada's relation to the Pan American Union, see John P. Humphrey, *The Inter-American System* (Toronto, 1942), pp. 159-61.

of the American Republics, or signified its refusal to continue support of the Pan American Union.

*Changes in the Administration of the Pan American Union*

The Pan American Union functioned for only six years under the sole supervision of the Government of the United States. On April 1, 1896, Secretary of State Richard Olney called a meeting of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the states members of the Bureau for the purpose of consulting with them concerning its affairs. At this meeting a committee of five Latin American diplomats was appointed to draft a plan for the reorganization of the Bureau. On June 4, 1896, the committee made a report, in which the creation of an Executive Committee of five members was recommended, the chairman of which was to be the Secretary of State of the United States, while the other four members were to be the diplomatic representatives of the Latin American republics, appointed in rotation. The Executive Committee was to act as an advisory board for supervision over the administration of the Bureau.

These recommendations were accepted and thus the first change was made in the organization of the Bureau. Further changes were made at a meeting of the diplomatic representatives of the member countries on March 18, 1899. It was agreed that the Executive Committee, in addition to having advisory powers, should be given the power to appoint the Director, Secretary, and permanent translators of the Bureau, to fix their salaries, and to dismiss them whenever it was found advisable to do so. A method of appointment was adopted and the duties of the Director and the subordinate officials were prescribed.

By transferring the duty of general supervision over the Bureau from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Executive Committee, which was representative of all member states, the administration of the Bureau was made truly international. Apart from the fact that the Pan American Union was one of the first international bureaus to be placed under an international administration, it is unique also because this change from national to international supervision was made neither by treaty nor by resolution of an international conference, but merely by an agreement between the Secretary of State of the supervising government and the diplomatic representatives of the other member states.

Subsequently, the Second International Conference of American States passed a resolution reorganizing the Bureau in which it was provided that the Bureau should be under the management of a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, who was to be its chairman, and the diplomatic representatives of the other American governments in Washington. The Fifth Conference adopted a resolution providing for representation on the Governing Board of states not having a diplomatic representative accredited to the United States; such states may appoint a special delegate on the Governing Board.<sup>1</sup> The resolution also made the offices of Chairman and Vice Chairman of

<sup>1</sup> A slight modification introduced by the Sixth Conference was to provide that the Board be composed of members appointed by the governments, who may be their diplomatic representatives in Washington.

the Board elective. The last vestige of preponderance of the United States in the control of the Pan American Union was thus abolished and all member states were formally given equal power in the supervision of their common agency. As a matter of courtesy the Latin American diplomatic representatives have annually elected the Secretary of State of the United States to the chairmanship of the Governing Board. This is in accordance with the common international practice of according a similar position to ministers of foreign affairs of the countries where international unions have their headquarters office.

A number of other changes were made in the administration of the Pan American Union; The Third Conference provided for the creation of a Supervisory Committee, consisting of five members of the Governing Board, which was to act as a permanent advisory committee of the Board, superseding the original Executive Committee. The Fourth Conference changed the title of the chief executive officer of the Pan American Union from Director to Director General and created the office of Assistant Director. The latter was also charged with the duty of acting as Secretary of the Governing Board. The Fifth Conference authorized the Governing Board to establish four Permanent Committees, to deal, respectively, with economic and commercial relations, labor, hygiene, and intellectual cooperation, and to render advice to the Board. These committees, though appointed, have never been active, and the practice of the Board has been to appoint special committees whenever this was necessary.<sup>1</sup>

### *Changes in the Duties Imposed on the Pan American Union*

The joint agency of the Union of the American Republics ceased to be merely a commercial bureau with the adoption of a resolution by the Second International Conference of American States, Mexico, 1901-2, which charged the Bureau "with the performance of all the duties imposed upon it by the resolutions of the present International Conference" (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 93), and made it the custodian of the archives of the International Conferences of American States. A complete list of the purposes of the Bureau was first made in a resolution adopted by the Third Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906. The informational activities of the Bureau were enlarged to include the compilation and classification of information on commerce, on treaties between the American republics and between the latter and non-American states, as well as on educational matters. The Bureau, furthermore, was made the Permanent Committee of the periodical series of

<sup>1</sup> Of special interest is the Permanent Committee of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, composed of three members of the Governing Board. This Committee was established by the Board for the purpose of studying and recommending to it the best means of complying with the resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States, Santiago, 1923, which recommended the erection of a lighthouse in the Dominican Republic to honor the memory of Columbus (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 289). A design for the memorial was selected at an international architectural competition organized in 1927 by the Board. In 1938 the Permanent Committee proposed that each government state the amount it was willing to contribute to the cost of the lighthouse (estimated at \$1,500,000), and in 1940 it recommended that the governments sell a special commemorative postage stamp to assist the financing of the monument. The construction of the lighthouse has not yet begun, and the activities of the Committee are in abeyance for the duration of the war. See also Executive Committee on Postwar Problems, *supra*, p. 169 and footnote.

International American Conferences and, in that capacity, was charged with preparing reports on questions assigned to it by resolutions of the conferences; with rendering assistance in obtaining the ratifications of the resolutions and conventions adopted by the conferences; with the duty of carrying into effect all resolutions the execution of which was assigned to it by the conferences; with the task of recommending topics for the agenda of the conferences; and with keeping the records of the conferences. At least six months before the date of the meeting of a conference, the Bureau was to submit to the governments of the American republics a report on the work of the Bureau during the term covered since the meeting of the previous conference.

The Fourth Conference extended the informational activities of the Pan American Union to "the commercial, industrial, agricultural and educational development, as well as the general progress of the American countries" and added a new function, viz., assistance "in the development of commercial and intellectual relations between the American Republics and of their more intimate mutual acquaintance" (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 177).

The functions of the Pan American Union were restated in a resolution of the Fifth Conference with only minor changes in phraseology. The Sixth Conference, Habana, 1928, adopted a Convention on the Pan American Union which made some few changes. In view of the fact that the convention has not yet come into force, its provisions will not be discussed here.<sup>1</sup> The Seventh and Eighth International Conferences of American States did not restate the functions of the Pan American Union.

In addition to the functions assigned to the Pan American Union by the principal series of International Conferences of American States, duties may be imposed on it by any conference of plenipotentiaries of the American governments not included in that series, such as, for example, the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires in 1936. Furthermore, resolutions requesting that the Pan American Union take certain action are also mandatory on the latter when passed by the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, three of which have been held since the outbreak of the present war. These meetings have been called in pursuance of the Declaration of Lima (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, p. 308)<sup>2</sup> for the purpose of acting on urgent matters arising out of the war, during which the regular International Conferences of American States are not convened. It may be said that, to a certain extent, during the war emergency the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs take the place of these conferences.

The Pan American Union also renders help and cooperation, upon request, to the numerous special inter-American conferences and congresses which are attended by private individuals, institutions or organizations, or by technical

<sup>1</sup> For the text of the convention see *Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 398.

<sup>2</sup> The Declaration of Lima provides the machinery for carrying out the principle of consultation approved by the American governments in the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation, and Reestablishment of Peace (*ibid.*, p. 188) which was signed at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, 1936, as well as in the Declaration of Principles of Inter-American Solidarity and Co-operation (*ibid.*, p. 160) which was unanimously adopted at the same conference.

delegates of the American states. Resolutions requesting that action be taken by the Pan American Union which are passed by such conferences and congresses, while not mandatory, are carried into effect by the Pan American Union whenever this is possible.

The foregoing survey of the development of the duties and functions of the Pan American Union shows that it has grown far beyond the typical bureau of an international administrative union. Its activities bear some resemblance to those of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. However, they are not as extensive and there are other important differences.<sup>1</sup>

The growth of the activities of the Pan American Union may be measured in the increase of its personnel, which numbered five in 1890, twenty-four in 1906, and now numbers 145. At present its work is carried on by sixteen administrative divisions, including the Columbus Memorial Library. Among these are special divisions dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. The rented quarters in which the Pan American Union was at first located soon became inadequate, and on May 23, 1903, the Governing Board approved a plan for the construction of a building to house the enlarged bureau. Through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie the present imposing building was constructed and formally dedicated on April 6, 1910. Toward the cost of the building the sum of \$850,000 was donated by Mr. Carnegie, the remainder having been contributed by the American republics.

#### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

It has been necessary to describe the development and nature of the functions of the Pan American Union under the heading "History." Hence it will suffice here to note that the last official statement of these functions was made by a resolution of the Fifth Conference,<sup>2</sup> as follows:

1. To compile and distribute information and reports concerning the commercial, industrial, agricultural, and educational development, as well as the general progress of the American countries.
2. To compile and classify information referring to the Conventions and Treaties concluded among the American Republics and between these and other States, as well as to the legislation of the former.
3. To assist in the development of commercial and cultural relations between the American Republics and of their more intimate mutual acquaintance.
4. To act as a Permanent Commission of the International Conferences of American States; to keep their records and archives; to assist in obtaining ratification of the Treaties and Conventions, as well as compliance with the resolutions adopted; and to prepare the program and regulations of each Conference.

<sup>1</sup>For example, the Pan American Union and its Governing Board may not exercise functions of a political character, while no such restriction applies to the League Secretariat and the League Council. Also, in the Governing Board of the Pan American Union the principle of equality of states is strictly adhered to (each American republic having one representative and one vote on the Board), while on the League Council the Great Powers occupied a favored position by reason of possessing permanent seats on that body.

<sup>2</sup>For the text of the Convention on the Pan American Union adopted at the Sixth Conference, which has not yet been ratified, see *Am Int. Confs.*, p. 398.

5. To submit to the various Governments, at the time of the holding of each Conference, a report upon the work of the institution since the adjournment of the last Conference, and also special reports upon any matters which may have been referred to it.

6. To perform such other functions entrusted to it by the Conference or by the Governing Board by virtue of the powers conferred upon it by this resolution. (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 269.)

## MEMBERSHIP

The Pan American Union is supported by all of the twenty-one American republics.

## ADMINISTRATION

### International Conferences of American States

Supreme power of control over the Pan American Union is exercised by the Union of American States through the International Conferences of American States. Resolutions of these conferences which request the Pan American Union or the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to take certain action are mandatory. Equally mandatory are resolutions of any other conferences of plenipotentiaries of the American governments, such as the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, 1936, as well as the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics (see *supra*, p. 339).

The seat of each International Conference of American States is decided at the preceding conference. The date is set in agreement with the Governing Board of the Pan American Union by the host government which issues the invitations. A list of topics for the agenda is prepared by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union and forwarded to the governments of the American republics with the request that they transmit their observations and comments thereon to the Pan American Union before a certain date. On the basis of the replies received from the governments, the Governing Board approves the definitive program of the conference.

### Governing Board

The government of the Pan American Union is vested in the Governing Board, which appoints the chief executive officers—the Director General and Assistant Director—and approves the regulations of the Pan American Union which are prepared and submitted to it by the Director General.

Article I of the regulations of the Pan American Union, approved by the Governing Board on April 26, 1944, and still in force, provides that the Board "shall be composed of the representatives that the American Republics may appoint," and that the appointment "may devolve upon the diplomatic representatives of the respective countries at Washington." The article provides further that "a member of the Governing Board may serve as special representative of one or more countries, in which case such representative shall have as many votes as countries represented." The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Governing Board are elected annually at the regular meeting of the Board in November.



### Supervisory Committee

Article II of the regulations provides that "the Supervisory Committee, created by resolution of the Third International Conference of American States, shall consist of five members, to serve and to be renewed in accordance with the order of precedence fixed by lot at the meeting of the Governing Board held on November\* 15, 1911." The duties of the Supervisory Committee are stated as follows:

(a) To act as a permanent committee of the Board in the following cases: 1) When action on the part of the Board as a whole is not required; 2) When duties are specially delegated to it by the Board; 3) When it is necessary to give temporary authorization in matters requiring action until convenient for the Governing Board to act upon them.

(b) To examine the accounts which shall be presented to the Governing Board by the Director General at the regular meeting of the Board in November, in accordance with Article VII of the resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States on the Pan American Union.

(c) To report on the budget which the Director General shall submit annually to the consideration of the Governing Board, as stated elsewhere.

(d) To perform such other duties as may be designated elsewhere in these rules and regulations.<sup>1</sup>

### Committees

In addition to the Supervisory Committee, the "Governing Board may appoint such special or permanent committees as it may consider necessary," each of which "shall elect its own chairman, and shall adopt such rules as may be necessary for the conduct of its work" (Article III).

### Executive Officers

Article IV of the regulations states that the Executive Officers of the Pan American Union shall be a Director General and an Assistant Director, chosen by the Governing Board. The Director General "shall have full charge of the administration of the Pan American Union, subject to these rules and regulations, the resolutions of the International Conferences of American States, and the resolutions of the Governing Board." The Director General "shall have charge of the correspondence with the governments of the Union," and "shall attend the meetings of the Governing Board, of all committees, and of the International Conferences of American States." He may, when necessary for the administration and welfare of the Pan American Union, "bring matters to the attention of the Board and of such Committees for their consideration and action." He is required to submit at the regular November meeting of the Governing Board "a report on the activities of the Pan American Union, and shall include therein recommendations which he deems advisable for increasing the efficiency of the Union. He shall also present an annual report on the revenues and expenditures of the year covered by the report, and a budget of receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year." "Subject to any general or special restrictions which may be imposed by the

<sup>1</sup> See below, under "Executive Officers."

Governing Board or its Supervisory Committee," the Director General has full control of and responsibility for the funds of the Pan American Union. He appoints the personnel and may suspend, permanently remove, or dismiss any member of the staff, except that, "employees of five years' service may appeal to the Supervisory Committee for a review of the Director General's action in terminating their employment" (Article V).

Article IV lists the duties of the Assistant Director as follows:

(a) To perform the duties of the Director General when the latter, through absence or illness, is unable to attend to such duties.

(b) To serve as an advisory and deputy officer of the Director General in the regular administration of the Pan American Union, with authority to act for the Director General in all matters assigned to him by the latter.

(c) To act as secretary of the Governing Board and of the Supervisory Committee and to attend committee meetings when his presence may be required.

### Pan American Committees

The resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States on the organization of the Pan American Union provides that "in the capital of each of the Republics of America that form the Pan American Union, there shall be established an office attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or a Committee composed as far as possible of former delegates to an International Conference of American States." The functions of these offices or committees are stated to be the following:

(a) To assist in securing ratification of the Treaties and Conventions, as well as compliance with the resolutions adopted by the Conferences;

(b) To furnish the Pan American Union promptly and in a complete manner, all the information it may need in the preparation of its work;

(c) To present upon their own initiative, projects which they may consider adapted to the purposes of the Union, and to fulfill such other functions which in view of these purposes may be conferred upon them by the respective Governments. (*Am. Int. Confs.*, pp. 269-70.)

Pan American Committees have been established in all the twenty-one republics.

### MEETINGS

The International Conferences of American States are usually held at five-year intervals, but this is no absolute rule.

Article I of the regulations of the Pan American Union stipulates that the Governing Board shall hold regular sessions on the first Wednesday of each month, excepting June to October, inclusive, but that "if there is no business to come before the Board on such Wednesdays, or if a majority of the Board is absent or unable to attend on that day, the Chairman shall call a meeting upon another day." Special meetings of the Board "shall be called by the secretary of the Board upon instruction of the Chairman, or upon the written request of two other members of the Board."

The Supervisory Committee "shall meet at the call of the Chairman, or at the request of any member of the Committee" (Article II).

## VOTING

Five members of the Governing Board and three of the Supervisory Committee, respectively, constitute a quorum; decisions are by majority of those present at a meeting. However, when any proposal affects the interests of a particular state, decisions are not binding unless accepted by that state, and the practice has developed of seeking a formula that in all important questions meets with the approval of all the governments.

## FINANCES

The budget of the Pan American Union is prepared by the Director General, and "upon approval of the Governing Board, shall be transmitted to the various governments with a statement of the annual quotas they are to pay" (Article IV of the regulations). The quotas for each government are fixed in proportion to the population of the country. The total budget of the Pan American Union is approximately \$500,000.

## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Pan American Union.

## PUBLICATIONS

The First International Conference of American States charged the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics with the duty of publishing a Bulletin. From 1891 to 1893 the Bureau issued, at regular intervals, special numbered bulletins, each dealing with a single subject, usually of a commercial nature. In October, 1893, the Bulletin became a monthly publication under the name *Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics*. It received its present name, *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, in October, 1910. Beginning in 1911, separate sections of the Bulletin were published in each official language, but the French edition was discontinued in 1919. The Bulletin contains general articles as well as brief notices on subjects of interest to the community of American states; it also reports the official activities of the Pan American Union.

In addition to the Bulletin other periodical publications of the Pan American Union are: *Commercial Pan-America*, a mimeographed monthly review which began publication in 1931, in English and Spanish, and which deals with questions of an economic and financial character; the *Pan American Bookshelf*, a monthly list of books on the American republics received in the Columbus Memorial Library, which has been published since 1938; *Panorama* and *Correo*, a record in English and Spanish, respectively, of cultural events in the Americas, issued bimonthly in mimeographed form, and *Points of View*, consisting of translations into English, Spanish, and Portuguese of the reactions of intellectual leaders to problems of interest to the Americas.

Studies and reports are also issued in series form covering a variety of subjects, as follows: "American Nations"; "American Capitals"; "Foreign Trade"; "Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives"; "Congresses and Conferences"; "Law and Treaty"; "Bibliography"; "Travel"; "Music"; and "Labor and Social Welfare." In addition, a large number of miscellaneous publications are issued on the countries, members of the Pan American Union, and on different aspects of inter-American relations.

## WORK DONE BY THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

A full description of the manifold achievements of the Pan American Union is beyond the scope of this *Handbook*. Only the principal types of work performed by it are enumerated below. These may be conveniently grouped under five headings:

1. *Work done by the Pan American Union acting as a center of information on the Americas:* The Pan American Union is a center of information on all matters pertaining to the American republics. It performs this function through its numerous and varied publications (see above, under "Publications"), through direct correspondence with individuals, institutions, and governments requesting information on special subjects, and through its library, which contains the largest collection of books on Latin America in the world.<sup>1</sup> An idea of the extent of the informational activity of the Pan American Union may be gained from the figures on incoming and outgoing mail, contained in the annual reports of the Director General. The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, states that 139,929 letters and 57,519 packages were received, and 566,129 letters and packages and 1,165,376 pieces of printed matter were sent out by the Pan American Union.<sup>2</sup>

2. *Work done by the Pan American Union for the development of closer commercial and intellectual relations between the American republics:* The Pan American Union contributes to the establishment of closer ties among the American countries through: the dissemination of information; assistance given to business and professional men, artists and writers, in making personal contacts with like persons in other American countries; translation of books and articles; art exhibits; lectures by prominent representatives of the several American republics on their countries and on different phases of inter-American relations, which are arranged by the Pan American Union; concerts featuring American music; aid given to Latin American scholars in obtaining fellowships in the United States, etc. To illustrate the type of work performed by the Pan American Union in this field of activity, a few examples are taken from the reports of the administrative divisions contained in the annual reports on the activities of the Pan American Union:

<sup>1</sup> The Columbus Memorial Library, which was originally created by the First International Conference of American States and established by resolution of the Second Conference, has one of the most complete collections of official documents of the twenty-one American republics. The library is open to the public and is very extensively used as a center of information on inter-American affairs.

<sup>2</sup> Pan American Union, *Summary of the Annual Report of the Director General of the Pan American Union for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1943* (Washington, 1943), pp. 129-30.

The Division of Intellectual Cooperation may be approached by a distinguished journalist or educator who is planning to visit South America; he will be provided not only with information on the institutions of greatest interest to him in the countries which he will visit, but also with letters of introduction to prominent Latin American journalists, presidents of universities, etc. Or, again, a person doing research on the works of an eminent Peruvian writer will be put in contact with the son or daughter of the writer. Another example of the work done by the Division is its effort to interest colleges and universities of the United States in establishing courses on Latin American history, institutions, and culture.<sup>1</sup>

Similar functions in the commercial field are performed by other administrative divisions, as, for example, the Office of the Foreign Trade Advisor, which receives numerous requests from individuals and companies in Latin America desiring to be placed in contact with companies in the United States interested in the importation of their products, as well as from individuals and companies in the United States seeking information on markets in Latin America. The Office is usually able to establish direct contacts between the North and South American business men, either through its personal contacts, or by consulting its large collection of trade directories and journals.<sup>2</sup>

3. *Work done by the Pan American Union serving as the Permanent Commission and as the Archives of the Union of American States:* In this capacity, the Pan American Union makes preparations for the International Conferences of American States and carries into effect the conclusions reached by these gatherings. It fulfills a like function for other conferences of plenipotentiaries of the American republics.

The Pan American Union prepares the program and regulations of the conferences, which, after having received the approval of all the governments, become the final agenda. The Pan American Union also furnishes each delegate to the conference with a handbook containing documentary material for each of the topics on the agenda. At the end of the conference, the secretary of the conference—who is appointed by the host government—transmits to the Pan American Union the minutes of the conference and of the conference committees, together with the original text of the Final Act. These are preserved in the archives of the Pan American Union. All resolutions requesting the Pan American Union to take action are then collected and submitted to the Governing Board, which takes the necessary steps to put them into effect.

The Pan American Union also seeks to obtain ratification of the treaties and conventions signed at the conferences. Every six months a chart showing the status of such treaties and conventions is transmitted to all the governments with an inquiry into the objections, if any, which the governments may have to the treaties and conventions not yet ratified by them.

<sup>1</sup> Taken from the report on the work of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation in Pan American Union, *Report on the Activities of the Pan American Union; 1933-1938* (Washington [1938]). Establishment of closer relations among the libraries of the American republics is part of the work performed by the Columbus Memorial Library, which acts as a Center of Inter-American Bibliography.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 50-52.

4. *Work done by the Pan American Union in connection with special and technical inter-American conferences:* If requested to do so, the Pan American Union assists in the preparation for special and technical inter-American conferences and in carrying out the conclusions of such gatherings. These frequently contain requests that the Pan American Union take action of a specified kind. Such requests are handled by the Pan American Union in much the same way as are resolutions of the International Conferences of American States, except that, since these resolutions are not mandatory, the Governing Board exercises discretion in carrying them into effect.

5. *Work done by the Pan American Union in connection with the establishment of inter-American organizations:* Achievements of the Pan American Union under this heading belong properly in the preceding two classifications, but are discussed separately because of their importance. Pursuant to resolutions of both the International Conferences of American States and the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, as well as of special and technical inter-American conferences, the Pan American Union has been instrumental in setting up a considerable number of inter-American agencies. The most important of these are the following (which are included in the present *Handbook* in their alphabetical order): Inter American Commission of Women (established pursuant to a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States); Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee (established pursuant to a resolution of the First Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs); Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (established pursuant to a resolution of the Eighth American Scientific Congress); Inter-American Juridical Committee (established as the Inter-American Neutrality Committee pursuant to a resolution of the First Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; name changed and functions enlarged by resolution of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs); Pan American Institute of Geography and History (established pursuant to a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States); Pan American Soil Conservation Commission (established pursuant to a resolution of the Eighth American Scientific Congress); Inter-American Defense Board and Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense (both established pursuant to resolutions of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics).

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## PAN AMERICAN UNION OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES

(Unión Panamericana de Técnicos en Ciencias Económicas)

RÍO BAMBA 926, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

### HISTORY

The Pan American Union of Technical Experts in the Field of Economic Sciences was founded on the initiative of the College of Doctors of Economic Science and Public Accountants of Buenos Aires at a convention held in that city in November, 1941. Technical experts representing fourteen American organizations were represented at the convention which was held in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the above-mentioned college. The Union was founded at the plenary session of November 10. It now has members in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, and Uruguay.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 2 of the provisional statutes approved by the 1941 convention states that the principal aim of the Union is "the development of professional and academic solidarity" among the technical experts who are its members (public accountants, actuaries, doctors of economic sciences, and other persons holding a degree in economics, etc.), as well as "the promotion of closer relations among the American countries." In Article 3 it is stated that, in order to achieve this aim, the Union shall organize:

- (a) Pan American Congresses for the study and consideration of those professional and scientific problems which pertain especially to the economic-financial field.
- (b) Interchange of professors and lecturers.
- (c) Excursions and trips for purposes of research.
- (d) Competitions or contests.
- (e) Permanent communication among the member associations, on matters of professional interest. (*Translation.*)

The same article provides that the Union shall "promote equitable legislation in all the American countries in regard to trade and professional associations, draft a code of professional ethics, and publish—if possible—a Bulletin of an informative

and scientific character devoted especially to technical problems of interest to all American countries" (*translation*).

## MEMBERSHIP

The Union has active and associate members; however, "only one active member shall be accepted for any one American country." Application for admission to active membership may be made (a) by the national organization which represents the technical experts specializing in the field of economic science in the country in question, or (b), if no such national organization exists, by the one which functions in the capital or in the city of greatest economic importance. Local associations of technical experts in the field of economic sciences may upon request be admitted as associate members. Article 5 states that active members "shall be regarded as direct representatives of the Union in their respective countries, and their functions in this connection shall conform to the by-laws to be approved by the Directing Council." Article 6 provides that associate members "shall receive copies of all publications issued by the Union, and may submit to the Directing Council of the Union such suggestions and questions as they deem fit." They may also take part in the Conventions.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Conventions

The Directing Council designates the place where the biennial Conventions shall meet. These Conventions do not exercise any administrative functions, but are devoted entirely to the study and discussion of scientific and technical topics of general interest to persons specializing professionally in the economic sciences. They may, by majority vote, adopt agreements expressing their opinions and sentiments. Both active and associate members of the Union may attend the Conventions, but no organization may send more than three delegates. All members of the Directing Council are entitled to participate in these meetings.

### Directing Council

Article 7 stipulates that supreme authority over the Union shall be invested in a Directing Council, composed of one representative for each active member organization, such representative to be designated by the respective member every two years. The functions of the Council are:

- (a) To prescribe the by-laws.
- (b) To decide upon the admittance of new members, active or associate.
- (c) To accept or to request termination of membership; in the latter case by a two-thirds vote and after granting a hearing to the organization in question.
- (d) To draw up the annual budget, keeping it within the limits of the available resources, and to examine the account of investments and the report which are submitted by the Executive Committee.
- (e) To select . . . the topics to be discussed in the Conventions, and to designate the place of meeting of each Convention.



(f) To appoint annually from among its own members a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer . . . who shall constitute the Executive Committee. (*Translation*)

### Executive Committee

As stated above under section (f), the Executive Committee consists of the President, First and Second Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, elected annually from among its members by the Directing Council. The functions of this Committee are enumerated in Article 8 as follows:

- (a) Administration of the Union in accordance with the by-laws.
- (b) Submission to the Directing Council of proposals for the annual budget.
- (c) Appointment and dismissal of members of the staff.
- (d) Maintenance of relations with members of the Union, consideration of their suggestions and questions, and the proposal . . . of resolutions . . . to the Directing Council.
- (e) Submission to the Directing Council of programs for the Conventions and, once a program has been definitively arranged, adoption of all measures conducive to satisfactory progress of the Convention, in collaboration with the member representing the country in which the Convention in question is held.
- (f) Study and submission to the . . . Directing Council of all matters tending to promote the purposes of the Union, as well as recommendation of the measures or preliminary steps that should be taken.
- (g) Submission to the Directing Council of an annual account of the administrative work entrusted to the Committee, preparation of a report on the activities of the Union and, once the report has been approved, communication of its content to the members. (*Translation.*)

### MEETINGS

The Conventions are held biennially. No provisions concerning the meetings of the Directing Council and the Executive Committee are contained in the provisional statutes.

### VOTING

Regarding voting requirements, the provisional statutes merely state that the Conventions may, by majority vote, adopt agreements expressing their opinions and sentiments, and that the Directing Council may amend the statutes and expel members by a two-thirds majority vote. The President of the Union has stated, however, that decisions both in the Directing Council and in the Executive Committee are by majority, excepting those mentioned above for which the statutes require a two-thirds majority.

### FINANCES

Article 5 of the statutes provide that active members shall pay annual dues amounting to \$200, Argentine currency; and Article 6 stipulates that the annual dues for associate member organizations shall be \$100, Argentine currency, if the organization has less than 500 members, and \$200, Argentine currency, if it has more.

## LANGUAGES

English, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages of the Union.

## PUBLICATIONS

The statutes provide that the Union shall publish a Bulletin of an informative and scientific character devoted especially to technical problems of interest to all American countries. Publication of the Bulletin has not yet begun.

## WORK DONE BY THE UNION

The Union has been organized and the topics of discussion for its first Convention have been adopted by the Directing Council. These include measures tending toward closer economic relations among the American countries; promotion of uniformity in the teaching of economic-commercial subjects in the Americas; legal measures for the regulation of professional practice, and professional ethical standards.

## PAX ROMANA

AMERICAN SECRETARIAT: Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

TEMPORARY IBERO-AMERICAN SECRETARIAT: 301 Edificio Rex, Bogotá, Colombia

GENERAL SECRETARIAT: Place du Collège, Fribourg, Switzerland

## HISTORY

Associations or federations of Catholic students have existed since the end of the nineteenth century. The first attempts at creating an international union of these were made in 1888 and 1891, but proved unsuccessful. However, in 1921 the Catholic student federations of Switzerland, Spain, and the Netherlands took the initiative in organizing a university congress which was held in Fribourg, Switzerland, July 19-21, 1921, attended by student federations from twenty-three countries. At this Congress Pax Romana, the international secretariat of national Catholic university federations, was founded.

During the period 1921 to 1939, the federations belonging to Pax Romana met in annual congresses. In 1939 Pax Romana held its first meeting outside Europe, although the movement had for some time spread beyond Europe to Canada, the United States, some South American countries, Australia, India, and China. At the 1939 Congress, which met in Washington and New York, it was decided to move the headquarters of Pax Romana to Washington for the duration of the war. The Fribourg secretariat was not abolished, but its activities are now almost exclusively directed towards war relief. At the end of the war it is expected that it will again be the General Secretariat of Pax Romana.

The 1939 Congress also made the Washington office the regional secretariat of Pax Romana for North and South America. The office has been very active in promoting the establishment of Pax Romana student federations in Latin America. At present such federations are either in process of formation or have been definitively established in almost all of Ibero-America. Much of the promotion work has been carried out by the International Administrative Secretary, who was sent from Fribourg. Ultimately, it is planned to set up a regional secretariat for Ibero-America in Buenos Aires or Santiago de Chile, but for the time being a provisional regional office is established in whatever city the International Administrative Secretary resides. • Until such time as a permanent seat for this office is chosen, the Washington secretariat of Pax Romana retains jurisdiction over all of the Americas. It is planned that the Washington office will eventually become the regional bureau for North America only, and that another regional secretariat will be formed for India, South Africa, Netherlands Indies, Australia, and New Zealand. The Fribourg bureau will then be both the international headquarters of Pax Romana and its European regional office.

At the eighteenth international congress of Pax Romana, September, 1939, there were federations in good standing in thirty-five countries, viz., Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia. Since the outbreak of the war, some of these have been suppressed by the Nazis and the fate of others is unknown.

No international congresses will be held until the end of the war. A number of regional congresses have, however, taken place since 1939, viz., at Montreal, Canada, 1940; Bogotá, Colombia, 1941; and Santiago, Chile, 1944. The Santiago meeting was held jointly with the Confederation of Ibero-American Catholic Students (*supra*, p. 75).

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 4 of the statutes, as amended April 5, 1937, states:

Pax Romana unites those Catholic national federations of College and University men and women, which are already recognized by the hierarchy. Its end is:

(a) to furnish them with a program of mutual aid in the various fields of their activities,

(b) to undertake, in agreement with them, works that exceed a national scope, particularly by fostering the foundation of similar organizations in places where they do not as yet exist.

Thus Pax Romana devotes its efforts to developing among the Catholic students of the entire world a spirit of mutual understanding, and a feeling of Christian university brotherhood.

Pax Romana constitutes a center of information and collaboration for fostering the professional formation of university students, and their participation in Catholic Action.

Article 5 defines its activities as follows :

To realize this end Pax Romana :

(a) organizes within its General Secretariat a service of mutual assistance and information for all fields of activity of Catholic students.

(b) creates special bureaus in order to foster the activity of its members in certain particularly important fields.

(c) holds an international Congress each year, as a matter of policy, and organizes regional meetings, when circumstances permit.

(d) gathers data on Catholic university life and makes this information available in its paper, news service, circulars, and other publications.

(e) fosters travel for study and student residence in foreign countries.

(f) aids the Catholic students attending foreign universities in their spiritual and material needs, in particular by bringing them into relations with the Catholic organizations of the countries in which they reside.

(g) places itself at the disposition of Catholic university chaplains for an exchange of ideas and experiences.

(h) represents the Catholic university movement on the international plane.

## MEMBERSHIP

There are three types of members, titular, corresponding, and honorary. In regard to the titular members, Article 6 specifies the following :

The titular members of Pax Romana are those national federations of Catholic men and women students of Universities and Professional Schools that have been accepted by the Interfederal Assembly by a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority of the members present.

By a national federation is meant an organization comprising university groups which have as aim the integral formation of the cultured Catholic and which exercise an effective student activity in several cities. Exceptions to this definition can be made in behalf of organizations that possess but one university center in which they can exist.

In applying for admission, a student federation must submit (1) a formal declaration in which the federation promises to fulfill the duties of a member of Pax Romana; (2) official approbation of the federation by the competent Ecclesiastical authority; and (3) three copies of its statutes. After provisional acceptance by the Executive Bureau, applicants become members upon election by a two-thirds vote of the Interfederal Assembly.

Article 7 states that Catholic student groups lacking the essential qualities of a federation, "but which by their activity and importance in a special field, can usefully collaborate in the work of Pax Romana," may be admitted as corresponding members, with the right to share in the services of Pax Romana and take part in its congresses, but without the right to vote.

Article 8 provides that the Interfederal Assembly may create honorary members upon presentation by the Executive Bureau.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Interfederal Assembly

The supreme organ of Pax Romana is the Interfederal Assembly of delegates, which meets at least twice a year, one meeting coinciding with the annual Congress of Pax Romana. At the Congress attendance of the delegates of affiliated federations is in no way limited, but only one member of each federation delegation, the chairman, may attend the Interfederal Assembly. The Congress exercises no powers of government. The Interfederal Assembly, as stipulated by the statutes, discusses "the reports and suggestions presented by the other governing bodies or by the federations" and "decides on their adoption." The Assembly also "appoints the members of the Executive Bureau and . . . the auditors of the financial reports" and it "approves the financial reports and votes the budget." (Article 12.)

### Executive Bureau

The Executive Bureau is composed of the President, three Vice Presidents, three representatives from non-European countries—at present, one each from North America, South America, and Australia—the Secretary General, the Directors of the Under-Secretariats, the Editor of *Pax Romana*, and the Ecclesiastical Assistant. The last two are appointed by the Honorary President. The rest of the members of the Executive Bureau are elected by the Interfederal Assembly.

In accordance with the statutes, the Executive Bureau "prepares the annual Congress and sees to it that the decisions of the other governing bodies are executed." (Article 14.) Only five of its members have the right to vote, viz., the President, the Vice Presidents, and the Secretary General.<sup>1</sup>

### General Secretariat

The General Secretariat functions under the direction of the Secretary General, assisted by an International Administrative Secretary. As provided by the statutes, the General Secretariat carries out the decisions of the governing bodies of Pax Romana. It "maintains contact and communication between the federations, seeks new members, serves as bureau of information and documentation, manages the finances of Pax Romana, and assures the representation of Pax Romana in its dealings with international organizations." (Article 15.) It also publishes a monthly newspaper, *Pax Romana*.

The regional secretariats exercise like functions for their respective regions. The staff of the General Secretariat numbers at present three, that of the Washington office eight, and of the Bogotá office one. The majority are volunteer workers.

### Officers

The officers of Pax Romana are: the Honorary President (a position permanently held by the Bishop of Lausanne, Geneva, and Fribourg), one President, three Vice Presidents, one Secretary General, one Editor, and one Ecclesiastical Assistant.

<sup>1</sup> During the war emergency, the Executive Bureau has been replaced by an Executive Committee, consisting of the Secretary General or his representative, the President, and the First Vice President.

The President and the Vice Presidents are chosen in the following manner: As stated previously, Pax Romana holds a Congress annually. During each Congress the place and time of the meeting to be held two years thereafter is determined. The Interfederal Assembly thereupon elects a member of the federation of the host country of that Congress to be the Chairman of the Congress Committee for one year. During the next year, the same person becomes the President of Pax Romana, presiding, at the end of his term of office as President, at the Congress held in his country. He thereafter becomes First, Second, and Third Vice President, respectively, for the three following years, thus remaining in office for five years. This rule is, however, not followed if the person is found to be unfit for office.

### **Special Under-Secretariats**

The statutes authorize the Interfederal Assembly to entrust special departments of Pax Romana's activities to Under-Secretariats. Such Under-Secretariats have been established to deal with: University Chaplains, Missions, Oriental Church Unity, Social Action, Women Students, Law, Letters, Medicine, Pharmacy, etc. At the head of each Under-Secretariat is a Director appointed by the Interfederal Assembly with the consent of the federation or federations of the country where it has its headquarters. Each Under-Secretariat draws up its own program, which must be approved by the Interfederal Assembly. The Director is responsible only to the governing bodies of Pax Romana and is in no way dependent upon the federation of the country where the bureau is located.

### **MEETINGS**

The international congresses of Pax Romana are held annually. The Interfederal Assembly meets twice a year, one meeting coinciding with the annual Congress, and the Executive Bureau meets upon call of the President or the Secretary General, whenever necessary; one meeting is regularly held during the session of the Interfederal Assembly.

### **VOTING**

No rules have been set as to what constitutes a quorum at meetings of the Interfederal Assembly. When the number of federations able to send delegates becomes greatly reduced, as was the case at the meeting in Bogotá in 1941, where no delegates from Europe or Asia were present, the sessions are limited to administrative work and provisional decisions, and no general decisions are made. At meetings of the Executive Bureau three members constitute a quorum; of these, one must be the Secretary General or his delegate.

The statutes provide that each federation has the right to at least one vote and that each country whose federations form a part of Pax Romana "must have a number of votes equal to that of the country which has the highest number of federations." In each country the total number of votes is divided among the affiliated federations according to an agreement among them. Federations that have not

fulfilled their financial obligations forfeit their right to vote; "in case of dispute, the Executive Bureau decides the issue." (Article 13.)

All decisions are by majority with the following exceptions: a two-thirds vote of the Interfederal Assembly is required for admission of new members and amendment of the statutes; and two thirds of all members of Pax Romana must vote for dissolution of the organization. The statutes furthermore state that in case of a tie the President casts the deciding vote. All questions concerning religion, morals, and discipline are subject to the veto of the Ecclesiastical Assistant of Pax Romana.

Although majority vote is the rule, in practice a technique of "progressive revision" of proposals has been used, i.e., discussions are continued until a formula has been found which is certain of unanimous or almost unanimous acceptance.

### FINANCES

The annual dues of member federations are determined by agreement between the General Secretariat and each federation, subject to approval by the Interfederal Assembly, and vary from \$25 to \$300 per annum. Only the General Secretariat is supported by the income from dues. The regional secretariats are financed by donations from the countries where they are located.

### LANGUAGES

English, French, German, and Spanish are the official languages of Pax Romana.

### PUBLICATIONS

The General Secretariat publishes a monthly journal in French, English, Spanish, and German called *Pax Romana*. This has been discontinued since the outbreak of the war in 1939. An *Administrative Circular* was also issued monthly until communication with most federations became impossible.

### WORK DONE BY PAX ROMANA

The activities of Pax Romana have been so varied that only the principal projects accomplished by this organization can be listed here. Pax Romana has been very successful in spreading the Catholic student movement and fostering the formation of student federations in almost all countries. International student centers have been established and maintained in many university cities, such as Berlin, London, Besançon, Bordeaux, Basle, Fribourg, Paris, and Munich. Some of these have been very active in arranging student exchanges between countries. Under the auspices of the Washington office, Pax Romana has succeeded in strengthening inter-American collaboration in the university field; as an example, the adoption of a scholarship program among the Catholic colleges and universities of the continent may be mentioned. After the last war, Pax Romana was active in war relief work and founded the "Auxilium Studiosorum" for the rehabilitation of students who had participated in the war. With the outbreak of the present war, this relief work has been resumed and constitutes at present the principal activity of the Fribourg office.

## PERMANENT AMERICAN AERONAUTICAL COMMISSION (C.A.P.A.)

SEAT: When constituted, the sessions of the Commission will rotate in the capitals of those American states that have organized their National Committees for the Codification of Air Law, in the order determined by lot. A Secretariat for the Commission has been established by the Pan American Union

### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The Permanent American Aeronautical Commission—abbreviated as C.A.P.A. from its Spanish name, *Comisión Aeronáutica Permanente Americana*—was created by Resolution I of the First Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference (Lima, Peru, September 15–25, 1937) for the purpose of:

- (a) The gradual and progressive unification and codification of international public and private air law,
- (b) The coordination and development of mutual interests in technical subjects related to aircraft, pilots, airways, and facilities for air navigation, including airports and operation practice and procedure;
- (c) The organization and marking of inter-American air routes and the possible coordination of local air services as between themselves and in relation to the services of international air lines.

The Commission was to have met within twelve months after at least seven National Committees for the Codification of Air Law had been established. Although fifteen National Committees are now in existence, the Commission has not as yet been constituted. It will therefore here be discussed only briefly.

The desirability of unifying their respective air laws was recognized by the American states as early as 1916, when a Pan American Aeronautical Conference met in Santiago and recommended that, when legislating on aviation, the American republics should take into account the need of making their aeronautical legislation uniform and of formulating an International Air Code. In 1923, the Fifth International Conference of American States adopted a resolution establishing an Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission, to study and draft a bill of laws and regulations with respect to commercial aviation, the determination of aerial routes, the establishment of special customs procedure for aviation, and the determination of adequate landing places. This Commission met in Washington, May 2–19, 1927, and drew up a draft Pan American Convention for Air Navigation which was submitted to the Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928, where it was signed by all the delegates. Eleven states have ratified this convention.

The Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, 1933, adopted a resolution (LIII) recommending that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union constitute a Commission of Experts to study the means of further accelerating inter-American aviation. The Governing Board requested the Government of Panama to convene this Commission. Before action was taken by Panama, the Fifth Pan American Commercial Conference met in Buenos Aires in 1935, and



passed a resolution (XXXVIII) recommending the convocation of a special conference of aerial navigation experts in Lima, Peru. The delegate of Panama expressed his willingness to have the proposed Panama meeting of the Commission of Experts cancelled in favor of the Lima Conference. Accordingly the First Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference was held in Lima, September 16-25, 1937. At this Conference twelve American countries were represented, viz., Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The most important achievement of the Conference was the adoption of the resolution (I) providing for the creation of the Permanent American Aeronautical Commission.

Resolution I provides that C.A.P.A. shall be "preferably composed of jurists and aviation experts appointed by each government" (Article 1), and that "each state represented in the C.A.P.A. shall have one vote; and the resolutions shall require, in order to be valid, two thirds of the votes of the states present at each session" (Article 4).

The resolution provides further that "each government of the American republics undertakes to create on its part a national commission composed of professors, jurists, and aviation experts (Article 7), whose functions are to be the following:

(a) To maintain close contact with the national commissions of all the American states, sending to each other tables or lists of the subjects which in their judgment can be made the object of uniform agreements.

(b) To study carefully the topics contained in the said lists and within a reasonable time to pass upon the questions involved, the commission of each state to send its points of view to the national commissions of the other states, through the respective Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Pan American Union.

(c) To classify the subjects, in accordance with the said tables or lists, in the following manner:

1. Subjects which may be unified because they have the unanimous approval of the governments;
2. Subjects susceptible of being treated as unifiable because governments are not unanimously but at least predominantly agreed as to them;
3. Subjects on which there is no predominant opinion to effect immediate regulation.

(d) To request, in accordance with the previous classification, the opinion of the national commissions of all the other states on the best manner in which to state and solve the juridical and technical problems presented by the unifiable subjects, as well as all the information and the technical, juridical, political, diplomatic, and any other antecedents conducive to their complete clarification.

(e) To request and obtain from the societies, institutes, and academies their scientific opinion and their general points of view on the regulation and formulation of technical and juridical questions.

(f) To study the important resolutions of the Pan American Commercial Aviation Convention of 1928; of the International Commission on Aviation charged, at its various congresses, with the drafting of a project of Air Code, as well as the standards of public air law and technical annexes established by the International Commission of Aerial Navigation (C.I.N.A.) and the stand-

ards of private air law approved by the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts (C.I.T.E.J.A.).

(g) To draft projects for submission to the sessions of the Permanent American Aeronautical Commission (C.A.P.A.). (Article 8.)

Article 13 states that the resolutions which are adopted by the C.A.P.A. shall constitute draft conventions to be submitted for approval to special diplomatic conferences or to the International Conferences of American States. Provision is made, furthermore, that once the conventions prepared by the C.A.P.A. are adopted by the countries represented in it, the C.A.P.A. may promote the meeting of a Universal Aviation Conference "or adopt other measures which it may deem more expedient, in order to give a universal character to those of its conclusions capable of having this character, such as opening them to the adherence of all states" (Article 14).

As stated previously, National Committees for the Codification of Air Law have been established in fifteen countries. Up to the present none of these have begun to function, the entire machinery for the codification of law in the Americas being in abeyance for the duration of the war.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Thomas Burke, "Inter-American Communications," 74 *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* (1940), p. 310.—Eugène Pépin, "Un nouvel organe international aéronautique: La Commission Américaine Permanente d'Aéronautique (C.A.P.A.)," 7 *Revue aéronautique internationale* (1937), p. 368.—The text of Resolution I of the Lima Conference is contained in an unsigned article entitled "The First Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference," 72 *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* (1938), p. 27.

### PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF JURISTS ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE CIVIL AND COM- MERCIAL LAWS OF AMERICA

FACULTAD DE DERECHO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL MAYOR DE SAN MARCOS,  
LIMA, PERU

#### ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The Permanent Committee of Jurists on the Unification of the Civil and Commercial Laws of America was created by Resolution VII of the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938. The preamble of the resolution states that the special nature of commercial and civil law—two branches of private law—makes advisable the creation of an agency distinct from the Pan American Codification Agencies (*supra*, p. 36) already established. The Permanent Committee of Jurists, which has its seat at Lima, Peru, functions under the supervision of the Faculty of Law of the University of San Marcos in Lima, which under the terms of Resolution VII "shall be the central and motivating organ of the work of unifica-

tion" (*Am. Int. Confs., First Supp.*, p. 237). The Committee is composed of three members, "of whom one shall be designated by the Government of the United States and the two remaining members determined by lot by the Rector of the University of San Marcos from a list of jurists made up by the designation of one member by each of the twenty Latin American governments. Each government shall send to the Rector of the University, prior to March 1, 1939, the name of the American jurist, national or foreign, whom it may designate for the purposes of this article" (*ibid.*, pp. 236-37). The Rector of the University also determines by lot the order of precedence of the other members on this list "in order that, in the event of any vacancy occurring among the Latin members of the Committee, it may be filled automatically." Vacancies occurring in the position of the member representing the Anglo-Saxon legal system are filled by the Government of the United States of America. The Committee is at present composed of three members, one each from Peru, the United States of America, and Venezuela.

The Committee may make its own regulations and may carry on its work by means of correspondence "when, in its opinion, a personal meeting of the members in Lima is not necessary." No meeting of the members of the Committee has been held as yet.

The purposes of the Committee are "to study and prepare the unification of the Civil and Commercial Laws of America." Resolution VII prescribes the procedure for carrying out this task, as follows:

At its first meeting the Committee "shall study and agree upon a plan for carrying on the work of unification of American civil and commercial legislation." The plan was to be completed prior to July 30, 1939, and was to indicate "the rules or principles most adequate to its work," as well as determine "the subjects on which, in its judgment, it can begin the work of unification." Once agreed upon, the plan is to be sent to the Faculty of Law of the University of San Marcos which, in turn, shall send it to the faculties of law of the Latin American universities and to "the universities or technical institutions which the Government of the United States may designate for this purpose," in order "that they may express their opinion thereon and transmit their suggestions, based on their knowledge of local legislation and the juridical background peculiar to the respective country." These opinions and comments are, whenever possible, to be sent to the University of San Marcos within a period of not more than six months. Upon receipt of the reports of a majority of the American faculties of law and universities or technical institutions, the Faculty of Law of the University of San Marcos "shall place them at the disposal of the Permanent Committee of Jurists, which shall study them and proceed to draft the uniform project of law or laws which in their opinion may be practicable." This project will then be again submitted to the different law faculties and universities for revision. On the basis of their comments, the Committee will prepare the definitive model project which is to be sent by the Faculty of Law of the University of San Marcos to the Pan American Union for distribution among the American governments in order that, if they deem it advisable, the project "may be submitted to the consideration of the respective legislative bodies for enactment into law."

The resolution provides further "that periodically the Permanent Committee of Jurists shall undertake investigations of new subjects of civil and commercial legislation susceptible of unification," and that "the Faculties of Law may send to the Permanent Committee on their own initiative, through the intermediary of the University of San Marcos, and whenever they deem it advisable, suggestions of new points of private legislation which in their judgment may be susceptible of unification." All the reports of the Permanent Committee of Jurists are to be filed and indexed by the Pan American Union "in order to prepare, in time, the elements of American civil and commercial codes."

#### WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

The great distance at which members of the Committee live from one another has up to now prevented their holding a meeting. However, on June 2, 1941, the Committee submitted its first Report to the Faculty of Law of the University of San Marcos. The report carries the signature of the Peruvian member of the Committee but states that it was examined and approved by the two other members as well. It sets forth in detail the difficulties inherent in any attempt to unify the civil and commercial laws of the American republics, and states that an organic plan of codification is at present not possible. In the opinion of the Committee, unification "must consist in the approximation of the legal texts, or in the incorporation of generally accepted new principles in the bodies of laws in force," and its work should be directed "towards reconciling those laws which are based upon common principles and which may be the same in substance. Uniformity in such cases assumes an immediate interest, and is facilitated by the good will of the State." (*Report of the Permanent Committee of Jurists for the Unification of the Civil and Commercial Laws of America Created by Resolution VII of the Eighth International Conference of American States: Submitted to the Faculty of Law of the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru.* [Mimeographed. Washington: Pan American Union, n.d.], pp. 2, 3.)

The Committee lists a number of subjects which it believes are susceptible of codification, such as rules governing contracts between absent parties, private arbitration, international sales, civil liability arising out of automobile accidents, instruments of exchange, aerial navigation, and intellectual property. It suggests that perhaps some subjects dealing with domestic relations, such as divorce and separation, investigation of natural maternity, and forms of wills might also be included in this list.

The Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of San Marcos transmitted copies of the report to all the faculties of law of the Latin American universities and to the universities and technical institutions designated for this purpose by the Government of the United States. A number of replies have been received from these institutions.

No further action has been taken by the Permanent Committee.

## PERMANENT COUNCIL OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS OF COMMERCE AND PRODUCTION

MISIONES 1400, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

### HISTORY

The first step toward uniting the chambers of commerce and other associations of commerce and production of the American countries was taken by the Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928, which passed a resolution recommending to the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference that "it study the most efficacious way of increasing and strengthening the relations between the commercial organizations of the countries members of the Pan American Union," and recommending, furthermore, "that the commercial associations of America establish among themselves the closest possible relations of cooperation, and that they exchange regularly all publications relating to the commerce of America" (*Am. Int. Confs.*, p. 315). The Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, Washington, 1931, expressed itself in favor of the formation of an agency independent of official control, representing the economic interests of all the American countries. Resolution XXXII of the Conference recommended to the Chambers of Commerce and analogous associations "that as a first step in that direction they constitute a central body for the coordination of their national activity," and proposed the provisional organization of an Inter-American Federation of Commercial Associations which was to "proceed to make, with the cooperation of the commercial organizations of America, a study of the possibility of establishing, on a permanent basis, the Inter-American and International cooperation of mercantile interests" (Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, *Final Act* [Washington: Pan American Union, 1931], pp. 29-30). This was endorsed by the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, 1933, in Resolution LXXXIV on Economic Organization.

A Conference of Latin American Chambers of Commerce met in Valparaiso, Chile, February 11-26, 1934, and agreed to create a South American Federation of Chambers of Commerce. Although it was actually set up, the Federation was unable to carry on its work because of lack of funds.

However, seven years later, at the Conference of American Associations of Commerce and Production which was held in Montevideo, May 28 to June 3, 1941, a permanent organization was finally established—the Permanent Council of the American Associations of Commerce and Production. Delegates from twenty American countries, representing forty-six Associations of Commerce and Production, attended the Montevideo Conference and adopted Resolution XXX, which reads as follows:

The American Associations of Commerce and Production, desirous of contributing to the development of the economic relations of their respective countries among themselves and with non-American countries; convinced of the possibilities and opportunities of an inter-American organization of com-

merce and industry, and encouraged by the exemplary experience of the International Chamber of Commerce, therefore constitute a Permanent Council, of which they will be members in their own right. . . . (Quoted from mimeographed pamphlet of the United States Committee to the Permanent Council, entitled *Revision of the Act establishing the Permanent Council of American Associations of Commerce and Production: Action taken at Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile, July, 1942, including also Complementary Provisions of a Regulatory Character and Decisions as to Election of the First Executive Committee* [Washington, 1943], p. 1.)

The officers of the Montevideo Conference were appointed to serve as a provisional Board of Directors and Executive Committee to carry forward the organization of the Permanent Council.

The first plenary meeting of the Council was held at Santiago de Chile and Valparaiso, July 17-22, 1942. All of the American republics—except El Salvador—as well as Canada were represented at this meeting. The second plenary meeting was held in New York, May 4-8, 1944, and was attended by delegates from all of the American states, including Canada. The Pan American Union and the Inter-American Statistical Institute sent observers to the New York meeting.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee took place on December 9, 1942, in Montevideo. The countries which were to be represented on the first Executive Committee had been chosen at the Santiago meeting of the Council. They were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, the United States of America, and Uruguay.

The Permanent Council has members in all of the American republics and Canada. National Committees have been established in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, and Uruguay; and they are being formed in the following countries: Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. Each of the following countries—Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, and Panama—is represented on the Council by one national commercial association; in these countries, the board of directors of the association performs the functions of a National Committee of the Council.

At the New York meeting of the Council it was proposed that the name of the organization be changed to The Inter-American Council, with the subtitle "The Federation of American Associations of Commerce and Production," and that the names of the National Committees be changed to National Sections. Final decision on this proposal will be taken by a referendum vote of the member organizations of the Council.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Resolution XXX of the Montevideo Conference, which constitutes the act creating the Permanent Council, does not contain any specific statement of the purpose and functions of the Council. However, from the preamble it appears that the objectives of the Council are to represent and develop the economic interests of all the American countries and to insure better guidance in meeting present-day problems and in dealing with new trends in the foreign trade of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, in all the various fields that require coordinated and compara-

tive information or joint action on the part of the private economic bodies of the countries of the Americas.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article 1 of the act establishing the Council (text *ibid.*, pp. 1-3), as revised at the Santiago and Valparaiso meetings, states that the Council "will consist of the Associations invested in each country with the permanent representation of commerce and production and which subscribe or adhere to the present convention." These associations are corporative members of the Council. Article 5 provides that "institutions, societies, and individuals will be considered as cooperators in the work of the Council, entitled to use its information and to receive its publications, either free or at special fees, whenever they contribute to its support and are specifically accepted as such by the Executive Committee."

## ADMINISTRATION

### Plenary Meeting of the Council

At the first plenary meeting of the Council it was resolved that the Council shall have the duty "of revising, clarifying, adjusting, and complementing the declarations, recommendations, and resolutions of the Montevideo Conference (as amplified and revised at the meeting of the Council in Chile), and other similar declarations, recommendations, and resolutions that may later be adopted by the Associations adhering to the Act of 1941, as well as the examination and careful consideration of the work done by the Executive Committee, and the action of said Committee in matters of financial management" (*ibid.*, p. 4).

The members of the Council have one vote for each country. They elect an Executive Committee, composed of a President, a Vice President, and five members, who hold office for three years.

### Executive Committee

Article 3 of the act of 1941, as amended in 1944, provides for the creation of an Executive Committee "to insure the continuity and efficacy of the Council's labors." As stated above, it is composed of a President, a Vice President, and five members elected by the Council for a term of three years (no member organization or National Committee may have more than one member on the Committee). Article 4 states that the Committee is charged "with putting into effect the resolutions of the American Conference of Associations of Commerce and Production held at Montevideo, May 26 [28]-June 3, 1941 (text amended and amplified at the first plenary meeting of the Council held in Chile in July, 1942), and of the resolutions of future conferences; carrying out studies and other activities assigned to it by the Council; the organization and supervision of the Council's Secretariat; the establishment of complementary organizations and the exchange of services and publications with existing organizations; the appointment of advisors and study committees; the presentation of an annual report of its activities and management records and the regulation of this Convention."

The Committee manages the finances of the organization and calls meetings of the Council. These may be either regional meetings or special meetings of producers and merchants in a particular line, or special meetings attended only by associations of a single country belonging to the Council.

### **Secretariat**

The Secretariat, consisting of a Secretary General and seven paid employees, functions under the supervision of the Executive Committee.

### **National Committees**

Article 1 of the act of 1941 states that the organizations forming part of the Council have one vote for each nation and that "for this purpose and for the purpose of coordinating their action in their respective countries, committees will be established, when required, consisting of one delegate from each one of said organizations." The members of the Council assume "through these national committees, the representation of the Council in their respective countries; they will collaborate with the Council in furnishing economic information pertaining to the fulfillment of its aims; and they will cooperate in the Council's support by means of voluntary contributions, special services, [and] working materials." In countries where the Council has only one member association, the board of directors of this association acts as the National Committee of that country.

### **MEETINGS**

Article 2 states that the Council shall "meet as frequently as circumstances make available, either of its own accord or when the Executive Committee so decides, by its own action or on petition of not less than three national groups of organizations that belong to the Council. The plenary sessions of the Council will be held in the capitals or principal commercial centers of the American Republics, as determined or signified by the Council or the Executive Committee."

The Executive Committee meets whenever necessary.

### **VOTING**

The act of 1941 makes no provision for voting other than that requiring a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council for the adoption of amendments to the act.

### **FINANCES**

The Council has an annual budget of approximately \$25,000, United States currency. Corporative members pay dues fixed by the Executive Committee for each country according to capacity to pay; cooperating members pay \$100 if they are institutions or societies and \$25 if they are individuals (Article 5, Act of 1941)



## LANGUAGES

English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are the official languages.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Council has issued special reports from time to time, and at the 1944 meeting of the Council it was decided to publish a periodical news bulletin.

## WORK DONE BY THE COUNCIL

The first plenary meeting of the Council adopted resolutions concerning the following subjects: post-war problems; government intervention; consumption and under-consumption; industrialization; consolidation of inter-American trade and coordination of industries; international movement of capital; production of, and trade in, key products; consumption of substitutes; studies of new products suitable for interchange; competition of synthetic products; Inter-American Institute for Plant and Animal Sanitary Control; commercial standards; monetary stability and clearing arrangements; uniform rules for bills of exchange; documentary credits; obstacles to the development of inter-American trade; the interests of the consumer; credentials for commercial agents; consular fees; maritime transportation; land and air transportation; commercial usages and customs; C.I.F. sales; commercial arbitration; scientific and uniform systems of statistics; foreign trade education; courses on American economics; function of stock and commodity exchanges; technique for consular services; organizations in the field of commerce and production; participation of economic organizations in the negotiation of trade treaties; ratification of inter-American and regional economic and commercial agreements; inter-American book trade and trade relations between the United States and Latin America.

The second plenary meeting of the Council made a number of changes in the constitution and passed resolutions on the following subjects: utilization of natural resources; determination of economic-geographic zones and study of economic regionalism in the frontier zones; National Councils of Agrarian Economy; soil and agricultural maps; agrarian credit; problems of processing industries; protection of foreign investments; population and immigration; labor and social security; encouragement of industrial teaching; uniform weights and measures; inflation; monopoly and cartels; coordination of production and sale of key articles of a primary character; exceptions to most-favored-nation clause; insurance; substitution of net weight for gross weight in customs tariffs; statistics; commercial arbitration; consolidation of inter-American commerce; inland transportation; air transportation; maritime transportation; government intervention; government control agencies, and obstacles to foreign commerce.

PERMANENT GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE  
INTER-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN UNION

(Secretariado General Permanente de la Unión Interamericana del Caribe)

CUBA 316, HABANA, CUBA

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The Permanent General Secretariat of the Inter-American Caribbean Union was established by Resolution XXVII of the First Inter-American Caribbean Meeting (Primera Reunión Interamericana del Caribe). This Meeting was called by the Cuban Government at the suggestion of the Pan American Columbian Society (*supra*, p. 291) and met in Habana, October 9-12, 1939, attended by delegates from fifty-nine official and private organizations of nine Caribbean countries, viz., Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haïti, Mexico, Panama, and the United States of America. The agenda of the Meeting included measures to promote or facilitate friendly relations among the Caribbean countries and to strengthen their cultural and intellectual ties, as well as plans for the completion of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse (see *supra*, p. 338), and for the celebration of the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of America.

Resolution XXVII stresses the importance and usefulness of periodic Inter-American Caribbean Meetings for the strengthening of cooperation among the Caribbean countries which are bound together by geographic, historic, and economic ties, and establishes as the agency of these meetings a Permanent General Secretariat. Although the name of the Secretariat includes the term Inter-American Caribbean Union, no official action was taken at the Habana Meeting to formally create such a Union. The Meeting merely passed a resolution (LIII) providing that a Second Inter-American Caribbean Meeting be held at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, and that the date and organization thereof be arranged by the Permanent General Secretariat together with the Government of the Dominican Republic.

However, at this Second Meeting, which took place from May 31 to June 6, 1940, a resolution (II) was adopted stating that the Inter-American Caribbean Union should be expanded to include not only the countries of the Caribbean but also those bordering the Gulf of Mexico, and inviting the United States of America in particular to become a member of the Union. The countries eligible to membership in the Union were urged to join and give support to its Permanent General Secretariat.

At the Third Meeting in Port-au-Prince, April 22-30, 1941, the delegates of Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico submitted a proposal for a definitive statute of the Inter-American Caribbean Union. Consideration of this proposal was postponed until the Fourth Meeting which was to have been held in Mexico City, but which had to be cancelled because of the war. The Inter-American Caribbean Union appears, therefore, to be as yet merely an inchoate association of the

countries bordering the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, which has, however, a permanent agency in the General Secretariat.

Under the terms of Resolution XXVII of the First Meeting, the Secretariat consists of a President, a Secretary General, and one delegate from each of the Caribbean countries. Resolution II of the Second Meeting urged all countries eligible to membership in the Inter-American Caribbean Union to appoint delegates to the Secretariat; at present, the following countries are represented: Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the United States of America, and Venezuela. Resolution XXVII provided that the President of the Pan American Columbian Society should also be the President of the Permanent General Secretariat of the Inter-American Caribbean Union. In actual fact, the ties between the Pan American Columbian Society and the Permanent General Secretariat of the Inter-American Caribbean Union are even closer. The Secretary General of the former also acts as the Secretary General of the latter, and during its first two years, the Secretariat was financed entirely by the Society; it is now, however, supported by quotas from the governments represented in the Secretariat.

No official statement of the purposes of the Secretariat has thus far been made by the Inter-American Caribbean Meetings, but actually the Secretariat has functioned as the organizer of the meetings (in collaboration with the government of the country in which they were held), and has, whenever possible, taken steps to carry into effect their resolutions. It publishes a periodical *Boletín*, which appears every three months and contains articles on cultural, scientific, and economic subjects, as well as news items of interest to its members; and it has published and distributed numerous monographs. The Secretariat has also assisted in the formation of the Corporation of Caribbean Librarians, Archivists, and Curators of Museums (*supra*, p. 63).

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Unión Interamericana del Caribe, Secretariat General, *Informe del Secretario General Dr. Guillermo de Zendegui* (Habana, 1940).

### PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENSE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SECTION: DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BUILDING, SEVENTENTH STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN SECTION: DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

#### HISTORY

It was during the conference on hemispheric solidarity of August, 1940, between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada at

Ogdensburg, New York, that a joint announcement was made by them setting up the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, United States and Canada. The first meeting of the Board took place almost immediately thereafter in Ottawa, Canada, on August 26. Additional meetings have been held in Washington, Boston, New York, Halifax, San Francisco, and other west coast cities of the United States.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The general purpose and functions of the Board are described in the joint announcement of August 17 creating the body, as follows:

To make studies relating to sea, land, and air problems including personnel and *matériel*;

To consider, in the broad sense, the defense of the North half of the Western Hemisphere. (U. S. Department of State, *Bulletin*, Vol. III, pp. 154-55.)

The Board from time to time makes recommendations to the two governments on joint defense matters. These recommendations are secret.

## MEMBERSHIP

The United States Section of the Board consists of the Mayor of New York City, who is the Chairman, four officers of the United States Army and Navy, and a Secretary who is on the staff of the State Department. The Canadian Section is headed by the former Judge Advocate General of the Canadian Army, four officers of the Canadian Army, Navy, and Air Force, and a Secretary who is on the staff of the Department of External Affairs.

## ADMINISTRATION

All meetings are joint meetings.

Each section has its own Chairman. At the meetings in Canada the Chairman of the Canadian Section presides; at meetings in the United States, the United States Chairman presides. Between meetings of the Board, members of the Canadian and United States sections keep in touch with each other, in regard to the work of the Committee, by telephone and correspondence.

## MEETINGS

The Board meets periodically, usually alternately in Canada and the United States. Inspection tours are sometimes made in conjunction with these meetings.

## VOTING

Decisions are reached informally.

## FINANCES

Each country finances its own section of the Board. Mayor La Guardia serves without compensation. The other United States members are paid by their regular departments.

## LANGUAGE

English is the language used by the members of the Board.

## PUBLICATIONS

Since the work of the Board is primarily military planning, it issues no publications.

## WORK DONE BY THE BOARD

As previously stated, in addition to the inaugural meeting in Ottawa, Canada, meetings have been held in Washington, D. C.; Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Halifax, Nova Scotia; San Francisco, California; and in other west coast cities of the United States and Canada. Surveys of Canadian and United States defenses have been made coincidental with some of these regional meetings and recommendations of a confidential nature have been made to the two governments as a result of these inspection trips.

Of special interest are the recommendations adopted by the Board on January 13, 1943, concerning the question of the post-war disposition of the defense projects and installations which the Government of the United States has built or may build in Canada. The recommendations, which have been approved by both Canada and the United States, provide that, within one year after the cessation of hostilities, and unless otherwise agreed by the two governments, all immovable defense installations built or provided in Canada by the Government of the United States shall be relinquished to Canada; and that all movable facilities built or provided in Canada by the Government of the United States shall be either removed from Canada, or offered for sale to the Government of Canada or to a Province of Canada at a price to be fixed by a board of two appraisers (one to be chosen by each country, and with power to select a third in the case of disagreement), or shall, subject to the approval of both governments, be sold in the open market. (For text of the recommendations of the Board, see U. S. Executive Agreement Series 391.)

## PERMANENT JOINT COMMISSION, CHILE AND ECUADOR

(Comisión Mixta Permanente Chileno-Ecuatoriana)

SEAT: The Commission is composed of two local committees; these have their seats at the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs in Santiago and Quito.

## HISTORY

Chile and Ecuador signed a Treaty of Commerce in Quito on April 7, 1936 (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, June 9, 1936, pp. 335-42) which provided for reciprocal tariff reductions and exemptions, quota assurances, most-favored-nation customs treatment, and national treatment with respect to internal taxes on specified prod-

ucts, and which came into force on May 7, 1936. In Articles XI, XII, and XIII provision is made for a Permanent Joint Commission, composed of two local committees, one in Santiago and one in Quito, which is charged with administering the treaty and seeking better trade relations between the two countries. The Commission is to continue in existence as long as the treaty remains in force, i.e., for two years with automatic renewal for further two-year periods, until denounced by one of the contracting parties upon four months' advance notice.

Under the terms of the treaty the two local committees are to meet together periodically as a full Commission. The first such meeting was held in Santiago in October, 1937; the second in Quito in February, 1942. A third meeting was scheduled for Santiago in April, 1943, but has not been held.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The duties of the Commission are listed in Article XII of the treaty of 1936 as follows:

1. To see that the present agreement is put into effect in the most satisfactory manner possible, both in Chile and in Ecuador, and to propose such modifications [of the agreement] as may seem advisable in the light of experience.
2. To study legislative and administrative measures favoring the development of mutual trade between the citizens of the two countries, in order to avoid increases in price in the products imported into the one from the other.
3. To study the difficulties arising from the financial or economic situation of either country, in regard to commercial drafts and [foreign] exchange; and to suggest to the Governments measures which ought to be adopted in order to remove all obstacles to such transactions.
4. To consider the project of creating arbitral bodies entrusted with questions of commercial interchange; and to study, with a view to their revision, the substantive and procedural commercial laws of both countries.
5. To study port and harbor privileges for the better use of the ports, the revision of embarkation and loading costs, as well as unloading and warehousing costs.
6. To endeavor to obtain standardization of customs nomenclature, to revise and harmonize the tariffs, and to suggest measures for the simplification of customs procedure.
7. To stimulate united action among the producers and merchants of both countries, as well as friendly relations among producers, merchants and consumers.
8. To study the problems related to shipping and port facilities, the means of coordinating Chilean and Ecuadoran marine, land and air transport, the concession of coastwise shipping facilities if this be possible, and, in general, to study the methods of ensuring that both countries shall benefit in common from the labors of each of them.
9. In general, to serve the ends that this agreement is made for, and to provide the information solicited by both governments on matters of interest to them. (*Translation.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

Article XI of the treaty of 1936 states that the Commission shall be composed of three members appointed by Chile and three by Ecuador.

## ADMINISTRATION

The Commission consists of two committees, located in Santiago and in Quito, respectively. Each local committee is composed of two members appointed by the government of the country where the committee has its seat and one member appointed by the government of the other contracting state.<sup>1</sup> The committees have their offices in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Chile and Ecuador, respectively, and have no permanent personnel other than the Commissioners themselves.

At the periodical meetings of the full Commission resolutions are adopted and submitted to the two governments for their consideration.

## MEETINGS

Article XI provides that the full Commission shall meet alternately in Santiago and in Quito when the two governments consider it necessary.

## VOTING

The treaty does not specify whether the resolutions of the Commission shall be adopted by a majority or by unanimity. They are usually adopted unanimously.

## FINANCES

Each government pays the salaries and expenses of its members on the Commission.

## LANGUAGE

The official language of the Commission is Spanish.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Commission does not issue periodical reports to the two governments. The resolutions adopted at the plenary meetings of the Commission are embodied in a Final Act which is printed in the official registers of the two countries.

## WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

The Commission has held two meetings at which a number of resolutions were adopted which were subsequently submitted to the two governments for approval. These resolutions dealt with such subjects as extension of most-favored-nation treatment; vegetable sanitation; desirability of government support for establishment of Ecuadoran-Chilean commercial and financial *consortia* for the stimulation of production and commercial exchange; means to improve shipping between Chile and Ecuador, etc.

<sup>1</sup> The division of the Commission into two local committees composed of two members appointed by the government where the committee is located and one by the other contracting government is unique; usually joint commissions are divided into two national sections each located in the country which appoints the members of the national section. The treaty of 1936 between Chile and Ecuador appears to have been patterned closely after that of March 17, 1934, between Chile and Peru, which also created a Commission composed of two local committees appointed in the same manner as those of the Chile-Ecuador Commission. According to information received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru, the Chile-Peru Commission is no longer in existence.

## PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Secretaría Permanente del Congreso Panamericano de Educación Física)

DIRECCIÓN DE EDUCACIÓN FÍSICA E HIGIENE ESCOLAR, MINISTERIO DE  
EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA, LIMA, PERU

### HISTORY

At the first Pan American Congress of Physical Education, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 19-31, 1943, the Uruguayan delegation suggested the establishment of a Consultative Office of Physical Education. This proposal was adopted by the Congress, which gave the new organization its present name and structure and unanimously designated Peru as its seat. It was decided that the Director of Physical Education and School Hygiene of Peru should act as the Secretary General of the new body. The Secretariat was formally established in September, 1943.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The objects of the Pan American Congress of Physical Education and of its organ, the Secretariat, are stated in a resolution of the Rio de Janeiro Congress, as follows:

The official delegates of the nations represented agree to regard the Pan American Congress of Physical Education as an institution of a permanent character, dedicated to the . . . maintenance of interchange [in the field of physical education], and to collaboration with the governments and educational institutions of the American Republics in the coordination of activities pertaining to this branch of education. . . .

Consequently, the official delegates resolve unanimously to establish the Permanent Secretariat of the Pan American Congress of Physical Education . . . which is charged with carrying out the purposes of the Congress mentioned above, including the dissemination of propaganda in the intervals between meetings of the Congress and the preparation for such meetings. . . .  
(Translation of text supplied by the Secretariat.)

### MEMBERSHIP

The Secretariat is composed of twenty-one members, viz., the directors of physical education in the twenty-one American republics. Members are not elected or appointed, but hold office by virtue of their official position in their respective countries and continue to be members as long as they retain that status. Each member resides in the capital of his own country, contact being maintained by correspondence.

### ADMINISTRATION

#### Pan American Congress of Physical Education

The Congress is a permanent institution which functions chiefly through its organ, the Secretariat. All decisions taken by the latter are subject to modification by the Congress at its periodical meetings.



**Secretariat**

The Secretariat is under the supervision of the Director of Physical Education and School Hygiene of Peru and has three paid employees. It submits reports to the departments of physical education of the American republics and receives instructions from these departments, as well as from other government offices and ministries.

**MEETINGS**

The Pan American Congresses of Physical Education are held every two years. The Secretariat carries on its work by correspondence and other written communication.

**VOTING**

The Congress passes resolutions by majority vote. The Secretariat is authorized, after ascertaining the opinions of its members, to adopt decisions which are subject to modification by the Congress.

**FINANCES**

The Ministry of Public Education of Peru finances the Secretariat.

**LANGUAGES**

Spanish is the official language of the Secretariat, but English and Portuguese are also used.

**PUBLICATIONS**

The Secretariat issues no periodical publication.

**WORK DONE BY THE SECRETARIAT**

The Secretariat has now completed its own organization and has requested from each member government all necessary data to enable it to carry out its functions.

**PERMANENT SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY  
CONGRESS ASSOCIATION**

(Congreso Sudamericano de Ferrocarriles—Asociación  
Internacional Permanente)

PASEO COLÓN 185, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

**HISTORY**

The initiative in forming the Permanent South American Railway Congress Association was taken by Argentina. On August 30, 1907, the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first Argentinian railway line was celebrated. At that time

railroad construction in South America had progressed to a point where some of the lines were approaching each other at national frontiers. It was evident that an understanding would now have to be reached concerning the many problems involved in connecting the railroads of several countries and in utilizing their joint railway network. Argentina therefore passed a decree on March 1, 1906, which designated August 30, 1907, as the date of opening of a railway exposition to be followed immediately by a South American Railway Congress. In taking this step, Argentina followed the example of Belgium, which had, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first Belgian railway line, organized the International Railway Congress of Brussels. That Congress was held in 1885, attended by twenty governments and one hundred and fifty railway administrations. Three of the South American countries, viz., Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela, were represented at the Brussels Congress. Subsequently, a series of International Railway Congresses were held and an International Railway Congress Association was established which has its permanent seat in Brussels, and whose membership includes all the civilized countries of the world.

In view of the benefits which the members of the International Railway Congress Association derive from periodic meetings and discussion of common problems, Argentina proposed that a similar permanent association be established which would hold South American Railway Congresses at regular intervals. The first South American Railway Congress was finally held in Buenos Aires in 1910, attended by delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. At this Congress the statutes and regulations of the Permanent South American Railway Congress Association were adopted, and the members of the Permanent International Commission and the Executive Committee (the governing organs of the Association) were elected.

The Second Congress, scheduled for 1913, was postponed to 1914, when it was prevented from meeting because of the outbreak of the first World War; it finally convened in 1922. At this Congress, which was held in Rio de Janeiro, the 1910 statutes were amended. A Third Congress was held in Santiago de Chile, in 1929, and a Fourth in Bogotá, in 1941; a Fifth is scheduled for Montevideo, in 1945. Each Congress is divided into sections dealing respectively with Roads and Construction; Materials and Traction; Operation; Accounting and Statistics; Legislation and Administration; and General Topics.

At the Fourth Congress, Bogotá, 1941, a resolution was passed which required the Executive Committee to invite the governments and railroads of North America to join the Association. The three North American countries are now represented in the Association, thus making it a Pan American organization. Governments and railway companies of the following countries are members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The South American Railway Congress is described in Article 1 of the statutes and by-laws as a permanent international association which seeks to promote prog-

ress in the South American railway field by studying, discussing, and, if possible, solving the problems inherent in the development of the various railroad systems and in the mutual adjustments required for international traffic. The Association proposes to accomplish these purposes by the following means:

1. Assembling its members at congresses which shall be held at regular intervals;
2. Publication of articles and documents pertinent to the aims of the Association, and also of a "Bulletin" to be issued periodically as its official organ;
3. Establishment of international service centers for the distribution of information and the conduct of research, and creation of national commissions in the affiliated countries. (*Translation.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

The statutes and by-laws, approved in plenary session September 24, 1922, stipulate that South American governments, railway companies, and public institutions, as well as real and juridical persons in sympathy with the aims of the Association, may become members. The Association has active, permanent, temporary, and life members. Active members are governments and railway companies; permanent members are persons and institutions paying annually the sum of \$3, United States currency; temporary members are persons and institutions who take part only in the congresses; and life members are persons who pay, on joining, the sum of \$40, United States currency. All classes of members have the right to attend meetings of the Congress and to receive without charge the ordinary official publications of the organization, but only active members have the right to vote.

## ADMINISTRATION

### The Congress

Article 11 specifies that each government may determine the number of its delegates to the congresses and that the railway administrations and companies may send delegates in proportion to their trackage, viz., one delegate for systems not exceeding 100 kilometers; two delegates for systems not exceeding 300 kilometers; three delegates for systems not exceeding 500 kilometers; and one additional delegate for each additional 500 kilometers or fraction thereof. However, no administration may send more than eight delegates.

Article 2 states that only the active members, i.e., governments and railway administrations or companies, have the right to vote, all other members having only the right to participate in the discussions.

The congresses elect the members of the Permanent International Commission, designate the time and place for the next Congress, and adopt and amend the statutes of the Association. Their principal purpose, however, is the presentation and discussion of railroad problems.

### Permanent International Commission

The Association is directed by a Permanent International Commission, elected by the Congress, which has the following rights and duties:

(1) To examine and pass upon applications for admission into the Association;

(2) To organize the sessions of the various congresses, to draw up their programs, and to pave the way for investigation of the topics included in such programs, by designating at the proper time one or more reporters for each topic;

(3) To assist in the preparation and publication of the Proceedings and other documents pertaining to the various congresses;

(4) To draw up the budget of the Association, specify the amount of membership dues, and supervise the management of the funds;

(5) To organize and supervise such permanent service centers as may be created in order to supply information or conduct investigations;

(6) To carry out projects involving research, publication, or other activities which the Commission may consider desirable for the purposes of the Association;

(7) To interpret the present Statutes in cases of doubt as to their proper application, and to lay down provisional decisions in urgent cases for which the Statutes make no provision. (Article 4. *Translation.*)

According to Article 5 of the statutes, the Permanent International Commission is composed of six members from each of the member countries, half of its membership being newly elected at one of the closing sessions of each Congress. The Commission begins to exercise its functions immediately after the Congress in question has ended its sessions.

The Commission elects, from among its own members, a President and a Vice President. It also appoints a Secretary General and a Treasurer, who need not be members of the Commission.

The retiring members of the Commission may be reelected. Those who have ceased to be connected with a railway company, or to represent their government, are required to inform the President of that fact, and may not continue to form a part of the Commission, unless the latter resolves, upon the proposal of four members, that they shall continue to do so until the next Congress convenes.

### Executive Committee

At the first meeting of each Congress the Permanent International Commission appoints five of its members who, together with its former presidents as members *ex officio*, form the Executive Committee. This Committee is presided over by the President of the Permanent International Commission.

The rights and duties of the Committee as stated in Article 9 of the statutes are as follows:

(1) Direction and conduct of the affairs of the Association.

(2) Management of the funds, and also supervision and direction of all projects of the Association involving research, publication, or other activities.

(3) Organization and direction of the permanent service afforded through the *Boletín* (the periodical organ of the Association), and of the work of the Library, Archives, and such other permanent service centers for the distribution of information or conduct of research as may be created in accordance with Section 2 of Article 1;

(4) Publication, in full or in abbreviated form, of such reports and documents intended for the Congress as it may seem advisable to publish in advance with a view to facilitating examination of their content;

(5) Execution of the resolutions of the Permanent International Commission, and appointments, alterations, or discharges in connection with the staff of assistants required. (*Translation.*)

### National Commissions

The regulations concerning National Commissions approved by the Executive Committee on June 11, 1917, provide for the creation of National Commissions in each of the countries represented in the Association. These are made up of national members of the Permanent International Commission and of government and railway officials who are members of the Association. Each National Commission consists of from ten to fifteen members and has a President and a Secretary elected from among the respective national members of the Permanent International Commission.

It is the duty of the National Commissions to cooperate in general in the work of the Congress and to collaborate in the preparations for the annual meetings of the Permanent International Commission, and in particular in preparing the program of each Congress. The National Commissions are also required to act as intermediaries between the Permanent International Commission or the Executive Committee and the governments, railway companies, and other members of the Association of their countries. The Commissions may request that the Executive Committee turn over to them half of the subsidy received from their respective governments.

### MEETINGS

The statutes provide that the Congress shall meet every five years, the Permanent International Commission at least once a year, and the Executive Committee at least once every three months.

### VOTING

All decisions are by absolute majority of those present, a majority plus one constituting a quorum.

### FINANCES

The monetary standard adopted for assessing dues is the United States dollar. The dues of government members are fixed by the Permanent International Commission, according to population, and range from \$50 to \$5000. The following dues scale is applied to railway administrations or companies:

Systems having a trackage of 500 kilometers or less: 2 cents per kilometer;

Systems of 501-1,000 kilometers: 3 cents per kilometer;

Systems of 1,001-10,000 kilometers: 4 cents per kilometer;

Systems exceeding 10,000 kilometers are exempt from payment of dues on the excess over 10,000 kilometers.

For permanent and temporary members the dues are \$3 annually; life members pay a lump sum of \$40.

## LANGUAGES

The official language of the Association is Spanish. However, Portuguese may also be used in discussion and debates at meetings. Minutes are printed in Spanish, but Brazilian speakers may have their remarks inserted in Portuguese with corresponding translation.

## PUBLICATIONS

A periodical, *Boletín de la Asociación Internacional Permanente*, is published every two months and is sent free of charge to all active members.

## WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION

Through the congresses of the Association railroad men have been afforded an opportunity to maintain contact with each other and to study and discuss the technical, economic, and administrative problems of railways. The Association has published the papers submitted to the past four congresses in ten volumes. Its *Boletín* (see above) serves as a source of specialized information on all questions relating to railways, and particularly on matters relating to the railways in North and South America. The Association has arranged for an exchange of publications through which it obtains almost all of the South American publications dealing with railways, as well as numerous like publications from other countries.

The Association collaborates closely with the South American Union of Engineers' Associations (*infra*, p. 401). For example, arrangements have been made to hold the Fifth Congress of the Association in Montevideo, in 1945, immediately after the closing session of the Second South American Engineering Congress which will meet in Buenos Aires, thus making it possible for delegates who are interested to attend both congresses. Furthermore, the South American Union of Engineers' Associations will take part in the Fifth Congress of the Association; and, in drawing up the agenda for their respective congresses, each of the two organizations will have the assistance of two or more delegates from the other organization.

## POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF THE POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN:

Calle Treinta y Tres No. 1334, Piso I, Apto. I, Montevideo, Uruguay

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OFFICE: Apartado 179, Panama City, Panama

## HISTORY

The following details supply in summary form the historical background of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century numerous international administrative unions were established, of which one of the earliest was the Universal

Postal Union,<sup>1</sup> created by the Treaty of Berne of October 9, 1874 (19 Stat. L. 577). The purpose of the Union was to alleviate the uncertainty, confusion, and excessive cost of international postal communications by uniting its member countries in a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of mail. Prior to its formation international postal communication depended on numerous bilateral conventions, and no administrative contact was maintained by the postal administrations of different countries. Postage rates were extremely high, each national administration charging all the traffic could bear. Since each piece of mail had to pay postage to every country whose administration handled it, rates were uncertain and differed according to the route chosen. The computation of through rates was further complicated by the fact that weights and currencies differed in most countries. A vast amount of clerical work was required to balance the accounts between national postal administrations.

Under the terms of the conventions of the Universal Postal Union, which have been periodically revised and brought up to date,<sup>2</sup> freedom of transit is guaranteed, uniform international postal rates are established, and transit charges are fixed and standardized, the general accounting for these charges being based on data obtained from statistics taken every three years during a specified period of time. The conventions also establish uniform rules for special delivery, registry, reply coupons, etc., as well as for the determination of responsibility in case of loss. The members of the Union support a central agency, the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, located in Berne, Switzerland, and administered by the Swiss Postal Administration. The Bureau serves as an organ of liaison, information, and consultation, and acts, upon request, as a clearing-house for the settlement of accounts relative to the international postal service between member administrations. Provision is made for arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation of the convention and supplementary agreements, or as to the responsibility imposed on a postal administration under the terms of these acts. At the request of the parties concerned, the Bureau will give an opinion upon questions in dispute, and such opinions, while not binding on the parties, are usually followed.

The conventions of the Postal Union permit members to enter into restricted postal unions for the purpose of reducing postage rates or of otherwise improving postal relations. The most important of these restricted unions is the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, which is the successor of the South American Postal Union, established at the First South American Continental Postal Congress held in Montevideo, Uruguay, January 8-February 2, 1911, and of the Pan American Postal Union, established at the First Pan American Postal Congress held in Buenos Aires, August 25-September 15, 1921. These American regional postal unions were formed because the Latin American countries, though members of the Universal Postal Union, are opposed to some of the provisions of the conventions of the Universal Postal Union, in particular those dealing with votes for colonies, charges on postal transit, and international postal rates.

The Latin American countries have always been strongly in favor of a strict

<sup>1</sup> Until 1878 the Union was called the General Postal Union.

<sup>2</sup> The latest convention was signed at Buenos Aires, May 23, 1939 (54 Stat. L. 2049).

application of the principle of the equality of states. In the Universal Postal Union this principle has, for practical reasons, been modified. Although each member postal administration has one vote at Universal Postal Congresses, certain colonial possessions are regarded as separate administrations and are given separate votes. The opposition of the Latin American countries to colonial votes is based on the fact that countries having control over such additional votes exercise in the affairs of the Union greater influence than do countries without colonial possessions. In the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, therefore, only independent countries are admitted to membership and each member country is granted but one vote at the congresses of this American regional union.<sup>1</sup>

The Latin American countries have also consistently advocated the abolition of transit charges for international postal communications, a matter which was often and heatedly discussed at Universal Postal Congresses. A number of countries, especially some of the centrally located European states, are firmly opposed to the adoption of the principle of gratuity of transit in consequence of the unequal burden which this would impose on them because of their geographical position. The United States also has always been opposed to the universal application of the principle as impracticable and inequitable, although it has been willing to accept it for members of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

Finally, the Latin American countries have always felt that international postal rates were too high for their reciprocal postal relations and opposed the attempts of a majority of the European countries to raise existing rates at the end of the first World War. In fact, it was their determined opposition to higher rates, in which they were joined by the United States and Spain at the Madrid Congress of the Universal Postal Union in 1920, which gave the impetus to the establishment in 1921 of the Pan American Postal Union.<sup>2</sup> Ten years later this Union became the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

To return for a moment to the South American Postal Union, the leading principles of that Union were freedom from transit charges for exclusively continental correspondence, substantial reductions of postage rates below those in force in the Universal Postal Union, and generous franking privileges for the mail of the diplomatic and consular services, as well as of national institutions of a scientific character and of South American scientific conferences. Also exempt from postage were exchange copies issued by newspapers and South American publications, up to two copies. An International South American Postal Bureau, similar to the Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, was set up in Montevideo, functioning under the super-

<sup>1</sup> At the Second Pan American Postal Congress, Mexico City, October 15–November 9, 1926, the United States and Spain urged that admission be granted to the Philippine Islands. The proposal was defeated on the grounds that only independent states were eligible to membership in the Union.

Canada was represented at the Third Congress, Madrid, October 10–November 10, 1931 (at which the name of the Union was changed to its present one), and is now a member of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to the establishment of the Pan American Postal Union, the American republics, the Philippine Islands, and Spain signed a Postal Convention at Madrid on November 13, 1920, which provided for gratuity of transit and contained a new principle in international postal communications, viz., the domestic postage rate for international mail between the signatory states. For the text of the convention, see 42 Stat. L. 2141.



vision of the Postal Administration of Uruguay. Provision was made for the holding of periodical South American Postal Congresses, the second being scheduled for 1916 in Buenos Aires. Because of the outbreak of the first World War, it was never held.

The South American Postal Union operated so successfully that other American countries expressed a wish to join. At the invitation of the Argentine Government, the First Pan American Postal Congress was held in Buenos Aires, August 25–September 15, 1921, attended by representatives of all of the American republics, except Haiti and Honduras. On September 15, 1921, a Pan American Postal Convention (42 Stat. L. 2154) was signed which transformed the South American Postal Union into the Pan American Postal Union, retaining the Bureau in Montevideo under the name International Office of the Pan American Postal Union. This convention established free and gratuitous transit of mail originating in member countries of the Union and destined to members of the Pan American Postal Union or the Universal Postal Union. It lowered international postage rates to one half of those in force in the Universal Postal Union and granted franking privileges to the mail of the International Office in Montevideo, to the diplomatic corps, and to the official correspondence of the consular services. One exchange copy each of newspapers and other American periodicals was also made exempt from postage.

In addition to the Principal Convention, the delegates to the Buenos Aires Congress also signed Regulations for the Execution of the Principal Convention, a Parcel Post Convention, and Regulations for the Execution of the Parcel Post Convention. These came into force January 1, 1923. The Final Protocol of the Principal Convention contained, *inter alia*, an invitation to Spain to join the Union. Spain adhered on March 17, 1924.

The convention signed at the Second Pan American Postal Congress, Mexico City, October 15–November 9, 1926 (45 Stat. L. 2409) contained two important new provisions: (1) it established an International Transfer Office at Panama City for the purpose of handling the mails sent to or by members of the Union and crossing the Isthmus in transit (which has functioned so successfully that it has been continued in existence in succeeding postal conventions); and (2) it adopted the principle that inter-Union mail shall move at the domestic postage rate.

Few changes in the preceding conventions were made by the postal conventions signed at the Third Pan American Postal Congress, Madrid, October 10–November 10, 1931 (47 Stat. L. 1924), and at the Fourth Postal Congress of the Americas and Spain, held at Panama, December 1–22, 1936 (50 Stat. L. 1657). The principal innovation in the convention of 1931 is contained in its Article 24, which obligates members of the Union to instruct their delegates at Universal Postal Congresses "to sustain unanimously and firmly all the principles established in the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and also to vote in accordance with those postulates, except only in cases in which the propositions to be debated affect exclusively the countries proposing them." Through this provision a practice on the part of members of the American Union, which had developed since the Madrid Congress of the Universal Postal Union, has now been made compulsory. Unity of action by those members at the Universal Postal Congresses increases the influ-

ence which the American states are able to exercise over the decisions of the congresses and tends to offset the preponderant influence of countries with colonial possessions. The Fourth Congress held at Panama incorporated the provisions of the foregoing Article 24 without significant change in its Article 29. In addition to the Convention, Protocol, and Regulations on the Execution of the Convention, the Fourth Congress also adopted a Postal Money Orders Agreement and Final Protocol relating to that agreement; a Parcel-Post Agreement and Final Protocol relating to that agreement, and Provisions concerning the Transport of Correspondence by Air. Furthermore, eleven resolutions were adopted at the Congress. Both at the Third and at the Fourth Congress all the members of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, i.e., the twenty-one American republics, Canada and Spain, were represented.

All members of that Union are also members of the Universal Postal Union and are governed by the conventions of the Universal Postal Union in all matters not otherwise dealt with in the conventions of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. The principal features of postal relations among members of the American regional union are: (1) gratuity of transit;<sup>1</sup> (2) domestic postage rates for inter-Union correspondence; (3) generous franking privileges;<sup>2</sup> and (4) absolute equality of members, each having one vote. The International Office of the Union in Montevideo performs functions similar to those of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union in Berne, but the American regional Union has in addition a unique type of joint agency, the International Transfer Office in Panama. The creation of that Office was due to the fact that the Postal Administration of Panama was unable, because of its geographical position, to undertake the handling of the mails passing through the Isthmus in transit.

<sup>1</sup> Article 3 of the 1936 convention signed at Panama provides that members of the Union obligate themselves "to transport across their territories, and to convey by the ships of their registry or flag which they utilize for the transportation of their own correspondence, without any charge whatsoever to the contracting countries, all that which the latter send to any destination." The American regional union is the only restricted postal union where the principle of gratuity of transit is applied to mail originating in a member country and destined to a *non-member* country. Gratuity of transit for mail originating with and destined for members obtains at present in the African Postal Union (see African Postal Union Agreement signed at Pretoria, October 30, 1935; text in Manley O. Hudson, *International Legislation: A Collection of the Texts of Multipartite International Instruments of General Interest* [Washington, 1931-], Vol. VII, pp. 173-80) and existed in the Postal Union established in 1921 between Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania (*ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 676-81).

The broad application of the principle of gratuity of transit in the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain imposes a heavy financial burden on some of the member countries, in particular, Argentina, Spain, and the United States of America. To a certain extent, this is offset by the benefits which these and other advanced industrial nations derive from the low postage rates prevailing in the Union.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to granting the franking privilege to correspondence relative to the postal service exchanged between member administrations and between them and the International Office in Montevideo and the International Transfer Office in Panama City, Article 13 of the 1936 convention provides for franking privileges for the diplomatic and consular corps, for official correspondence of the Pan American Union, and for the National Commissions of Intellectual Cooperation, and makes a blanket grant to official correspondence of the central governments of member countries which circulates free in their domestic service under their domestic legislation. Newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets and other prints sent by publishers or authors to information offices established by postal administrations of the Union, as well as those sent free of charge to libraries and other national cultural centers, also enjoy the franking privilege. The franking privilege does not apply to air mail. A special rate equivalent to 50 per cent of the ordinary rate is allowed for "articles exchanged by Directors of National Primary Schools and similar institutions" of member countries (Article 14).

The conventions of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain provide for settlement by arbitration of every conflict or disagreement arising among members in regard to their postal relations. Article 22 of the 1936 convention states that arbitration "will be effected in the manner prescribed by the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force."<sup>1</sup>

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The preamble to the Postal Convention signed at Panama, December 22, 1936, states that the plenipotentiaries of the signatory states, in deciding to conclude the convention, were "making use of the right granted them by Article 5 of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force, and inspired by the desire to extend and perfect their postal relations and establish a solidarity of action capable of representing effectively in Universal Postal Congresses their common interests in regard to communications by mail." The objectives of the *Union* are therefore briefly the extension and perfection of the postal relations of member states and the establishment of unity of action at Universal Postal Congresses.

Article 23 continues in existence the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain as an "organ of liaison, information and consultation for countries of the Union." In particular, the *Office* is charged with the following duties:

(a) Assembling, co-ordinating, publishing and distributing information of all kinds which specially concerns the Americo-Spanish postal service.

(b) Giving, at the express request of the parties concerned, its opinion on disputed questions.

(c) Giving, on its own initiative or at the request of any of the Administrations of the signatory countries, its opinion on all matters of a postal character which affect or relate to the general interests of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

(d) Making known requests for modification of Acts of the Congress which are formulated, and giving notice of changes which are adopted.

(e) Making known the results obtained from the regulatory provisions and measures of importance which the Administrations adopt in their domestic service, which are communicated to it by the same Administrations as information.

(f) Distributing postal maps and guides which the respective Administrations send it, as well as collecting the necessary data to prepare and distribute a map indicating the airmail lines of the Americas and Spain.

(g) Making a summary of Americo-Spanish postal statistics, on the basis of data which each Administration communicates to it annually.

(h) Publishing a report relative to the most rapid routes for transmission of correspondence from one of the contracting countries to another.

(i) Preparing a table giving in detail all maritime services dependent upon countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain which may be utilized

<sup>1</sup> Under the procedure prevailing in the Universal Postal Union, each party to a dispute appoints another member to act as arbiter. Decisions are by majority vote and, in case of a tie, the arbitrators choose another member to settle the dispute. If one of the parties to a dispute fails to appoint an arbitrator, the International Bureau will, upon request, appoint one for the defaulting member. Also, in case the arbitrators fail to agree on the choice of an additional arbiter, the choice will be made by the Bureau. Article 22 of the 1936 convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain imposes the same functions on the International Office in Montevideo, in respect to arbitrations arising among members.

gratuitously for the transportation of their correspondence, under the conditions laid down by Article 3 preceding.<sup>1</sup>

(j) Publishing the tariff of postage rates of the domestic service of each of the countries concerned, and the table of equivalents.

(k) Publishing and distributing among the countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, annually, a report of the work which it performs.

(l) Carrying out studies and works requested of it in the interests of the contracting countries, relative to work of social, economic and artistic cooperation, for which purpose the International Office will always be at the disposal of said countries, to furnish them any special information which they require on matters relative to the Americo-Spanish postal service.

(m) Taking part and collaborating in the organization and convening of Congresses and Conferences of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

(n) Distributing among the Administrations of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain the postal laws and regulations of each; said Administrations accordingly being obligated to furnish the Office mentioned twenty-five copies of the laws and regulations in question.

The International Transfer Office at Panama, established by the Postal Convention of 1926, has been continued in existence in succeeding conventions. Article 21 of the 1936 convention states the functions of the *Transfer Office* as follows: It is "charged with receiving and forwarding all mail dispatches originating in Administrations of the Union which do not have their own service in the Isthmus which, upon passing in transit through the same, give rise to transfer operations."

## MEMBERSHIP

The twenty-one American republics, Canada, and Spain are members of the Union.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Congress

The postal relations among members of the Union are governed by the periodically revised postal conventions, protocols of the conventions, and regulations for the execution of the conventions adopted at the congresses of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.<sup>2</sup> These conventions and regulations also govern the two administrative agencies of the Union, viz., the International Office in Montevideo and the International Transfer Office in Panama.

### Preliminary Conference

Article 30 of the 1936 convention stipulates that "the Delegates of the countries composing the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, prior to Universal Postal Congresses, shall assemble in the city designated as the seat of the Congress fifteen days before the date of inauguration thereof, in order to hold a preliminary conference, at which the procedure of joint action to be followed will be determined." Invitations to these preliminary conferences are issued by the International Office

<sup>1</sup> Article 3 guarantees gratuity of transit in the territory of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain (see *supra*, p. 383).

<sup>2</sup> Article 27 of the 1936 convention provides that matters not regulated in these conventions are governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention in force and its Regulations.

in Montevideo whose Director is charged with organizing the conferences and attending them.

Article 28 provides that, six months in advance of the date of the Universal Postal Congresses, members of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain shall inform one another, through the intermediary of the International Office in Montevideo, of the propositions which they formulate for consideration by such congresses. As stated before, unity of action at Universal Postal Congresses is mandatory, Article 29 stipulating that members of the American regional union "obligate themselves to instruct their delegates to Universal Postal Congresses to sustain unanimously and firmly all principles established in the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, and also to vote in accordance with those postulates, except only in cases where the propositions to be debated affect only the countries proposing them."

### **International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain**

The Office is located in Montevideo and functions under the general supervision of the Administration of Posts of Uruguay. In accordance with the provisions of the postal conventions and regulations for the execution of the conventions, the Administration makes to the Office the necessary advances of money, appoints the Director, and—at the proposal of the Director—the staff of the Office, and removes personnel in accordance with the procedure governing the dismissal of its own employees. The Director attends postal congresses as well as preliminary conferences of the Union and organizes the latter. He may take part in discussions but has no right to vote.

In addition to the functions enumerated in Article 23 of the postal convention now in force (see above, "Purpose and Functions"), the regulations for the execution of the convention provide that the Office will act as a clearing-house for the settlement of accounts relative to services rendered among members of the Union, unless a contrary agreement is made. In carrying out this task, the Office follows the procedure established by the Universal Postal Convention in force. Furthermore, the Office, together with the Postal Administration of Panama, administers the International Transfer Office; it also acts as mediator and arbitrator in disputes arising between the Postal Administration of Panama and countries utilizing the services of the International Transfer Office (see below).

### **International Transfer Office**

The International Transfer Office, located in Panama City, functions under the joint supervision of the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and the Postal Administration of Panama. Under the terms of Article 21 of the 1936 Postal Convention, the personnel of the Office is appointed by the Postal Administration of Panama, which advances the necessary funds for the maintenance of the Office. The Office is governed by Internal Regulations and by an Agreement concerning the Internal Regulations concluded at Panama City, December 7, 1926, between the Director General of the Administration of Posts and

Telegraphs of Panama and the Director of the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

As stated previously, the Office is charged with receiving and forwarding mail originating in countries members of the Union which do not have their own service in the Isthmus. The Office is at present used by the postal administrations of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Venezuela, and Uruguay, which share the expenses of the Office proportionately on the basis of the number of sacks handled for each of them by the Office.<sup>1</sup> When availing themselves of this service, the postal administrations of Brazil and Paraguay do so through the intermediary of the postal administrations of Argentina and Chile, respectively.

The internal regulations provide that the Office shall be administered by a Director appointed by the Postal Administration of Panama who makes a semi-annual report to the Administration on the work done by the Office, together with recommendations for improvements in its service. The Director is also charged with the duty of collecting statistics on the movement of mails through the Isthmus. These as well as other data are sent annually to interested postal administrations by the Postal Administration of Panama through the intermediary of the International Office in Montevideo.

The 1936 convention provides that the International Office in Montevideo shall act as mediator and arbitrator in any dispute arising between the Postal Administration of Panama and countries which utilize the services of the International Transfer Office.

## MEETINGS

Article 24 of the 1936 convention provides that congresses shall be held at least every five years, counting from the date on which the convention concluded by the last one becomes effective. Each Congress fixes the place and date of meeting of the next Congress.

Article 30 states that fifteen days prior to the inauguration of each Universal Postal Congress, the members of the Union shall convene in a preliminary conference which is organized by the Director of the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Under the terms of the Universal Postal Convention now in force, Universal Postal Congresses are held every five years after the date of the entry into force of the acts of the preceding Congress.

## VOTING

The conventions signed at the congresses of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain require ratification before becoming effective. Article 25 of the 1936 convention provides that the convention may be modified in the interval between congresses, following the procedure established in the Universal Postal Convention in force. This procedure, as set forth in the Universal Postal Convention, provides

<sup>1</sup> Mails originating in countries members of the Union and passing through the Isthmus in transit are transported free of charge on the railroad linking Balboa and Cristobal. The charges for the services of the International Transfer Office are only for the cost of handling the mail bags, receiving and rerouting them.

that modifications may be proposed by any administration and will be taken under consideration if seconded by at least two other administrations. The proposed modifications are sent by mail to each member administration with the request that it signify its consent or disapproval. Administrations which have not sent in their vote within a period of six months are considered as abstaining. Modification of certain specified articles requires unanimity, of others a two-thirds vote, and of still others a simple majority. The foregoing procedure is carried out through the intermediary of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

The International Office in Montevideo performs the same functions as those exercised in this connection by the International Bureau in Berne. Article 25 of the 1936 Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain specifies in what cases modification of articles, to become effective, requires unanimity, a two-thirds vote, or simple majority.

## FINANCES

The expenses for the maintenance of the International Office in Montevideo and those arising on account of meetings of congresses and conferences are shared by the postal administrations of member countries. For this purpose countries are divided into three classes: those of the first class having to contribute eight units; those of the second, four units; and those of the third, two units. The following countries belong to the first class: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Spain, the United States of America, and Uruguay; to the second class: Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Peru; to the third class: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela. The Postal Administration of Uruguay prepares an annual account of expenses.

The expenses for the maintenance of the International Transfer Office in Panama are borne by the countries which utilize its services and are divided in proportion to the number of sacks which they exchange through this Office.

## LANGUAGES

Article 19 of the postal convention at present in force states that Spanish is the official language for matters relative to the postal service but that countries whose language is not Spanish may use their own.

## PUBLICATIONS

Although the postal conventions call for an annual report, the International Office in Montevideo has not published any reports, due to lack of funds. The Office has, however, published documents and texts of postal conventions.

The International Transfer Office issues no periodical publication; it uses the publication of the Postal Administration of Panama, *Correos y Telecomunicaciones*, for publication of articles on matters pertaining to its activities.

## WORK DONE BY THE UNION

Both the International Office in Montevideo and the International Transfer Office in Panama City carry out their respective activities (as outlined under "Purpose and Functions") most satisfactorily.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The text of the convention adopted at the First South American Postal Congress, held in Montevideo, January 8–February 2, 1911, may be found in an anonymous article, "First South American Continental Postal Congress at Montevideo," 32 *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* (1911), pp. 689–98.

On the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, see Anon., "Pan American Postal Congress at Buenos Aires," 53 *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* (1921), pp. 149–51; Laurence F. Schmeckebier, *International Organizations in Which the United States Participates* (Washington, 1935), pp. 278–82; E. Zaldúa Piedrahita, "The Postal Union of the Americas and Spain," 63 *L'Union Postale* (1938), pp. 319–25, and 388–97.

## ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

35 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.; BÖRSENSTRASSE 21, ZÜRICH, SWITZERLAND; BRABOURNE STADIUM NORTH, BOMBAY, INDIA; TAVISTOCK HOUSE (SOUTH), TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND

## HISTORY

On February 23, 1905, Paul P. Harris, a Chicago lawyer, met with a few of his friends and suggested to them that they form a business and professional men's club for the purpose of mutual helpfulness. This was the origin of Rotary International. In subsequent meetings the form of the organization was agreed upon and it was decided that only proprietors of a business, partners, or corporate officers should be admitted to membership. From Chicago the idea spread to other cities, and in 1908 the second Rotary club was formed in San Francisco. Two years later there were sixteen clubs in the United States; these held the first Rotary Convention in 1910 in Chicago. In the same year Rotary spread beyond the borders of the United States. A club was formed in Winnipeg, Canada, and others in England and Ireland. At the 1912 Rotary Convention the name of the organization was changed to "The International Association of Rotary Clubs," and in 1922 it was shortened to "Rotary International."

Conventions have been held annually since 1910, eight of them outside the United States, viz., in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1921; Toronto, Canada, 1924; Ostend, Belgium, 1927; Vienna, Austria, 1931; Mexico City, Mexico, 1935; Nice, France, 1937; Habana, Cuba, 1940; Toronto, Canada, 1942.

On June 28, 1943, Rotary International consisted of 5,173 clubs with an approximate total membership of 216,000 in fifty countries. Of these, 168 clubs with a membership of 5,881 are dormant at present due to Axis aggression.



## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article III of the constitution of Rotary International, as amended at the 1943 Convention, states:

The objects of Rotary are to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

1. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;
2. High ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;
3. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life;
4. The advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

## MEMBERSHIP

In accordance with section 1 of Article IV of the constitution:

The membership of Rotary International shall consist of Rotary clubs which, having agreed to be bound by the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and having been granted a certificate of membership, continue to perform the obligations as set forth in this constitution and the by-laws.

Section 2 of this article provides that as a rule not more than one Rotary club shall be organized in any one city, borough, or municipal area, except where there are several well-defined commercial or trade centers within one area, in which event additional clubs may be formed, provided the approval of the existing Rotary club is obtained.

Concerning the composition of the clubs, section 3 lays down the following rules:

(a) A Rotary club shall be composed of men with the qualifications herein-after provided and no club shall be qualified for membership in Rotary International unless the qualifications of its active members are substantially as follows:

That they are adult male persons of good character and good business reputation—

- engaged as proprietor, partner, corporate officer, or manager, of any worthy and recognized business;
- or holding an important position in an executive capacity with discretionary authority in such any [*sic*] worthy and recognized business;
- or acting as the local agent or branch representative of any worthy and recognized business, having entire charge of such agency or branch in an executive capacity; and

adult male persons of good character and good professional reputation engaged in any worthy and recognized profession.

(b) The active members of each Rotary club shall consist of one man (with certain exceptions provided herein) in each classification of business or profession in which he must be personally and actively engaged within the territorial limits of the club.

(c) The classification of each active member shall be that which covers the principal and recognized activity of the firm, company or institution with which he is connected, or if he be independently engaged in a business or profession, his classification shall be that which covers his principal and recognized business or professional activity.

(d) No person shall simultaneously hold active membership in more than one Rotary club.

(e) The by-laws of Rotary International may provide for additional classes of members in Rotary clubs, to be designated as honorary membership, past service membership, and senior active membership.

Section 4 of Article IV further states that every Rotary club which is granted a certificate of membership and accepts the same "thereby accepts, ratifies and agrees to be bound in all things, not contrary to law, by this constitution and the by-laws of Rotary International, and amendments thereof, and to faithfully observe the provisions thereof." Furthermore, according to Article I of the by-laws, such club shall adopt the standard club constitution and by-laws adopted by Rotary International unless, by a two-thirds majority, the Board of Directors of Rotary International approves of a different constitution for the club.

The by-laws provide that the application for a charter by a new member club must be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval and that in case of non-payment of dues membership may be terminated at the discretion of the Board. The Board may also, by majority decision, discipline or suspend a club, or, by unanimous vote, expel it, but appeal from such decision of the Board may be taken by the club to the next annual Convention of Rotary International.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Convention

The constitution calls for an annual Convention to which each member club may send one delegate for each fifty of its members or major fraction thereof, honorary members excluded. As stated in the by-laws, the Convention elects the President, Treasurer, Board of Directors, and the District Governors; it amends the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution and by-laws, and hears appeals from decisions of the Board of Directors.

### International Assembly

Section 3 of Article XVI of the by-laws provides that immediately preceding the annual Convention the President, the Vice Presidents and other members of the Board of Directors, the President-nominee and the Directors-nominee, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the District Governors-nominee, the members-nominee of the General Council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, the chairmen of the committees of the organization, and such other persons as the Board of Directors may appoint, "shall meet in an international assembly at such place as the board of directors may prescribe for the purpose of conference and of planning cooperatively the work and activities of Rotary International and its member clubs for the ensuing year."

## Board of Directors

The Board consists of fourteen members. The President and immediate Past President of Rotary International are de jure members of the Board, the President acting as chairman thereof. Article IV of the by-laws defines the duties and powers of this body as follows:

**SECTION 1—Duties.** The board of directors of Rotary International shall be charged with the duty of doing whatever may be necessary for the furtherance of the purposes of Rotary International, the attainment of the objects of Rotary, the study and teaching of its fundamentals, the preservation of its ideals, its ethics, and its unique features of organization, and its extension throughout the world.

**SECTION 2—Powers.** The board of directors shall constitute the administrative body of Rotary International, and its action shall be final, subject only to appeal to any regular or special convention of Rotary International. Such appeal shall be duly filed with the secretary of Rotary International, at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening of said convention.

**SECTION 3—Control and Supervision.** The board of directors shall exercise general control and supervision over all officers and committees of Rotary International and may, for good cause, after hearing, remove an officer or committeeman by a two-thirds vote of the entire board of directors, provided such an officer or committeeman shall have been served personally, or by registered mail, with a notice containing a copy of the charges against him, at least sixty (60) days before the hearing thereon, said notice specifying the time and place of such hearing. At the hearing such person may be represented by counsel.

At its first meeting after election, the Board elects from among its members the first, second, and third Vice Presidents of Rotary International; and at a meeting which must be held within sixty days after its election, the Board appoints the Secretary of the organization, who is not a member of the Board.

## Executive Committee

The by-laws authorize the Board of Directors to create by resolution an Executive Committee of not less than three or more than five of its members and to delegate to this body authority to exercise, on behalf of the Board of Directors, any or all of the following powers and rights of the Board:

(a) To make decisions in matters of an executive or administrative character where the policy of the board has been established or when an emergency exists.

(b) To make decisions when necessary relative to expenditures for which appropriations have been made by the board and to make emergency appropriations necessary to implement action taken by the board.

(c) To make appropriations, from funds not otherwise appropriated, of such additional amounts as may be recognizable as emergency requirements.

(d) To explore matters requiring the attention of the board and offer recommendations thereon to the board.

(e) To advise the president, the secretary and other executive officers of Rotary International with regard to problems arising in the performance of their duties.

(f) To review reports of committees and, when necessary, take action upon matters contained therein subject to the provisions in item (a) of these terms of reference.

(g) To prepare the program for the international assembly and to recommend the programs for district conferences, district assemblies, and sectional district assemblies. (Section 6, Article IV, By-laws.)

## **Officers**

The President and Treasurer are elected by the annual Convention. The Secretary and the three Vice Presidents, as stated above, are elected by the Board of Directors. All officers serve for a term of one year or until their successors have been elected and qualified. The by-laws provide that all except the Secretary and the Treasurer shall serve without compensation.

The President is the chief executive; he presides at all conventions and all meetings of the Board of Directors. The Secretary is the active managing officer of the organization and exercises his duties under the supervision of the President and the control of the Board of Directors. The Treasurer disburses the funds of Rotary International in accordance with the decisions of the Board of Directors and makes an annual report to the Convention. The headquarters staff of Rotary International in the Chicago office consists of 132 paid employees, working full time under the supervision of the officers.

## **District Governors**

For purposes of more efficient administration the Board of Directors may divide the territory covered by member clubs into districts. The by-laws provide that the Convention shall elect one District Governor annually for each district. The District Governors act under the general supervision of the Board of Directors. They preside at the conferences and assemblies held annually in their respective districts. Section 12 of Article XI of the by-laws charges each District Governor "with the particular duty of furthering the objects of Rotary International, of supervising the organization of new clubs in his district, and of promoting cordial relations between the several member clubs in his district, and between said clubs and Rotary International." In fulfillment of his duties, the District Governor functions through the constituted authority of the clubs of his district.

The Board of Directors, if it deems such action necessary and advisable, may authorize a District Governor to set up an advisory committee in his district, to assist him in carrying out his duties.

## **Council on Legislation**

The constitution provides that a Council on Legislation shall be held annually at the time and place of the annual Convention, and Section 2 of Article VII of the by-laws fixes the composition of the Council as follows:

- —one representative of the clubs of each duly constituted district of Rotary International, such representative to be the outgoing district governor or a member of a Rotary club of his district thereto designated by him.

—the president of each national or territorial unit of Rotary International, and one representative of the clubs in each district comprised within such national or territorial unit.

—the chairman of each regional advisory committee authorized by the board of directors of Rotary International or other representative thereof thereto designated by him.

—not more than three representatives of the non-districted clubs, members of such clubs or possessing special knowledge of them, the number to be fixed and the representatives to be appointed by the president of Rotary International with the approval of the board of directors.

—the president, the other members of the board of directors and the secretary of Rotary International.

—six representatives at large, members of Rotary clubs, of long experience, to be appointed by the president of Rotary International with the approval of the board of directors.

All resolutions to amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution and by-laws are transmitted by the Secretary directly to the Council, which considers and acts upon these resolutions with or without amendment and submits its decision to the Convention. The final decision is taken at the Convention.

### Committees

The by-laws state that the President, as soon as possible after his election, shall appoint the following standing committees: Aims and Objects, Constitution and By-Laws, Convention, and Finance. The standing committees begin to function as soon as appointed by the President and their members serve until their successors are appointed. All committee action is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

### MEETINGS

The Convention is held annually. In case of emergency, special conventions may be called by the President with the approval of a majority of the Board of Directors. Regional conferences of Rotary International may also be called by the Board of Directors.

The by-laws provide that the Board of Directors shall meet regularly in the months of July and January, and May or June. Special meetings may be held upon the call of the President at the request of at least three members of the Board.

The Executive Committee meets as a rule twice a year.

The Council on Legislation meets annually at the time and place of the annual Convention.

### VOTING

According to the by-laws of Rotary International, the following constitute a quorum: in the Convention, delegates representing one quarter of the member clubs; in the Board of Directors, five members, and in the Council on Legislation, one third of the members.

The decisions of the Convention, the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee are by majority, with the following exceptions: (1) a two-thirds majority of the Convention is required for approval of amendments to the constitution; (2) a two-thirds majority of the Board of Directors is required for approval of a constitution and by-laws for a new club, if these differ from the standard club constitution and by-laws; (3) a two-thirds majority of the Board of Directors is also required for decisions to remove an officer or committeeman, and (4) a member can be expelled only by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors.

## FINANCES

The constitution and by-laws provide that the Board of Directors may accept gifts and bequests of money and that all such funds, together with such surplus funds of Rotary International as the Board of Directors by authority of a resolution of the Convention may from time to time set aside for this purpose, shall constitute a fund known as the Rotary Foundation. Title to all property of the Rotary Foundation is vested in five trustees, who administer it under the direction of the Board of Directors, "for the furtherance of the purposes of Rotary International or the objects of Rotary, or of any philanthropic, charitable, educational, or other eleemosynary purpose, object, movement, or institution, approved by the board of directors of Rotary International" (Section 1, Article XVII, By-laws).

Article IX of the constitution stipulates that every member club "shall pay to Rotary International for the purposes of the latter, as provided in the by-laws, a uniform per capita tax based upon the number of its active, past service, and senior active members." This per capita tax amounts to \$4.50 per annum.

## LANGUAGE

English is the official language of Rotary International.

## PUBLICATIONS

Rotary International publishes monthly *The Rotarian* in English, and *Revista Rotaria* in Spanish. The by-laws require that each member club in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland shall make it a condition of membership that each of its active, past service, and senior active members shall become a bona fide, paid subscriber to *The Rotarian*.

A number of district and regional publications are also issued.

## WORK DONE BY ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

The publication *Welcome to Rotary, An Explanation of Rotary for the New Member*, briefly describes the services which Rotary clubs are rendering:

In response to the Rotary ideal the members of Rotary and their clubs have developed many activities. Rotarians are found active in improving trade and professional practices, in civic work, in leading boys and girls into good citizenship, in the betterment of rural-urban understanding, in the rehabilitation of crippled children, and in helping by kindly personal action to make secure the good relations between their own country and other countries.

From the seed planted and the work done by a Rotary club in behalf of neglected crippled children has sprung the International Society for Crippled Children [*supra*, p. 245]. The National Boys and Girls Week Committee for the United States and the work that is being done in that movement all over the world had its origination in a Rotary club. Student loan funds, through which worthy students are given financial aid in attending school or college, have been set up by quite a number of Rotary clubs. Rural-urban promotion activities in which the residents of the farm are brought in closer contact with those of the town or city have become a regular function of many clubs. In some countries this same type of work has taken a bit different slant and Rotary clubs in the larger cities are promoting a better feeling between their own municipality and the smaller cities and towns which surround it. . . . (Pp. 13-14.) • •

## SOUTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

(Instituto Sudamericano del Petróleo-I.S.A.P.)

AVENIDA AGRACIADA 1464, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY; CASILLA DE CORREO 414

### HISTORY

The creation of a South American Petroleum Institute was proposed to the Directorate of the South American Union of Engineers' Associations (*infra*, p. 401) in May, 1940, by the Uruguayan engineer, Mr. Végh Garzón. What he had in mind was a scientific organization devoted to promoting the study of questions relating to the oil industry and to the commercial and industrial development of oil production in South America. His proposal was approved by the Directorate, which appointed an Organizing Committee composed of five engineers (three Argentinian, one Bolivian, and one Uruguayan) to draw up the provisional statutes of the new Institute. The Committee met several times in Buenos Aires during 1940. The provisional statutes drafted by the Committee were submitted to the South American Union of Engineers' Associations at its Fourth Convention in Lima, in January, 1941, and were unanimously approved. It was furthermore decided at the convention that the Executive Committee of the Union should undertake the establishment of National Sections of the new Institute.

The South American Petroleum Institute is governed by a Permanent International Council, composed of the Presidents of the National Sections of the Institute, and by an Executive Committee elected by the Council. Under the terms of the provisional statutes, the first meeting of the Council was to take place as soon as five National Sections had been established. This meeting was held in Montevideo, July 30, 1942, attended by representatives of the Argentinian, Bolivian, Chilean, Peruvian, and Uruguayan National Sections and of the Directorate of the South American Union of Engineers' Associations. The newly constituted Council approved the provisional statutes, elected the Executive Committee, and designated Montevideo as the permanent seat of the Institute.

Although the statutes provide that South American Petroleum Congresses are to be held at least once every four years, no such congress has as yet been convened. However, the Permanent International Council and the Executive Committee, as well as the National Sections, have held a number of meetings.

The Institute now has National Sections in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay. In the countries where National Sections have been established, the activities of the Institute are directly supervised by the National Directive Commissions, which in turn receive general guidance in their work from the Permanent International Council and the Executive Committee of the Institute.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 1 of the provisional statutes of the Institute describes it as "an organization of permanent character," and lists its purposes as follows:

(a) To encourage and coordinate investigations of the petroleum question in all its aspects: that is to say, the study of exploratory operations, and of the exploitation, transportation, industrial treatment, and commercial handling of petroleum and its derivatives, throughout South America;

(b) To disseminate information among persons engaged in any phase of the petroleum industry in South America, by means of permanent publications, pamphlets providing for exchange of opinions, the creation of specialized libraries, exchange of scientific films, conferences, etc.; and to promote the celebration of South American Petroleum Congresses;

(c) To encourage and support all undertakings that tend to stimulate commercial exchange among the South American countries, in connection with petroleum or its derivatives;

(d) To promote and support the study and adoption of South American technical standards for equipment in the petroleum industry, together with standardized specifications regarding derivative products and experimental methods;

(e) To foster closer relations and the establishment of a bond of fellowship among the members of the Institute;

(f) To serve as an intermediary in providing governments or companies that request such assistance, with experts who have specialized in different branches of the petroleum industry. (*Translation.*)

Article 2 provides that the Institute shall achieve its ends:

(a) By means of periodical meetings of members;

(b) Through the publication of treatises and documents pertinent to the purposes of the Institute, together with a Bulletin which shall be issued periodically as its official organ;

(c) By creating international service centers for the distribution of information, facilitation of research, and maintenance of relations, and by establishing national organisms as well, in the South American countries. (*Translation.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

Active membership of the Institute is divided into two categories: corporations and individuals. The first classification includes the governments of South Ameri-



can countries and the public or private institutions and private commercial companies whose enrollment as members has been approved in each case by the Directive Commission of the National Section in the candidate's country. Individuals may qualify for membership provided they are connected with the petroleum industry or with instruction in that field. A prospective member must be of age and of good character, and must be approved by the Directive Commission of the National Section of his own country.

Provision is made for the creation of other classes of membership by the Permanent International Council. This Council may, if it is deemed advantageous for the Institute, create adhering, honorary, and corresponding memberships, and determine the rights and duties of each. There are, at present, several honorary members.

A National Section may be constituted in any South American country which has twenty or more active members of the Institute, each section being administered by a Directive Commission elected by the active members of the section.

Persons residing, or corporations having their seat, in North or Central American countries may be admitted to active membership by a three-fourths vote of the Permanent International Council. In each instance, when a sufficient number of members has been admitted, steps are to be taken to establish National Sections, as in the case of the South American countries.

All active members have the right to take part in the meetings of the Institute as well as to receive free of charge its regular publications.

## ADMINISTRATION

### The Congress

Under the terms of Article 21 of the statutes, a South American Petroleum Congress shall be held every four years, the time and place to be determined by the Permanent International Council. The Directive Commission of the National Section of the country where the Congress is scheduled to be held shall appoint a committee which is to be in charge of organizing the Congress. Resolutions passed by the Congress, in so far as they recommend action by the Institute, must be taken into consideration by the Permanent International Council. However, the Congress exercises no administrative functions, its primary object being the study and discussion of the problems of the South American petroleum industry.

### Permanent International Council

According to Article 8 of the statutes, the Institute is governed by a Permanent International Council composed of the presidents of the Directive Commissions of the National Sections members of the Institute, and one delegate designated by the Directorate of the South American Union of Engineers' Associations. The latter participates in the deliberations of the Council, but has no vote. The functions of this Council are:

- (a) Government of the Institute;
- (b) Appointment of the Executive Committee;

(c) Appointment and dismissal of the Secretary General, at the proposal of the Executive Committee;

(d) Decision in regard to the proposed budget of expenditures and resources which must be submitted annually to the Council by the Executive Committee;

(e) Examination and approval of the by-laws governing the procedure of the National Sections;

(f) Convocation, to regional meetings, of members located in countries forming a part of specific zones of the South American Continent;

(g) Organization of South American Congresses for the study of topics connected with petroleum;

(h) Organization and supervision of the permanent services to be created for the distribution of information or the facilitation of research;

(i) Execution of all projects involving activities, research, or publications, that the Council may regard as desirable for the purposes of the Institute;

(j) Interpretation of these Statutes in cases of doubt as to their proper application; and temporary decision of urgent cases not provided for in the Statutes. (*Translation.*)

### Executive Committee

The general administration of the Institute is entrusted to an Executive Committee, composed of three titular members and two alternates in accordance with the following rules, as provided in Article 13 of the statutes:

(a) The President of the Committee shall be the President of the Directive Commission of the National Section of the country where the Institute has its seat;

(b) The other two titular members, and the two alternates, shall be elected by the Permanent International Council at the annual meetings coinciding, or taking the place of those that coincide, with the South American [Petroleum] Congresses. The two titular Committee members and the two alternates must be active members of the Institute, and must reside in the country selected as the seat of the Institute.

The same article lists the functions of this Committee as follows:

(a) Execution of the resolutions adopted by the Permanent International Council.

(b) Conduct and management of the affairs of the Institute.

(c) Management of the funds in accordance with the budget approved by the Permanent International Council.

(d) Supervision and direction of all activities, research, and publishing projects connected with the regional meetings of Institute members or with the South American [Petroleum] Congresses, and of all other undertakings of this kind arranged by the Permanent International Council and pertinent to the work of the Institute.

(e) Organization and direction of the permanent services provided by the periodical *Boletín* (the organ of the Institute), the Library, the Archives, or any other agency for the distribution of information or facilitation of research that may be created in accordance with the provisions of Article 1.

(f) Submission to the Permanent International Council of the nomination for the post of Secretary General. The person whose name is thus proposed must have outstanding technical and administrative qualifications which will fit him to discharge the duties pertaining to that post.

(g) Appointment, reappointment, and dismissal of the other members of the Institute's administrative personnel, within the limits set by the approved budget.

(h) Suspension from office, on sufficient grounds, of the Secretary General; and submission of a report on such action to the Permanent International Council, which shall make the final decision in the matter. (*Translation.*)

### **Directive Commissions of the National Sections**

The Directive Commission of each National Section consists of a minimum of five members and a maximum of eleven, according to the specifications contained in the by-laws of each section. The National Directive Commissions supervise the activities of their respective sections, collaborating in the work of the Institute, and acting as intermediaries between the Permanent International Council or the Executive Committee, on the one hand, and the governments, companies, public or private institutions, and active members in general, of their respective countries, on the other hand. The by-laws of the National Sections are prepared by their respective Directive Commissions and must be approved by the Permanent International Council.

### **MEETINGS**

The statutes provide that a South American Petroleum Congress is to be held not less than once every four years at a place and date to be determined by the Permanent International Council. The latter meets at least once every year; special meetings may be called by the President whenever he deems this necessary or at the request of three Council members. The National Sections meet at least once a year and the Executive Committee at least once a month.

### **VOTING**

A majority of the active National Sections of the Institute must be represented at meetings of the Permanent International Council to constitute a quorum. A quorum at meetings of the Executive Committee consists of at least two of the titular members, and at meetings of the National Sections of not less than 30 per cent of the total membership of the section.

Decisions of the Permanent International Council, the Executive Committee, and the National Sections are by majority except that a three-fourths majority of the Council is required to admit persons or corporations residing in North or Central America to membership in the Institute, and a two-thirds majority of the Council is required to amend the statutes.

### **FINANCES**

Annual dues are \$25 for corporate members and \$2.50 for individual members, United States currency. Other sources of income are special subsidies and contributions from public or private sources.

Each Directive Commission is entitled to receive from the treasury of the Institute, for operating expenses, a sum equivalent to the whole amount of the dues contributed by the "individual members" of the country of the Commission. If, in

the opinion of the Permanent International Council, the resulting allotment is insufficient, the Council may increase it to a maximum sum equivalent to 50 per cent of the dues contributed by the "corporate members" of the said country. The Directive Commissions render annual account of the use of these funds to the Executive Committee of the Institute.

## LANGUAGES

The official publications of the Institute are in Spanish. Correspondence is conducted in English or Spanish, as required.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Institute issues a *Boletín del Instituto Sudamericano del Petróleo* which appears twice a year.

## WORK DONE BY THE INSTITUTE

The work of the Institute is done primarily in its National Sections. Of these, the Uruguayan Section organized the First National Conference on the Supply and Regulation of the Use of Fuels, which was held in Montevideo, July 27-31, 1942, and the Ecuadorian Section, through its District Commission of Santa Elena, organized several technical meetings to consider important questions relating to the development of the petroleum industry of Ecuador. The Executive Committee of the Institute, in collaboration with the Argentine Section, made arrangements for holding the First South American Conference of Liquid Fuels in Buenos Aires in October, 1943. This conference, which had to be postponed, was to have considered ways and means to stimulate the production of petroleum and to ensure economic and orderly regulation of the use of petroleum in South America. It is expected that the Permanent International Council, at its meeting in 1944, will set the date for the convocation of this conference.

## SOUTH AMERICAN UNION OF ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATIONS

(Unión Sudamericana de Asociaciones de Ingenieros—USAI)

AVENIDA AGRACIADA 1464, PISO 9, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

## HISTORY

On May 23-24, 1935, representatives of engineers' associations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay met in Buenos Aires for the purpose of organizing an international society composed of the engineering associations of the South American countries. At this meeting the South American Union of Engineers' Associations—called USAI in abbreviation of its Spanish name—was founded, the statutes of USAI were approved, and its governing body, the Directorate, was elected. This first Directorate was composed of five delegates representing the

engineering associations of the five countries which were present at the constitutive meeting of USAI. It was also decided to hold the first Convention of the new organization in Montevideo in July, 1936, and invitations were extended to other South American engineering associations to attend this Convention and to join USAI. Three additional conventions have been held since, viz., the second in Rio de Janeiro, October, 1937; the third in Santiago de Chile, January, 1939; and the fourth in Lima, February, 1941.

The Second Convention—in which engineering associations of the five original countries as well as of Bolivia participated—decided to organize a South American Congress of Engineering, to be held in Santiago de Chile, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Instituto de Ingenieros de Chile (a member of USAI). However, the first South American Congress of Engineering was actually held a year later, from January 11 to 19, 1939, simultaneously with the Third Convention of USAI and the Third Pan American Highway Congress (see *supra*, p. 298). In addition to the delegates of member associations of USAI, numerous other non-official organizations and persons participated in this Congress, as well as representatives of the following South American governments: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru. A second South American Congress of Engineering is scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires, in 1945, together with the fifth Convention of USAI, and immediately prior to the fifth Congress of the Permanent South American Railway Congress Association (see *supra*, p. 375).

Membership in the USAI has grown steadily and the organization now has members in eight South American countries, viz., Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Accordingly, membership in its governing body, the Directorate, now includes delegates from member associations in these eight countries.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

As stated in Article 2 of the statutes (revised in 1941), the objects of USAI are "the encouragement, promotion, extension, orientation, and unification of engineering activities in South America," and more specifically, as provided in Article 3:

- (a) To promote:
  - 1. The organization, at regular intervals, of South American Engineering Congresses;
  - 2. The celebration of Conventions that will tend to increase the prestige of the engineering profession within the American community;
- (b) To encourage:
  - 1. Visits by individuals or groups, among the countries represented in the USAI;
  - 2. Exchange of professors, lecturers, and engineers, on the part of universities, schools, and associations of engineers;
  - 3. The establishment of a closer personal relationship among the engineers of the different countries;
- (c) To organize:
  - 1. Relations of an administrative character among the various associations of engineers;

2. The practice of exchange—in the technical, professional, commercial, and the organizational fields—among the members of such associations, both in their individual and in their collective capacities;
3. Contests or competitions of a technical nature, among the engineers belonging to associations affiliated with the USAI;
- (d) To bring about:
  1. Equitable regulation of the engineering profession;
  2. The application of codes of professional ethics in the field of engineering;
- (e) To study:
  1. Technical problems which affect, at one and the same time, the different countries represented in the USAI;
  2. Projects for public works, and economic questions, connected with South America;
- (f) To represent:

Affiliated institutions, at international or intergovernmental congresses, in the manner to be determined by mutual agreement;
- (g) To assist:
  1. In the elevation of the engineering profession to a higher status in society, through activities and propaganda stressing the value of the work carried on by engineers;
  2. In the establishment of closer international ties and of peace among nations, through the mutual understanding, respect, and esteem of their citizens. (*Translation.*)

## MEMBERSHIP

Article 4 of the statutes provides that the USAI shall have active, associate, and adhering members. Of these, only the active members may vote, send representatives to the Convention, and designate representatives on the governing body of USAI, the Directorate. Only one active member is accepted for each country. Under the terms of Article 6, an association, federation, or union of engineers' associations, in order to become an active member, "must be recognized by USAI as the representative of the engineers of its own country, on a general and national basis." It must also have its seat in the capital of its own country and must have cordial and cooperative relations with other organizations of a similar nature in that country. Associations of engineers, not eligible for active membership, may participate in the work of USAI as associate members, without the right to vote, provided they are recognized by USAI as representative of the engineers of their own countries, either in a special region or in a special branch of engineering. Each must also enjoy cordial relations with the national engineering association which is an active member of USAI. Any association of students of engineering may become an adhering member, without the right to vote, provided it enjoys cordial relations with the national engineering association which is an active member of USAI, and provided its petition for membership in USAI has been approved by that association.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Congress

The South American Congresses of Engineering have no administrative functions, but are merely organized by USAI. Persons and organizations who are not members of USAI, as well as representatives of governments, may participate.

## Convention

For the purpose of dealing with the affairs of USAI, the active members of the organization meet, usually every two years, in Convention. Each active member may send a maximum of five delegates, but has only one vote, regardless of the number of delegates. The date and place of the meeting, as well as its agenda, are determined by the Directorate, and discussion is limited to the subjects on the agenda. The members of the Directorate and of the Executive Committees participate in the Convention *de jure*. The Convention alone has the right, on proposal of the Directorate, to amend the statutes of USAI or to expel a member (both requiring a two-thirds vote). However, the Convention does not elect the Directorate or the officers of USAI.

## Directorate (Directorio)

USAI is governed by a Directorate assisted by Executive Committees, one for each of the active member organizations. Each of these member organizations designates—within thirty days after the closing date of each Convention of the Union—one delegate and two alternate delegates who must reside in the city where the Union has its seat (Montevideo). These delegates constitute the Directorate.

The Directorate chooses from among its members a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, whose duties are determined by the by-laws. The term of office of the members of the Directorate extends until the last day of the second month following the month in which the Convention was held. However, when necessary, their terms are automatically extended until a new Directorate has been constituted. The Directorate is authorized to take the necessary measures to execute and enforce the statutes and the resolutions adopted at the conventions of the Union. However, Article 12 of the statutes provides that resolutions of the Directorate which deal with matters directly concerning active member organizations must be made the subject of preliminary consultations with the Executive Committees of these organizations. Such resolutions are left pending for a period of fifty days within which period the member organizations may register their disapproval of the resolution. Active members who fail to express disapproval during that period may not protest against adoption of the resolution. This consultative process may, in urgent cases, be waived by unanimous consent of all the members present.

## Executive Committees

Each active member organization—of which there is only one for each participating country—appoints an Executive Committee (bearing the name of the country) which is composed of a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such additional members as are deemed necessary by the active member organization. The Executive Committees lend their support to the Directorate and strive for the fullest realization of the aims of USAI in their respective countries. They also act as the representatives of their respective organizations in the USAI.

### Administrator (Administrador)

The administration of USAI is in the hands of an Administrator who is appointed by, and performs his functions under the supervision of, the Directorate. He may participate in the meetings of the latter but has no vote. The Directorate may appoint additional administrative personnel if required.

### MEETINGS

The Convention meets usually every two years; the Directorate and the Executive Committee meet at least once a month.

### VOTING

Amendments of the statutes must be approved by at least two thirds of the delegates attending a Convention. However, any amendment which requires that changes be made in the constitution of an active member organization of USAI must be approved at a Convention by all the delegates, including the delegate representing the affected member organization. A two-thirds majority of the delegates at a Convention is required to expel a member of USAI.

All other decisions are by majority, and a majority of the members of the Directorate constitute a quorum.

### FINANCES

Active member organizations pay annual dues fixed in proportion to the total number of their own members. The dues of associate and adhering members are determined by the Directorate. At present only the active members pay dues, at the rate of \$1, Argentine currency, for each member up to a maximum sum of \$1,500.

### LANGUAGES

Portuguese and Spanish are the official languages of USAI.

### PUBLICATIONS

USAI publishes a quarterly, *Boletín Informativo de la Unión Sudamericana de Asociaciones de Ingenieros*.

### WORK DONE BY THE UNION

In addition to the publication of its quarterly *Boletín*, and organization of four conventions of its active members and of a South American Engineering Congress, the Union has been instrumental in the establishment of two other international organizations, viz., the Pan American Institute of Mining Engineering and Geology (*supra*, p. 310) and the South American Petroleum Institute (*supra*, p. 396). The Union collaborates closely with these two institutes, as well as with other South American and Pan American organizations, notably the Permanent Association of South American Railway Congresses (*supra*, p. 374).



The Union has established a South American Committee on Technical Standards (Comité Sudamericano de Normas Técnicas) which functions under the supervision of USAI, and whose primary objective is the definition of technical standards which it seeks to have recognized throughout South America. USAI has also been active in making arrangements for the establishment of a South American Committee of the World Power Conference.

## THE STANDING AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

SOUTH BUILDING, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
CONFEDERATION BUILDING, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, CANADA

### HISTORY

This Committee was created in March, 1943, as a result of preliminary discussions between the Canadian Minister of Agriculture and the United States Secretary of Agriculture, and carries on the work of the subcommittee on agriculture of the Joint Economic Committee, United States and Canada (now dissolved). The first meeting of the Committee was held in Washington on March 22, 1943.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The Committee is charged with the duty of keeping "agricultural and food production and distribution in Canada and the United States under continuing review, in order to further such developments as may be desirable in reference to those phases of our wartime agriculture and food programs that are of concern to both countries." (U. S. Department of Agriculture, *Memorandum No. 1072*, February 13, 1943.)

### MEMBERSHIP

The membership consists of four members from each country appointed respectively by the United States Secretary of Agriculture and by a Canadian Order in Council. The United States representation includes the directors of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Office of Food Distribution, Office of Food Production, and the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Canada is represented by three members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture and a member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

### ADMINISTRATION

The Committee functions through correspondence, and occasional meetings at either Washington or Ottawa, on the motion of either section chairman. All of the technical facilities of the United States and Canadian departments of agriculture are

at the disposal of the Committee. Recommendations regarding agricultural and food production and distribution to the respective departments of agriculture are made by the chairmen of the Canadian and United States sections. The Chairman of the United States Section keeps the Department of State advised of any developments of interest to that Department.

#### MEETINGS

Irregular.

#### VOTING

Decisions are by unanimous agreement.

#### FINANCES

Each section pays its own expenses.

#### LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the Commission.

#### PUBLICATIONS

None.

#### WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE

The Committee coordinates the agricultural and food production and distribution policies of the two countries, examines problems of mutual interest, and undertakes to find solutions which will serve the common interest and the war program of the United Nations. Thus the Committee takes appropriate steps to accelerate such increases and adjustments in production and distribution as may be necessary to meet prospective requirements of food, of agricultural materials from which foods are derived, and of equipment and non-food materials ancillary to the production of foods and agricultural materials.

Reports and recommendations are made by the Committee to the respective governments through the cabinet officers in charge of agriculture.

### UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION OFFICE (Formerly Interallied Information Committee)

610 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

#### HISTORY

Soon after the outbreak of the European conflict in 1939, many of the Allied nations at war with the Axis powers established information centers to keep the world informed of the activities and aims of their governments, their fighting forces, and their civilian populations in overcoming the enemy and in sustaining morale.

In order to coordinate this information and increase its circulation, the Inter-Allied Information Center was established in September, 1940, as a clearing-house for the publication of this material. In August, 1942, after the entrance of the United States into the war, and the establishment of the Office of War Information, the United States became a member of the Inter-Allied Information Committee which controlled the Center. Soon after, in November, it was decided to change the names of the organization and the Committee to United Nations Information Office and United Nations Information Board, respectively.

#### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The Office defines its purposes as follows: "the distribution of information through appropriate media—press, radio, films, exhibitions, etc.—and the provision of a clearing house for information on (1) the common aims and interests of the United Nations; (2) joint activities of the United Nations; and (3) the peoples of the United Nations."

#### MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Office includes nineteen governments: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Free Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Union of South Africa, United States of America, and Yugoslavia.

Any other of the United Nations or Allied Powers are eligible for membership and participation in the activities of the Office and the Board.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The United Nations Information Office is controlled and administered by an executive committee called the United Nations Information Board. This committee is composed of from one to three representatives for each member country who are designated by their respective governments.

The officials of the Board are headed by a Permanent Chairman—the senior representative of the United States. The Associate Chairman is elected for three-month periods from among the representatives of the member nations. The Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General are permanent staff officials.

Assisting the Board in matters requiring specialized advice are various technical committees on the press, radio, films, exhibitions, lectures, and post-war reconstruction documents.

The Board also maintains a Secretariat and office staff of thirty-five full-time employees.

#### MEETINGS

The Board meets every three weeks in New York.

#### VOTING

Decisions of the Board are made by unanimous vote.

## FINANCES

The work of the organization is financed by quotas paid by all member governments according to an agreed schedule.

## LANGUAGE

The Board employs the English language in its publications.

## PUBLICATIONS

The *United Nations Review* (formerly known as the *Inter-Allied Review*) is published monthly.

The Office also issues regularly *Research and Post War Planning*, a continuing series of bibliographies and of surveys of agencies. Seventeen issues have appeared to date.

## WORK DONE BY THE OFFICE

In addition to its service as a clearing-house of information among the Allied Information services of the countries comprising the United Nations, files of information papers, pamphlets, and documents issued by the various Allies are maintained by the United Nations Information Office to provide general information on inter-Allied matters. Periodicals of Allied interest, published abroad or in the United States, are also collected and indexed, and photo-offsets of newspaper items of importance from such journals are produced. Assistance is also given writers in the preparation of publications relating to the aims and interests of the United Nations.

Of importance also is the collection and classification of data on post-war reconstruction studies.

## UNITED NATIONS INTERIM COMMISSION ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

2841 MCGILL TERRACE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

The United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture was created by Resolution II of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture which convened, at the invitation of the Government of the United States, in Hot Springs, Virginia, from May 18 to June 3, 1943. This was the first conference at which all of the United Nations as well as the nations associated with them were

resented.<sup>1</sup> The delegates had no plenipotentiary powers and hence could not include a treaty or a binding agreement; the purpose of the Conference was merely to explore and assemble facts and to make recommendations to the participating governments concerning the need of their peoples for food and other essential agricultural products as well as the possibility of organizing the world with a view to improving the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products. The Conference unanimously adopted thirty-three declarations, resolutions, and recommendations (text of Final Act in U. S. Department of State, Conference Series, No. 52).

The Conference recommended that the governments and authorities "recognize and embody in a formal declaration or agreement the obligation to their respective peoples and to one another henceforth to collaborate in raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of their peoples, and to report to one another on progress achieved," and, furthermore, that they "establish a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture." For the purpose of taking the necessary steps to attain the objectives set forth in this and other resolutions, recommendations and declarations of the Conference, Resolution II created an Interim Commission on which each of the participating governments and authorities was to be represented by one member and which was to be installed in Washington not later than July 15, 1943. The functions of this Commission are stated in the resolution to

to formulate and recommend for consideration by each member government or authority:

(a) A specific plan for a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture;

(b) The formal declaration or agreement referred to . . . [above], in which each participant shall recognize its obligation:

(i) To raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of its own people;

(ii) To improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution;

(iii) To cooperate, so far as may be possible, with other nations for the achievement of these ends;

(iv) To undertake to submit periodically to the other participants, through the permanent organization, reports on the action taken and the progress achieved toward these ends;

(c) Such proposals or reports as are necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference.

The resolution also laid down the principles which were to guide the Commission in preparing the plan for a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture.

<sup>1</sup> The Conference at Hot Springs was attended by the representatives of the following forty-four governments and authorities: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, French representative, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. The Danish Minister at Washington attended the sessions in response to an invitation of the Government of the United States to be present in a personal capacity.

In accordance with Resolution II, the governments and authorities represented at the Hot Springs Conference (see footnote, above) designated their respective members on the Interim Commission, which convened at Washington on July 15, 1943.

In order to carry out the tasks assigned to it the Commission established four committees, viz., an Executive Committee composed of representatives of Canada (the Canadian Member is also the Chairman of the Commission), Brazil, China, India, Iraq, Mexico, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia, and three other committees, designated respectively Working Committees A, B, and C, each dealing with specific phases of the work of the Commission. To assist the Commission with problems of nutrition and agriculture an Economic Panel and a Scientific Panel were set up, composed of distinguished economists and scientists from several of the participating nations. These experts advised the Commission on the scope, functions, and methods of operation of the permanent organization on food and agriculture.

The Commission has an international Secretariat of about thirty-five members, which functions under an Executive Secretary (who is not a member of the Commission).

#### WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

As stated above, the Commission established three Working Committees. Committee A drafted the formal Declaration in which the participating governments and authorities recognize the obligation to their respective peoples and to one another henceforth to collaborate in raising the levels of nutrition and standards of living of their peoples, and to report to one another on the progress achieved (see *supra*, p. 410). The Declaration will be submitted for adoption to the governments represented on the Interim Commission. Committee B drafted the constitution and recommendations concerning the work of the permanent organization. Committee C is engaged in examining and recommending current projects and other activities of the Commission, pending the establishment of the permanent organization for food and agriculture.

Current work of the Interim Commission includes some preliminary fact-finding and analysis of problems which will be faced by the permanent Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and preparations for the first session of the regular Conference of the FAO. This work is being carried on by the Secretariat, by a Reviewing Panel composed of Commission members and experts, and by five panel subcommittees in the fields of Agricultural Production, Nutrition and Food Management, Fisheries, Forestry, and Statistics.

The Commission issued its First Report to the Governments of the United Nations on August 1, 1944. This contains the text of the constitution for the FAO and a commentary on its provisions. The constitution is open to acceptance by the nations specified in its Annex I, which contains the names of the governments and authorities which were represented at the Hot Springs Conference and which are eligible for original membership. Article XXI of the constitution stipulates that

the instruments of acceptance are to be transmitted by each government to the United Nations Interim Commission, which shall notify their receipt to the governments of the nations specified in Annex I. Upon receipt by the Interim Commission of twenty notifications of acceptance, the Commission shall arrange for this constitution to be signed in a single copy by the diplomatic representatives, duly authorized thereto, of the nations who shall have notified their acceptance. Upon being so signed on behalf of not less than twenty nations, the constitution shall come into force immediately, and the Commission shall thereupon convene the first session of the regular Conference of the FAO.<sup>1</sup> On the opening of the first session of this Conference, the Interim Commission will be dissolved and its records and other property will become the property of the FAO.

<sup>1</sup> The following is a brief résumé of the main provisions of the proposed constitution:

Article I provides that the functions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) shall be as follows:

1. The Organization shall collect, analyze, interpret, and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture

2. The Organization shall promote and, where appropriate, shall recommend national and international action with respect to—

(a) scientific, technological, social, and economic research relating to nutrition, food and agriculture;

(b) the improvement of education and administration relating to nutrition, food and agriculture, and the spread of public knowledge of nutritional and agricultural science and practice;

(c) the conservation of natural resources and the adoption of improved methods of agricultural production;

(d) the improvement of the processing, marketing, and distribution of food and agricultural products;

(e) the adoption of policies for the provision of adequate agricultural credit, national and international;

(f) the adoption of international policies with respect to agricultural commodity arrangements.

3. It shall also be the function of the Organization—

(a) to furnish such technical assistance as governments may request;

(b) to organize, in cooperation with the governments concerned, such missions as may be needed to assist them to fulfill the obligations arising from their acceptance of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture; and

(c) generally to take all necessary and appropriate action to implement the purposes of the Organization as set forth in the Preamble.

The Organization will consist of a *Conference*, an *Executive Committee*, and a *Director-General* with a permanent staff. Each member nation is to be represented in the Conference by one member and shall have one vote. The Conference, which is to meet at least once a year, shall exercise supreme authority over the Organization, determine its policy, and approve its budget. An Executive Committee consisting of not less than nine and not more than fifteen members of the Conference, shall be appointed by the latter. No nation may have more than one member on this Committee. The tenure and other conditions of office of the members of the Executive Committee shall be subject to rules made by the Conference. The Conference may delegate to the Committee such powers as it may determine. However, the constitution lists a number of powers which may not be delegated to the Committee, such as: admission of additional members to the FAO; submission of recommendations and conventions to member governments for their approval; determination of the relations of the FAO with other public international organizations; determination of the policy and approval of the budget of the FAO; creation of technical and regional standing committees; amendment of the constitution, etc. The members of the Executive Committee shall exercise the powers delegated to them by the Conference on behalf of the whole Conference and not as representatives of their respective governments. The Committee shall appoint its own officers and regulate its own procedure. The Director-General is to be appointed by the Conference and, subject to the general supervision of the Conference and its Executive Committee, he shall have full power and authority to direct the work of the Organization. He shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Conference and the Executive Committee and shall formulate for consideration by the Conference and the Committee proposals for appropriate action in regard to matters

## UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (UNRRA)

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: 1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

### HISTORY

Some thirty-five countries in Europe and Asia, having a total population of over 500 million, came under the control of the Axis Powers during the first three years of World War II. These countries have been stripped by the Axis of much of their wealth, their economies have been disorganized, and the health of their people has been undermined by malnutrition and lack of medical care. After liberation, enormous quantities of food, medicines, clothes, seeds, fertilizer, agricultural and industrial machinery, and other materials will be needed to restore the health of the people in these areas and to make them again economically self-sustaining. Moreover, there are about twelve million persons in Europe—and more in Asia—who will have to be repatriated to their former homes; they are now prisoners of war, or members of the foreign labor force in the Axis countries, or confined to concentration camps, or in exile. The magnitude of the relief and rehabilitation problem of the areas occupied by the Axis Powers is such that these countries will be unable to solve it without outside help. The transportation problem alone, involved in repatriating persons rendered homeless because of the war, is enormous. It is estimated, for example, that it will take twenty-four trains a day for eight months to return to France 1,800,000 Frenchmen who are now in Germany.

Some of the Western European nations have sufficient foreign exchange to pay for their relief and rehabilitation requirements, but most of the occupied countries must depend on foreign help at least during the first year or two after they have been liberated. Unless such help is forthcoming, there is danger that these countries may be plunged into social and economic chaos and may become centers of epidemic disease. Chaos over such wide areas would jeopardize military operations against the Axis during the war, and would endanger the peace and stability of the world as a whole after the war. Therefore, as a matter of enlightened self-interest and of military necessity, as well as for humanitarian reasons, the United Nations and

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coming before them. He shall appoint the staff of the Organization in accordance with rules of procedure to be made by the Conference, and shall submit to the Conference the annual budget of the Organization.

The constitution provides that the Conference may enter into agreements with other public international organizations with related responsibilities for the purpose of defining the distribution of responsibilities and methods of cooperation (Article XII). Article XIII specifically states that the FAO shall constitute a part of any general international organization to which may be entrusted the coordination of the activities of international organizations with specialized responsibilities; and Article XIV provides that the Conference may make arrangements with other public international organizations dealing with questions relating to food and agriculture for placing such organizations under the authority of the FAO.

Upon acceptance of the Constitution, each member nation shall pay its proportion of the annual budget. The proportions to be allocated to the different member nations shall be determined by the Conference from time to time.

The temporary seat of the Food and Agriculture Organization is to be Washington. The permanent seat is to be determined by the Conference.



the nations associated with them in the war against the Axis agreed to shoulder jointly the responsibility of rendering assistance to the liberated countries. Recognizing that the task of relief and rehabilitation was too great to be undertaken by any one country, they decided to entrust this job to a joint agency to which they would all contribute according to their resources. Accordingly, on November 9, 1943, they signed an agreement creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, commonly known as UNRRA (U. S. Department of State, Executive Agreements Series 352).

Unlike other international treaties or agreements which are usually negotiated during conferences of plenipotentiaries of the signatory states, the UNRRA agreement was negotiated through the foreign offices and diplomatic missions of the participating governments and authorities. The initiative was taken by the Government of the United States early in the summer of 1942. Drawing on preliminary work done by the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements in London, usually called the Leith-Ross Committee,<sup>1</sup> the United States, in consultation with the British, Chinese, and Soviet Governments, prepared a draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (text of agreement in U. S. Department of State, *Bulletin*, Vol. VIII, pp. 523-27). On June 10, 1943, the Government of the United States placed this draft agreement before all of the United Nations and the nations associated with them for discussion and consideration. As a result of the suggestions made by these governments, as well as by members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the text of the draft agreement was considerably modified. The original draft provided for a Council, on which all participating governments were to be represented equally, and a Central Committee consisting of four members representing the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China, respectively. The draft agreement gave very extensive powers to the Central Committee, which was to have exercised all of the powers and functions of the Council between sessions of the latter. At the request of the smaller states, the revised agreement reduced the powers of the Central Committee considerably and thus left the Council with greater relative power. On the other hand, a slight modification of Article V of the agreement safeguarded the large states against the imposition of additional financial burdens not expressly authorized by their appropriate constitutional bodies.

After the revised text of the agreement had been carefully worked out in consultation with all the participating governments, it was again submitted to them by the Government of the United States on September 23, 1943. When a substantial majority of the governments and authorities had expressed their willingness to sign the agreement, the United States invited all of the United Nations and the nations

<sup>1</sup> This Committee was established under British leadership on September 24, 1941, and dealt solely with problems of European relief and rehabilitation. The Committee—on which the following Continental European countries were represented: Belgium-Luxemburg, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia—did valuable preliminary work in tabulating the post-war needs and requirements of occupied Europe.

The United States established an organization with somewhat similar purposes, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, which was subsequently merged with several other organizations in the Foreign Economic Administration. See James A. Stillwell, "Supplies for Liberated Areas," U. S. Department of State, *Bulletin*, Vol. X, pp. 469-77.

associated with them to send representatives to a ceremony of signature at the White House in Washington, D. C.

The terms of the agreement provide that it "shall enter into force with respect to each signatory on the date when the Agreement is signed by that signatory, unless otherwise specified by such signatory." The agreement was signed on November 9, 1943, on behalf of the forty-four United Nations and nations associated with them.<sup>1</sup> The representatives of fourteen governments—Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela—signed with a reservation, or statement to that effect, that the agreement was signed by them subject to ratification or legislative approval.<sup>2</sup>

On the date following the ceremony of signature, the delegates and their advisers and assistants<sup>3</sup> went to Atlantic City, New Jersey, for the first session of the Council, at which the organization and policies of UNRRA were worked out, the Director General was appointed, and a number of committees were established. The first session met from November 10 to December 1, 1943. The second Council session was held in Montreal, September 16–26, 1944. The Central Committee and the other Committees of the Council have also held several meetings.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Subject to the provisions of Article VII of the agreement, which stipulates that "while hostilities or other military necessities exist in any area, the Administration and its Director General shall not undertake activities therein without the consent of the military command of that area, and unless subject to such control as the command may find necessary," the purposes and functions of UNRRA are the following:

(a) To plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in

<sup>1</sup> Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, French Committee of National Liberation, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. At the second session of the Council a resolution was adopted authorizing the Central Committee of UNRRA under certain conditions to admit Denmark, after its liberation, to membership in UNRRA.

<sup>2</sup> Of these, Ethiopia, Guatemala, and Mexico have now ratified the agreement.

<sup>3</sup> At the first session of the Council the following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: the Economic, Finance and Transit Department and the Health Section of the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, and the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture (*supra*, p. 409). Resolution 5 adopted at that session provides that the Council shall invite representatives of these organizations, as well as of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, to attend as observers and to participate in the meetings of the Council, its committees, and subcommittees, and in the meetings of regional committees and technical standing committees, and that the Director General shall avail himself of these organizations as the nature of the work and other circumstances make appropriate. The resolution further stipulates that the Director General shall cooperate to the extent deemed advisable to him with all other intergovernmental agencies whose operations and specialized services may be of value to the Administration, including the sending of his representatives as observers to the meetings of such organizations.

such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services. The form of activities of the Administration within the territory of a member government wherein that government exercises administrative authority and the responsibility to be assumed by the member government for carrying out measures planned by the Administration therein shall be determined after consultation with and with the consent of the member government.

(b) To formulate and recommend measures for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments for the coordination of purchasing, the use of ships and other procurement activities in the period following the cessation of hostilities, with a view to integrating the plans and activities of the Administration with the total movement of supplies and for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of available supplies. The Administration may administer such coordination measures as may be authorized by the member governments concerned.

(c) To study, formulate and recommend for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments measures with respect to such related matters, arising out of its experience in planning and performing the work of relief and rehabilitation, as may be proposed by any of the member governments. Such proposals shall be studied and recommendations formulated if the proposals are supported by a vote of the Council, and the recommendations shall be referred to any or all of the member governments for individual or joint action if approved by unanimous vote of the Central Committee and by vote of the Council. (Article I, section 2 of the agreement.)

In order that the activities of UNRRA may be conducted in a manner that will not impede the effective prosecution of the war, Resolution 1 of the first Council session stipulates that "the Director General will present before the intergovernmental allocating agencies the over-all requirements for relief and rehabilitation of all areas liberated and to be liberated in order to permit a global consideration of these needs with all other needs." (For the texts of resolutions of the first session of the Council, see U. S. Department of State, Conference Series, No. 53, *First Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Selected Documents. Atlantic City, New Jersey, November 10-December 1, 1943.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.) These agencies—the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Combined Food Board, the Combined Production and Resources Board, and the Combined Raw Materials Board (which are included in the present *Handbook* in their alphabetical order)—have final authority to allocate supplies for UNRRA's relief and rehabilitation operations.

The same resolution defines the areas in which UNRRA will operate as follows: (1) in liberated areas in which no government or recognized national authority as yet exercises administrative authority, "the Administration will operate from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command and the Administration, and subject to such control as the military command may find necessary"; (2) in liberated areas in which a government or recognized national authority exercises administrative authority, "the Administration will operate only after consultation with, and with the consent of, the government or recognized national authority concerned regarding the form of activities to be undertaken by the Administration within the whole or part of such area"; and (3)

in enemy or ex-enemy areas in which it may be necessary for UNRRA to operate in order to carry out the purposes of the agreement, the Administration "will do so only from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command, the established control authority or duly recognized administration of the area on the one hand and the Administration on the other, and subject to such control as the military command or the established control authority may find necessary." Moreover, this resolution provides expressly that the Council must "approve the scale and nature of the operations it is proposed to undertake and the standard of provision," and all expenses connected with such operations must be borne by the enemy or ex-enemy country concerned. This rigid limitation on the activities of UNRRA in enemy or ex-enemy countries was modified by Resolution 57 adopted at the second session of the Council which provides that, notwithstanding the above restrictions with respect to operations by UNRRA in enemy or ex-enemy areas, "the Administration shall be authorized without the necessity of obtaining prior approval by the Council to carry out operations in enemy or ex-enemy areas for the care and repatriation or return of displaced persons," as well as "for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing the spread of such epidemics to United Nations areas or to displaced persons of United Nations nationality found in the particular enemy or ex-enemy area." Moreover, at this session the Council authorized UNRRA to give aid to the Greek population of the Italian-held Dodecanese Islands (Resolution 59), and to give limited assistance to Italy (up to a maximum of \$50,000,000), the operations of the Administration in Italy to be confined to "(a) the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies; (b) assistance in the care and return to their homes of displaced persons; (c) care of, and welfare services for, children and nursing and expectant mothers" (Resolution 58. The text of the resolutions adopted at the second session of the Council may be found in the *Journal, Second Session of the Council*, Vol. II, No. 10).

The services which UNRRA will render are to be of a distinctly emergency nature. As stated by Director General Herbert H. Lehman in his acceptance speech at Atlantic City, "in approaching the task which lies ahead one cardinal principle above all else should motivate our actions and govern our policies. That is the principle of *helping people to help themselves*. That principle must always be the guiding light of UNRRA" (U. S. Department of State, Conference Series, No. 53, p. 210). Concretely this means that UNRRA will assist the liberated countries in filling the immediate needs of the victims of war for food, clothes, medical care, and emergency shelter. Furthermore, UNRRA will engage in a limited amount of rehabilitation. This will take the form of assistance to the people in the liberated areas in matters relating to the planning and harvesting of crops, repairing of machines, and procuring of raw materials with which they can themselves produce needed relief and rehabilitation goods. UNRRA will not engage in long-range reconstruction and development. Resolution 1 of the first session of the Council states specifically:

\*The supplies and services of which the Administration will seek to insure the provision fall under four heads:

1. *Relief supplies*: essential consumer goods to meet immediate needs, such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter, medical supplies.

2. *Relief services*: such as health and welfare; assistance in caring for, and maintaining records of, persons found in any areas under the control of any of the United Nations who by reason of war have been displaced from their homes and, in agreement with the appropriate governments, military authorities or other agencies, in securing their repatriation or return; and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

3. *Rehabilitation supplies and services*: materials (such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery and spare parts) needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated areas, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

4. *Rehabilitation of public utilities and services*: so far as they can be repaired or restored to meet immediate needs: such as light, water, sanitation, power, transport, temporary storage, communications, and assistance in procuring material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions.

In view of the fact that the financial resources of UNRRA are small compared to the relief and rehabilitation needs of Europe and Asia, countries having the necessary foreign exchange to pay for their own requirements must do so. Resolution 14 of the first session of the Council states that "it shall be the policy of the Administration not to deplete its available resources for the relief and rehabilitation of any area whose government is in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange." However, even in the case of countries that pay for their own supplies, UNRRA retains the right to control the distribution of available supplies. Article V of the agreement stipulates that "all purchases by any of the member governments, to be made outside their own territories during the war for relief or rehabilitation purposes, shall be made only after consultation with the Director General." This provision establishes international control over the available relief and rehabilitation supplies in the world markets and thus prevents their unjust distribution. Without such over-all control, countries having foreign exchange, or countries which are first liberated might secure more than their share of available goods, and, as a result, the poorer countries and those liberated at a later date might be unable to obtain enough to satisfy minimum needs.

To summarize, the purposes and functions of UNRRA are temporary in character and are expected to terminate when the problem of relief and rehabilitation in the liberated areas has been solved; UNRRA is not a permanent international organization. Nor is it a supra-national organization with power to initiate and carry out, on its own responsibility, relief and rehabilitation operations in liberated countries; on the contrary, UNRRA may operate *during* the military period only if requested to do so by the military command, and *after* the military period only at the request of and in agreement with the national authorities of liberated countries. The task of UNRRA, then, is: (1) to act as a clearing-house for the determination of the needs of liberated areas; (2) to present to the appropriate allocating agencies (the Anglo-American-Canadian Combined Boards) over-all requirements for all liberated areas; (3) to undertake the procurement of supplies for those countries lacking foreign exchange and to arrange for the advance procurement of sup-

plies in certain categories for all countries;<sup>1</sup> and (4) upon request by a member government, to undertake within its territory over-all or specific relief and rehabilitation operations, such as services to displaced persons,<sup>2</sup> public health measures (including control of epidemics), technical assistance in the fields of agricultural and industrial rehabilitation, and welfare services.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article II of the agreement provides that "the members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be the governments or authorities signatory hereto and such other governments or authorities as may upon application for membership be admitted thereto by action of the Council." If it so desires, the Council may authorize the Central Committee to accept new members between sessions of the Council. The same article states that wherever the term "member government" is used in the agreement, "it shall be construed to mean a member of the Administration whether a government or an authority."

## ADMINISTRATION

### Council

Article III of the agreement states that "each member government shall name one representative, and such alternates as may be necessary, upon the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which shall be the policy-making body of the Administration." At each meeting of the Council the latter shall select one of its members to preside at the session. Article II of the rules of procedure of the Council, adopted at the first meeting of the Council (for text, see U. S. Department of State, Conference Series, No. 53, pp. 69-75), stipulates that at the opening of each session of the Council the Director General shall preside until the Council has elected a Chairman for the session. The Council also elects three Vice Chairmen to hold office until the close of the session at which they are elected.

### Committees of the Council

Article III of the agreement provides for a *Central Committee of the Council* which shall consist of the representatives of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, with the Director General of UNRRA presiding, without vote. The same article states that the Committee "shall when necessary make policy decisions of an emergency na-

<sup>1</sup> Having in mind the need of extending UNRRA assistance to such countries as India, the Council at its second session adopted Resolution 54 which authorizes the Administration, in agreement with the national authorities of the country concerned, to carry on activities in "any United Nations area under the control of any of the United Nations which is of importance to the military operations of the United Nations and which is stricken by famine or disease."

<sup>2</sup> At the second session of the Council resolutions were adopted authorizing UNRRA to undertake the care and return to their homes of displaced persons of other than United Nations nationality and of stateless persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations, as well as to assist, on request by any government of a liberated country, in removing enemy or ex-enemy nationals who had been "intruded" into that country.

ture" between sessions of the Council, all such decisions, however, to be "open to reconsideration by the Council at any regular session or at any special session." Such decisions must be recorded in the minutes of the Committee and communicated promptly to each member government. Moreover, the Committee "shall invite the participation of the representative of any member government at those of its meetings at which action of special interest to such government is discussed." At meetings at which policies affecting the provision of supplies are discussed, the Central Committee shall invite the participation of the representative serving as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Council.

Article III of the agreement further provides that the Council shall appoint from among its members a Committee on Supplies of the Council, a Committee of the Council for Europe, and a Committee of the Council for the Far East; and that it may establish other standing regional committees whose functions and method of appointment shall be identical with that of the Committees for Europe and the Far East, as well as such other standing committees as the Council may consider desirable to advise it and, in the intervals between sessions of the Council, to advise the Central Committee. The members of these committees are to be appointed by the Council and the latter may authorize the Central Committee "to make emergency appointments between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council."

Under the terms of the agreement, the *Committee on Supplies of the Council* "shall consist of the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing those member governments likely to be principal suppliers of materials for relief and rehabilitation," and its function is to "consider, formulate and recommend to the Council and the Central Committee policies designed to assure the provision of required supplies." From time to time, the Central Committee shall meet with the Committee on Supplies "to review policy matters affecting supplies."<sup>1</sup>

Article III of the agreement provides that the *Committee of the Council for Europe* and the *Committee of the Council for the Far East* shall consist of all the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing member governments of territories in the European and Far Eastern areas, respectively, and such other members of the Council representing other governments directly concerned with problems of relief and rehabilitation in those areas as shall be appointed by the Council.<sup>2</sup> The same article states that these two regional committees shall nor-

<sup>1</sup> Resolution 21 of the first session of the Council provides that the Committee shall consist of members representing Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, the French Committee of National Liberation, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. At the Montreal session of the Council a representative of India (a prospective supplying nation) was added to the Committee. The functions of the Committee are stated in detail in Resolution 22 of the first session of the Council.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 18 of the first session of the Council provides that the Committee for Europe shall consist of members representing the following European countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the French Committee of National Liberation, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia, together with the members from Brazil, Canada, and the United States of America. Resolution 19 of the same session stipulates that the Committee for the Far East shall consist of members representing the following countries: Australia, China, the French Committee of National Liberation, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Commonwealth, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

mally meet within their respective areas and "shall consider and recommend to the Council and the Central Committee policies with respect to relief and rehabilitation within their respective areas."<sup>1</sup>

The agreement also stipulates that the Committee of the Council for Europe shall replace the Inter-Allied Committee on European Post-War Requirements, usually called the Leith-Ross Committee (see footnote, *supra*, p. 414), and that the latter's records shall be made available to the Committee for Europe.

As stated previously, Article III of the agreement provides that the Council may establish other standing committees. Standing technical committees which may be created to deal with such problems as nutrition, health, agriculture, transport, repatriation, and finance, may consist of persons who "may be members of the Council or alternates nominated by them because of special competence in their respective fields of work." At its session in Atlantic City, the Council appointed a Committee on Financial Control and five Standing Technical Committees on Agriculture, Displaced Persons, Health, Industrial Rehabilitation, and Welfare.

The *Committee on Financial Control* was established to generally advise the Council on all financial matters within the competency of the Administration, other than those falling within the scope of the Committee on Supplies;<sup>2</sup> it is composed of the members of the Council or their alternates representing China, Greece, Mexico, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Under the terms of Resolution 26 of the first session of the Council, the *Standing Technical Committees on Agriculture, Displaced Persons, Health, Industrial Rehabilitation, and Welfare* shall consist of such members of the Council as indicate to the Director General their intention to participate in the work of a committee or committees, or of alternates nominated by such members of the Council as elect to do so, such alternates to possess special competence in the problems relating to the work of the committee to which they are nominated.<sup>3</sup> Article VI of the rules of the standing committees of the Council (text *ibid.*, pp. 76-79) provides that all reports and recommendations of the committees, whether made on their initiative or at the request of the Council, the Central Committee, the Director General, or any member government, shall be transmitted to the Director General for distribution to the Council and the Central Committee.

Article III of the agreement stipulates that "should a regional committee [of the Council] so desire, subcommittees of the standing technical committees shall be established by the technical committees in consultation with the regional committees, to advise the regional committees." All of the five standing technical committees have appointed subcommittees for Europe which advise the Committee of the Council for Europe on technical problems, and comparable subcommittees for the Far East will be established in the near future.

<sup>1</sup> The functions of these two committees are stated in greater detail in Resolution 20 of the first session of the Council.

<sup>2</sup> The functions of the Committee are stated in greater detail in Resolution 25 of the first session of the Council.

<sup>3</sup> The functions of these committees are stated in greater detail in Resolutions 27-31 of the first session of the Council.



## Director General

Article IV of the agreement states that "the executive authority of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be in the Director General, who shall be appointed by the Council on the nomination by unanimous vote of the Central Committee," and who may be removed by the Council also on recommendation by unanimous vote of the Central Committee. The Director General "shall have full power and authority for carrying out relief operations contemplated by Article I, paragraph 2(a), within the limits of available resources and the broad policies determined by the Council or its Central Committee," and he "shall also be responsible for the organization and direction of the functions contemplated by Article I, paragraphs 2(b) and 2(c)" (see above, under "Purpose and Functions").

The same article stipulates that "the Director General shall appoint such Deputy Directors General, officers, expert personnel, and staff at his headquarters and elsewhere, including field missions, as he shall find necessary, and he may delegate to them such of his powers as he may deem appropriate"; and, furthermore, the Director General, or upon his authorization the Deputy Directors General, "shall supply such secretariat and other staff and facilities as shall be required by the Council and its committees, including the regional committees and subcommittees." Article IV also provides that the Director General shall make periodic reports to the Central Committee and to the Council covering the progress of the Administration's activities.

## Staff

The activities of UNRRA are directed from its *Headquarters Office* in Washington which, on November 1, 1944, had approximately 700 persons on its staff, and which functions under the direction of the Director General and the Senior Deputy Director General, with additional Deputy Directors General for Supply, Areas, Liaison with the American Republics, Regional Liaison, Finance and Administration, and Secretariat, and Directors for the Divisions of Displaced Persons, Health, and Welfare. The Director General has four special advisers, viz., the General Counsel, the Diplomatic Adviser, the Financial Adviser, and the Public Information Officer.

At present UNRRA has a *Regional Office for Europe*, and one for the Far East is contemplated. The regional offices operate on the basis of authority specifically delegated by the Director General and are governed by the general policies and procedures devised by the Headquarters Office. The Regional Office for Europe is located in London and has a staff of some 475 persons. It is responsible for maintaining liaison with European member governments, with the military authorities, and with intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations within Europe. It assembles and makes recommendations concerning the relief and rehabilitation requirements of European member countries, develops operational plans for the provision of technical services and distribution of supplies, conducts negotiations, within the framework of the allocations authorized by the Combined Boards, for obtaining contributions from the United Kingdom and other European member governments, supervises and directs any field missions in the European region which

may be delegated to its jurisdiction, and provides the secretariat and other services for the Committee for Europe and for the European regional subcommittees of the Standing Technical Committees of the Council on Agriculture, Displaced Persons, Health, Industrial Rehabilitation, and Welfare. The Office has three departments with a Deputy Director General at the head of each, viz., Administration, Supply, and Services and Areas.

Although the regional office for the Far East has not yet been established, a *South West Pacific Area Office* in Sydney, Australia, and a *China Area Office* in Chungking, China, are now being set up. An office was established in Cairo to function as the administrative center of the Balkan Field Missions and to operate the Middle East Refugee Camps which the Administration took over from the Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration on May 1, 1944.<sup>1</sup>

Actual relief and rehabilitation operations are carried out by *Field Missions*, such as the Greek mission which entered Greece shortly after the landing of British troops. Similar missions for Yugoslavia, Albania, and Italy are being established to assist the military during the military relief period. The organization and functions of these missions at the end of the military period will depend upon subsequent arrangements between UNRRA and the government exercising administrative authority in the areas. Missions are also planned for Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Western European countries. Each mission is headed by a Chief of Mission who acts in liaison with the military command and administers the work of the mission, under the supervision of either the Headquarters Office in Washington, or the appropriate Regional Office. The functions of the field missions will vary from country to country: in some, the mission will be merely technical and advisory in character and concerned only with some few phases of the relief program, such as health, welfare, displaced persons; in others, the mission will deal with a great variety of relief problems and actually engage in relief and rehabilitation operations.

Another type of UNRRA mission is the *Special or Observer's Mission* which is sent to a member country for a specific purpose only and which is terminated after completion of its task. The purposes of such missions may be any of the following: to determine the needs of a country for UNRRA assistance, to explore and ascertain sources of supply, to foster better understanding of the activities of UNRRA, to make technical arrangements for procurement of supplies, etc.

So far as possible, the principal administrative and professional officers of UNRRA are recruited from the various member governments of the Administration, in order to develop a truly international staff. However, no attempt has been made to distribute all staff positions proportionately among the constituent members of UNRRA and, of necessity, clerical and lower professional persons are recruited largely from among the nationals of the countries where the Administration's various offices and missions are located.

## MEETINGS

Article III of the agreement stipulates that "the Council shall be convened in regular session not less than twice a year by the Central Committee"; it may be

<sup>1</sup> Also the camp which was organized at Philippeville, Algeria. See below, under "Work done by UNRRA."

convened in special session "whenever the Central Committee shall deem necessary, and shall be convened within thirty days after request therefor by one-third of the members of the Council."

Article V of the rules of procedure of the Council state that "meetings of the Central Committee may be convened by the Director General whenever he deems advisable and shall be convened by him within ten days after the request therefor by any member of the Central Committee." The time and place of meetings of the Central Committee are fixed by the Director General after consultation with the members of the Committee.

Article II of the rules of standing committees of the Council (including the Committee on Supplies) provides that "the Director General shall fix the time and place of the first meeting of each standing committee and he or his representative shall preside at the meeting until the committee has elected its chairman." However, subsequent meetings shall be convened by the chairman of each committee at such time and place as may be decided by the committee, "provided that meetings of the Committee on Supplies, the Committee on Financial Control, and all technical standing committees of the Council shall, in addition, be held so far as possible at the same time and place as each regular session of the Council."

#### VOTING

Article III of the agreement stipulates that "unless otherwise provided by the Agreement or by action of the Council, the Council shall vote by simple majority." As provided in Article VIII of the agreement, the latter may be amended as follows: (a) Amendments involving new obligations for member governments "shall require the approval of the Council by a two-thirds vote and shall take effect for each member government on acceptance by it"; (b) amendments involving modification of Article III (which deals with the Council and its Committees) or Article IV (which deals with the Director General) "shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote, including the votes of all the members of the Central Committee"; and (c) other amendments "shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote."

Article X of the rules of procedure of the Council provides that a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum for any formal action "except that for any proposal to amend the Agreement three-fourths of the members shall constitute a quorum." The same article states that each member government represented on the Council shall have one vote.

Neither the agreement nor the rules of procedure of the Council contain any provision dealing with voting in the Central Committee, other than the requirement of Article IV of the agreement that the Director General shall be appointed by the Council on the nomination by unanimous vote of the Central Committee and may be removed by the Council, likewise, on recommendation by unanimous vote of the Central Committee.

#### FINANCES

Under the terms of Article III of the agreement, the travel and other expenses of the members of the Council and the Council Committees are borne by the govern-

ments which they represent. The expenses of the Administration are handled in two separate budgets, administrative and operational. The Council determines the administrative budget to which all member governments make contributions in accordance with a schedule of quotas fixed by the Council (the budget for 1944 was fixed at \$10,000,000, and that for 1945, at \$11,500,000). At the first Council session a Financial Plan for the operational budget was adopted, according to which each member government whose home territory has not been occupied by the enemy is to make a contribution approximately equivalent to one per cent of its national income for the year ending June 30, 1943, the amount of such national income to be determined in each country by its appropriate constitutional bodies. As much as possible, but not less than 10 per cent of a member country's contribution, is to be in currency which can be expended outside the country, the balance to be in the form of a credit in local currency which will be used to obtain supplies and services in the country. The prospective income of UNRRA is estimated at \$1,800,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, of which at the time of the second session of the Council only some \$1,200,000,000 had been received.

## LANGUAGES

The official language of the Council and its committees is English. However, any member of the Council may request that final recommendations and resolutions be rendered both in English and in his own language.

## PUBLICATIONS

Article IV of the agreement states that the Director General shall make periodic reports to the Central Committee and to the Council covering the progress of the Administration's activities. "The reports shall be made public except for such portions as the Central Committee may consider it necessary, in the interest of the United Nations, to keep confidential." If a report affects the interests of a member government, "such government shall have an opportunity of expressing its views on the question of publication." The first report of the Director General on the work done by UNRRA was made at the second session of the Council (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, *Report of the Director General to the Second Session of the Council, September, 1944*, Washington, 1944; and *Supplementary Report of the Director General to the Second Session of the Council. From 17 July through 14 September 1944*, n.p., n.d.). UNRRA has also published the *Journal, Second Session of the Council*, and since August, 1944, has issued a mimeographed monthly entitled *UNRRA Review*.

## WORK DONE BY UNRRA

During its first year UNRRA has not yet had an opportunity to engage in actual relief and rehabilitation operations in liberated areas. With the exception of the supervision over the six refugee camps which UNRRA took over from the Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration on May 1, 1944 (mentioned above, under "Staff"), and the large camp in Philippeville, Algeria, UNRRA's work up to now has been largely confined to organization and planning. A brief résumé of

the principal accomplishments to date, as outlined in the report of the Director General to the second session of the Council, is given below.

The administrative set-up of UNRRA has been virtually completed and a staff of over 1500 has been recruited. Full-time and voluntary field workers are being trained in the history, geography, institutions, and economy of the territories in which they are to work. Preliminary estimates of the needs of liberated areas have been made and submitted to the Anglo-American-Canadian Combined Boards, which control wartime strategic supplies, for the allocation of needed supplies to UNRRA. Arrangements have been made with the military authorities for the integration of planning for liberated areas requirements. Information has been collected concerning the type of relief and rehabilitation services in such fields as health, welfare, repatriation, and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation which individual countries desire to obtain from UNRRA. A Commission of Experts has been set up to study the health problems of displaced persons in Europe; the Commission made a report recommending minimal programs for medical inspection and treatment of displaced persons during the process of repatriation. Statistics have been compiled as to the numbers, location, and nationality of displaced persons in all parts of Europe and the Far East, and cooperative arrangements have been made with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and with the International Red Cross. A multi-lateral agreement between the European United Nations has been drafted which covers the care, maintenance, and repatriation of persons of United Nations nationality displaced in the signatory states, the signatories agreeing to cooperate in the control of unorganized mass movements of displaced persons, in speeding up repatriation, and in applying to displaced persons the principle of national treatment. The agreement is now before the European United Nations governments for ratification.

At its second session the Council approved a proposal of its Committee on Health that a number of important changes be made in the International Sanitary Convention of 1926 and the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of 1933 which make provision for the exchange of epidemiological information and prescribe international rules concerning quarantine measures in international maritime and air transport. The purpose of these changes is to bring the conventions up to date, incorporating the newest medical knowledge of disease control methods, and to vest in UNRRA temporarily the functions previously exercised under these conventions by the International Office of Public Health in Paris which is at present unable to perform its duties. The preliminary draft conventions proposed by the Committee on Health were approved by the Council, which requested the Director General to submit them to the member governments. The governments were asked to submit their comments not later than November 1, 1944, whereupon the Committee on Health is to prepare final drafts for signature by the members of UNRRA.

Up to the present, the work of the Administration has been devoted primarily to relief and rehabilitation in Europe. However, planning for operations in the Far East has begun and branches of UNRRA in Sydney and Chungking will be opened in the near future.

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## WORLD FEDERATION OF EDUCATION ASSOCIATIONS

1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

## HISTORY

The World Federation of Education Associations was founded at the first World Conference on Education, which met in San Francisco, July, 1923. The Conference was called by the National Education Association of the United States for the purpose of bringing together educators from different countries. The Association was convinced that there was a wide-felt need for an international organization of educators which would enable its members to function together for the promotion of international cooperation through education. The Conference was attended by some six hundred delegates from almost sixty countries. The most important achievement of the Conference was the creation of the World Federation. Organization of the Federation was formally completed in 1925.

The Federation has held the following international conferences: Edinburgh, 1925; Toronto, 1927; Geneva, 1929; Denver, Colorado, 1931; Dublin, 1933; Oxford, 1935; and Tokyo, 1937. No international conferences have been held since 1937 because of the outbreak of war in Europe in the fall of 1939. However, a Latin American Cruise Conference convened at Habana in 1940, and two Institutes have been held: one in Guatemala in 1941, on Inter-American Affairs, and the other in Washington in 1942, on World Problems.

The Federation, which is incorporated under the laws of New York as an educational institution, had before the war approximately two hundred members in sixteen different countries. Present membership figures are not available.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The Articles of Incorporation state the purposes of the Federation as follows:

to promote the cause of education and to elevate the character of teaching throughout the world; to secure international cooperation in educational enterprises; to foster the dissemination of information concerning the progress of education in all its forms among nations and peoples; to advise and promote suitable and effective means to bring into closer coordination the various agen-

cies in every civilized country which have to do with education; to cultivate international goodwill, and to promote the interests of world wide peace.

A pamphlet issued by the office of the Secretary General of the Federation in 1939, entitled *The World Federation of Education Associations*, lists the following as objectives of the organization:

- To achieve through education international understanding, appreciation, justice, goodwill, friendship and cooperation.

- To make educational movements, events, and achievements quickly available to the teaching profession of all lands.

- To secure international cooperation in all educational enterprises.

- To facilitate through conferences and personal contacts the cooperation of the official representatives of education organizations of all countries.

- To meet the needs for a common channel of professional intercourse, and professional interest, when political views are so divergent.

## MEMBERSHIP

The by-laws of the Federation provide for full membership and associate membership. "Any nation-wide educational organization or association of persons directly connected with education," or "any organization of educators in a country not possessing a nation-wide organization" is eligible for full membership. Individual institutions or associations whose chief function is education, but which are not eligible to full membership, may, upon application, become associate members, with full rights of discussion, but no right to vote.

Eminent educators and persons distinguished for their interest in education may be elected patrons of the Federation by the Board of Directors.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Delegate Assembly

Each organization entitled to full membership is represented in the Delegate Assembly by one delegate plus one additional delegate for each two thousand members or major fraction thereof, with a maximum of fifty delegates for any one organization. The Delegate Assembly takes place during the sessions of the World Conference on Education. The Conference itself is concerned only with the presentation and discussion of papers on educational matters. The business of the Federation is transacted at the Delegate Assembly. The Assembly elects the Board of Directors, receives and approves the report of the Board on the financial condition of the Federation, and decides upon amendments to the by-laws.

### Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of fifteen members, of whom no more than two may be representatives of the same country. It is elected at the Delegate Assembly, and is the executive authority of the Federation. It elects either from among its own members or from among other members of the Federation a President, three Vice Presidents, representing respectively Asia, the Americas, and

Europe, and a Secretary-Treasurer. The Board decides upon application for membership in the Federation and administers the affairs of the Federation. It may, by resolution, provide for an Executive Committee and such other committees as it deems necessary.

### **Executive Committee**

The Executive Committee is composed of the President of the Federation and three Directors chosen by the Board of Directors. Its term of office extends from one World Conference to and including the next succeeding Conference. The Committee exercises the functions of the Board of Directors whenever the latter is not in session, and fills any vacancies in its own numbers which may occur during the interim between meetings of the Board.

### **Sections**

The Federation has eighteen sections which deal with such subjects as elementary education, rural education, higher education, secondary education, educational sociology, business education, education for the handicapped, etc., and which undertake research and educational projects on their respective subjects.

### **MEETINGS**

The Delegate Assembly meets during the World Conference, which is held every two years.

The Board of Directors meets at the time and place of the World Conference. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman of the Board, or by the Secretary upon receipt of a written request for a meeting signed by not less than five members of the Board.

The Executive Committee meets whenever necessary.

### **VOTING**

All decisions, even amendment of the by-laws, are by majority. Three members of the Executive Committee and a majority of the Board of Directors constitute a quorum.

### **FINANCES**

The Federation is supported by membership dues. Full members pay one cent per annum per member; however, the dues of a full member must be at least \$25 and may not exceed \$1,000 United States currency. Associate members pay dues ranging from \$10 to \$100, depending on the number of their own members.

### **LANGUAGES**

The Federation has no fixed official language. For each World Conference, the official languages are chosen which are to be used during that particular meeting.



## PUBLICATIONS

The Federation issues a bimonthly digest of the outstanding educational material published throughout the world, entitled *World Education*. Periodic news notes of world-wide interest to teachers are published in *The World Federation of Education Associations News Letter*.

## WORK DONE BY THE FEDERATION

In addition to the publication of the above-mentioned periodicals, the Federation has issued a number of research reports on such subjects as Comparative Study of Business and Commercial Education; Comparative Study of Child Labor and Compulsory School Attendance Laws and their Administration; Comparative Study of Special Aids for the Handicapped Child; Legal and Administrative Problems involved in Teacher Exchange. The Federation has also arranged a number of international study conferences and has promoted the exchange of educational information and helped establish professional contacts among visiting teachers throughout the world.

## THE WORLD'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION

41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

## HISTORY

The Christian Endeavor movement began with one local unit in a local church in the United States—a society organized on February 2, 1881, in the Williston Church in Portland, Maine. The idea spread and societies were organized in other sections of the country. By the end of 1882 there were forty-three societies in sixteen states. Local unions were formed composed of two or more societies and these in turn were united in state unions. In 1882 the state unions in North America were combined into the United Society of Christian Endeavor, whose name was changed in 1927 to the International Society of Christian Endeavor.

In 1886 and 1887 the first societies were started abroad, in Canada, South Africa, England, India, and China. By 1895 the international scope of the movement<sup>1</sup> had become so great that the World's Christian Endeavor Union was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. This Union includes all the National Unions of Christian Endeavor and their members in the world. The first convention of the World's Christian Endeavor Union was held in 1896 in Washington, D. C.

Before the war, the Union had members in practically every country; however, at the present time it is impossible to give membership figures. International conventions have been held in Washington, D. C., 1896; London, 1900; Geneva, 1906;

<sup>1</sup> The Christian Endeavor movement includes all evangelical denominations.

Agra, India, 1909; Chicago, 1915; New York, 1921; London, 1926; Berlin, 1930; Budapest, 1935; Melbourne, Australia, 1939.

## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The by-laws state that the purpose of the Union is "to unite in closer fellowship the Christian Endeavorers of the world, to promote the interests of the Christian Endeavor movement, to reinforce the Christian churches in every land, and to cement the spiritual union of Christians the world around."

## MEMBERSHIP

The World's Christian Endeavor Union is a federation of National Christian Endeavor Unions, including the International Society of Christian Endeavor, which is the organization uniting all local unions in Canada, the United States, and a portion of Mexico. Individuals may become sustaining members by payment of annual dues of \$10.

## ADMINISTRATION

The Union is governed by a Board of Trustees composed of representatives of many countries and many denominations. In the intervals between Board meetings an Executive Committee of twenty-seven trustees administers the Union. An Administrative Committee composed of five officers acts *ad interim* for the Executive Committee.

## MEETINGS

World conventions are held as a rule every four years. The Board of Trustees meets once a year, the Executive Committee meets quarterly, and the Administrative Committee meets daily, weekly, or whenever business needs to be transacted.

## VOTING

The constitution and by-laws contain no rules governing a quorum in the world conventions. Seven members constitute a quorum in the Board of Trustees, and five members in the Executive Committee. All decisions are by majority.

## FINANCES

The Union is financed largely by popular contributions and by the annual fee of sustaining members, which is \$10. The National Christian Endeavor Unions which compose the World's Union (and their members) pay no fixed dues to the world body.

## LANGUAGES

There is no official language for the World's Union. English is the official language of the International Society of Christian Endeavor.

## PUBLICATIONS

Most National Unions publish monthly periodicals. The International Society of Christian Endeavor publishes the monthly *Christian Endeavor World* which serves North America. The World's Union as such publishes no periodical.

## WORK DONE BY THE UNION

The work of the Christian Endeavor movement is done primarily in the national and local unions and societies. The World's Union acts chiefly as a bureau of information and an organizer of periodical world conventions. The International Society performs a similar function for Canada, the United States, and Mexico. The following indicates the type of activities undertaken by the International Society: the launching of national and international programs of aims and activities; providing discussion topics for the Junior, Intermediate, and Young People's Christian Endeavor Societies; assistance to officers of state, district, county, city, and local unions in preparing their own programs of aims and activities; the supplying of text and reference books and pamphlets for the instruction of members throughout North America.

The local societies and national unions do such work as, for example: (1) giving religious instruction to sailors, soldiers, and prisoners; such instruction is also given in hospitals, asylums, leper homes, workhouses, and to the blind, deaf, and dumb; (2) organization of holiday camps, fresh air homes, summer schools and institutes; (3) systematic efforts on behalf of temperance, social purity, observance of the Sabbath, municipal reform, and the cause of peace.

## WORLD'S POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK

## HISTORY

The World's Poultry Science Association is an outgrowth of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry which was formed in 1908. Upon the proposal of this Association a conference was held in London, July, 1912, for the purpose of forming a central body which would bring together those engaged in poultry education and research in all countries, for co-ordination of efforts and dissemination of results and experience gained. Twenty-six countries were represented at this conference. It was agreed to found the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators; officers were elected and a constitution was approved. However, the work of the Association had hardly begun when the first World War intervened and interrupted its activities. Although the date of foundation of the Association is 1912, it did not begin to function properly until after the end of the war when the First Poultry Congress was held

at The Hague, in 1921. At the Third Congress in Ottawa, in 1927, the name of the Association was changed to World's Poultry Science Association and its membership requirements were changed to permit admission of all persons interested in the promotion of poultry science.

Seven World Poultry Science Congresses have been held, viz., at The Hague, 1921; Barcelona, 1924; Ottawa, 1927; London, 1930; Rome, 1933; Leipzig, 1936; and Cleveland, Ohio, 1939. On January 1, 1939, the Association had members in the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Iraq, Latvia, Morocco, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, and Uruguay. Since 1939 the activities of the Association have been much restricted and the headquarters at Ithaca reports that it is not now known what remains of its membership, particularly in Europe.

#### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article II of the constitution of January 1, 1940, at present in force, states the objects of the Association as follows:

(1) To facilitate in all possible ways the exchange of knowledge and experience among persons in all parts of the world who are contributing to the advancement of the Poultry Industry by teaching, experiments, research, demonstration, organization, or in any other constructive manner.

(2) To promote the extension of knowledge in this field by the encouragement of scientific research, practical experimentation, the collection and publication of statistics, the study of the economics of the Poultry Industry, the problems of marketing and the world's markets, and in every other way possible.

(3) The dissemination of knowledge pertaining to the Poultry Industry.

(4) The promotion of World's Poultry Congresses and co-operation with the governments of countries selected for these gatherings in their organization.

#### MEMBERSHIP

Article III of the constitution provides that application for membership shall be made in writing and that each application must be supported by two members of the Association who vouch for the candidate. The application must be approved by a member of the Executive Committee. The eligibility of a candidate is based upon one or more of the following considerations:

(a) that the Candidate is engaged in the teaching or organization of Poultry Husbandry; or

(b) that the Candidate is engaged in the advancement of knowledge regarding Poultry by scientific research or practical experimentation; or

(c) that the Candidate is officially connected with a government in some capacity relative to poultry work; or

(d) that the Candidate is making a definite contribution, in any other manner not specified in the above clauses, to the advancement of the Poultry Industry.

The Council of the Association may name as honorary life members "such persons as it considers to have made a noteworthy contribution to the work of the Association or to the promotion of the Poultry Industry in any of its branches."

Article V of the constitution states that "the Council may designate as Patron of the Association any person, government department, association, institution or club which shall contribute to the Treasury of the Association the sum of not less than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, or Fifty Pounds, in One Payment, or not less than Twenty-five Dollars, or Five Pounds per annum." Patrons contributing annually to the Association a sum of twenty-five pounds, or the equivalent, are entitled to nominate one representative upon the Council additional to those provided for in Article IV. (See below, under "Council.")

In accordance with Article VI of the constitution "Associations, Societies or Institutions are entitled to become Affiliated by the payment of an Annual fee of not less than Twenty-five dollars, or Five Pounds." Affiliated members are entitled to receive five copies of each issue of the *International Review of Poultry Science*.

Article XII of the constitution provides for honorary fellowship in the Association and requires that "fellowships shall be conferred only on such persons as shall have rendered services of the highest distinction to the advancement of the Poultry Industry." Fellowships are conferred at the regular Triennial Meeting of the Association, and not more than five such fellowships may be granted at any one meeting. The Council "shall consider the merits of each nomination and shall decide by two-thirds vote upon not more than five members to be recommended to the Association for election."

## ADMINISTRATION

### Association Meeting

Article VIII of the constitution provides that the regular Triennial Meeting of the members of the Association shall be held at the same time and place as the World's Poultry Congress, and that special General Meetings of the Association "may be called by the President, Vice Presidents, or General Secretary, or upon the written request of Ten Members." At the regular meetings the general business of the Association is transacted, and votes are taken on the report and balance sheet submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer and on the recommendations of the Council concerning the granting of fellowships.

### Council

Article IV of the constitution states that there shall be a Council "composed of three individual members of the Association from each country represented in the Association, except such countries which have an individual active Membership of over fifty, in which case six representatives can be named on the Council." Each member of the Council is elected for nine years at the Triennial Meeting of the Association. One third of the members of the Council are elected every three years. Nominations for the Council may be made to the General Secretary in writing by any patron or affiliated society or member of the Association of the country con-

cerned, or, if no nominations are received from such members, by any member of the Council.

The Council has the power to name honorary life members, to designate patrons of the Association, to appoint committees for any purpose if it deems this advisable, and by a three-fourths vote to elect the officers of the Association. Moreover, the Council considers the merits of nominations for fellowships and decides by a two-thirds vote whether these shall be recommended for election to the Association Meeting.

### **Executive Committee**

Article IV of the constitution stipulates that "the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Past Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer, and Sectional Secretaries (where the last named are appointed) shall constitute an Executive Committee, with power to act." The Committee carries on the functions of the Council when the latter is not in session.

### **Officers**

According to Article IV of the constitution, the Association has the following officers: a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Honorary Past Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer (who is sometimes referred to as the General Secretary). The President may appoint Sectional Secretaries as desirable. The President also has the power to appoint members to unfilled vacancies among the officers or in the Council for the unexpired period of their term of office. The finances of the Association are in control of the Secretary-Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Executive Committee "in case of proposed exceptional expenditure."

With the exception of the Sectional Secretaries, the officers are elected by a three-fourths vote of the Council, the elections to be held at the Triennial Meeting of the Association.

### **MEETINGS**

Meetings of the Council and of the members are held every three years during the World's Poultry Congress. The Executive Committee meets when necessary.

### **VOTING**

Voting is by majority in the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee, with the following exceptions: election of officers requires a three-fourths vote of the Council, and a two-thirds vote of the Council is required before a recommendation for nomination to a fellowship may be submitted by that body to the Association. According to Section 7 of the by-laws, the constitution and by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Association voting, such vote to be taken by mail.

The by-laws stipulate that six members of the Council and ten members of the Association constitute a quorum in their respective meetings.

Article VIII of the constitution states that "in voting at all general or special meetings of the Association the number of votes which each country may give shall

be in proportion to the Membership of the Association in that country, on the basis of one vote for each ten Members or portion thereof."

#### FINANCES

Annual dues of members are five dollars, or one pound. Life members may be elected who pay fifty dollars or ten pounds in one sum. Affiliated societies, associations, or institutions pay an annual fee of not less than twenty-five dollars or five pounds. Patrons pay an annual contribution of twenty-five dollars or its equivalent, or a sum of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or fifty pounds in one payment.

#### LANGUAGES

The constitution makes no provision concerning the official languages of the Association.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Since 1928 the Association has published as its official organ a quarterly entitled the *International Review of Poultry Science*.

#### WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION

The Association has held seven World's Poultry Congresses and issued thirteen volumes of the *International Review of Poultry Science*, covering as many years.

### WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION (W.W.C.T.U.)

377 PARKSIDE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK; 32, THE RIDGEWAY, GOLDERS GREEN,  
LONDON, ENGLAND

#### HISTORY

The foundation of a world organization of women's temperance unions was first proposed in 1883 at the Detroit convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States. The next year a member of that Union began a tour of the world which lasted seven years, during which she organized local societies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union (W.W.C.T.U.) was founded in November, 1891, at a meeting held in Boston at which twenty-three delegates from eight countries were present. At this meeting a constitution was adopted and officers were elected. International conventions of the Union have since been held in Chicago, 1893; London, 1895; Toronto, 1897; Edinburgh, 1900; Geneva, 1903; Boston, 1906;

Glasgow, 1910; Brooklyn, 1913; London, 1920; Philadelphia, 1922; Edinburgh, 1925; Lausanne, 1928; Toronto, 1931; Stockholm, 1934; and Washington, 1937.

Before the outbreak of the war, the Union had members in Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eire, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Malaya, Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palestine, Pitcairn Island, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, West Africa, and Yugoslavia. Because of the war, it is at present not possible to give accurate membership figures.

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## PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The objects of the Union are listed in Article II of the constitution as follows:

The object shall be to unite without distinction of race or colour, the national organizations affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U., so that by their united faith and work they may with God's help promote personal purity of life, total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, the protection of the home, the suppression of the trade in alcoholic liquors and drugs, the enfranchisement of women and their education in citizenship, world peace and renunciation of war.

## MEMBERSHIP

Article III of the constitution at present in force states that "any organization of total abstaining women engaged in Temperance or social welfare work in any nation may be affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U., after receiving the endorsement of the General Officers of the World's W.C.T.U.; also by endorsing this Constitution and by the payment of annual dues." Article VII provides that "any person contributing either \$5 or £1 annually to the general fund of the W.W.C.T.U. shall be a contributing patron"; that "a donation of \$25 or £5 will constitute a sustaining patron"; and that a donation of \$100 or £20 shall entitle the donor to be a life member. Each member must sign a pledge of total abstinence.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Convention

The following are entitled to attend the Biennial or Triennial Meeting or Convention of the Union: the Executive Committee, the general officers of each organized country, the official editor of each national W.C.T.U. paper (when such editor is a woman member of the organization), one delegate from each affiliated country and one for every thousand members of affiliated National Unions, and one delegate for every one thousand paying members of the Loyal Temperance Legion (all such L.T.L. delegates to be active members of the W.C.T.U., and active workers in the L.T.L.). The Convention elects the General Officers of the Union, votes upon amendments submitted by the Executive Committee, and receives and acts upon the reports of the Executive Committee, of the Treasurer, and of the Superintendents of Departments.



**Executive Committee**

According to Article VI of the constitution, the Executive Committee "shall consist of the General Officers of the World's W.C.T.U., the President of each affiliated country, the World's Superintendents of Departments, the General Secretaries of the Young Women's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, World's W.C.T.U. Organizers and the members of the Advisory Administrative Committee." Article II of the by-laws specifies that the Executive Committee "shall control and provide for all the interests of the work [of the Union]."

The constitution requires that the reports of the meetings of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the Convention for approval. The Executive Committee may, by a two-thirds vote, decide to submit to the Convention proposals for amending the constitution and by-laws. The Executive Committee, furthermore, elects a Committee on Resolutions composed of nine members.

**Special Committee**

Article VIII of the by-laws states that "in view of the wide territory covered by the World's organization, making it impracticable for the Executive Committee to hold frequent meetings, the General Officers shall constitute a committee for the transaction of business. When immediate action is required, the President, First Honorary Secretary and Treasurer shall be empowered to act."

**General Officers**

The constitution stipulates that the Union shall have the following General Officers, elected by the Convention: a President, three Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. Moreover, the president of each affiliated National Society is also a Vice President of the Union, *ex officio*.

The duties of the General Officers are enumerated in Article I of the by-laws. The President "shall perform all duties usual to such office." She presides at meetings of the Executive Committee and may call special meetings of that Committee "on consent of any three members." The Vice Presidents, in the order of their election, shall "perform the duties of the President in case of her absence or inability to serve." The Secretaries conduct the correspondence and keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings. The Treasurer is in charge of the funds of the Union and submits a financial statement to the Convention. As stated above, in the interim between meetings of the Executive Committee, the General Officers constitute a Special Committee for the transaction of business.

**Advisory Administrative Committee**

Article V of the constitution stipulates that "there shall be an Advisory Administrative Committee of seven members, to be nominated by the General Officers, these nominations to be confirmed by the Executive Committee and the Convention." This Committee gives advice to the General Officers, but has no power to act.

### Other Committees

The by-laws provide, furthermore, for a Committee on Resolutions, to consist of nine members elected by the Executive Committee at every Convention to act at the next Convention. This Committee presents resolutions for consideration by the Convention. The Union also has a Budget Committee—consisting of the General Officers—whose reports are presented to the Executive Committee for approval.

### Departments

The work of the Union is carried on in some twenty-nine departments headed by Superintendents whose duty it is "to originate, devise, and direct plans of work relating to their several departments, to correspond with, and aid National Superintendents in the carrying out of the same and to report work accomplished, and plans proposed, to the Convention" (Article VII, By-laws). There are departments for such varied types of objectives as: international correspondence between girls, anti-gambling work, anti-opium work, child welfare, citizenship, food reform, moral education, motion pictures, protection of native races, Sunday-school work, etc.

### World's Organizers

The Union also employs organizers who work under the direction of the General Officers. It is their function to travel in each country to stimulate interest in the work of the Union.

### MEETINGS

The conventions are held every two or three years. The Executive Committee holds several meetings during conventions but does not meet in the interim.

### VOTING

The constitution and by-laws do not specify what constitutes a quorum. All decisions are by majority except that a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee is required before an amendment to the constitution can be submitted to the Convention.

### FINANCES

Article VII of the constitution provides that "each affiliated Society shall pay to the Treasurer of the W.W.C.T.U. not less than one cent or one halfpenny per member annually, unless it is otherwise determined by the Executive Committee." The Union receives additional funds from contributing patrons (\$5 or £1 annually) and sustaining patrons (a lump sum of \$25 or £5). A pledged total abstainer may also become a life member by contributing a lump sum of \$100 or £20.

### LANGUAGES

English and the language of the country where the Convention is held are the official languages of the Union.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Secretary issues a Bulletin containing news from member organizations which appears about eight times a year. From time to time the Union issues pamphlets, such as the *Handy Booklet of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union* (which is periodically revised).

## WORK DONE BY THE W.W.C.T.U.

The Union is an organization for conference and cooperation between national organizations, and the work accomplished is therefore largely the work of the several national societies and differs from country to country. The Union promotes friendship between the women of various countries, distributes literature on Christian social service and, despite its name, invites to membership women of all religions and all nations.

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## INDEX OF ORGANIZATIONS

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